WISCONSIN
IN THE WORLD WAR.

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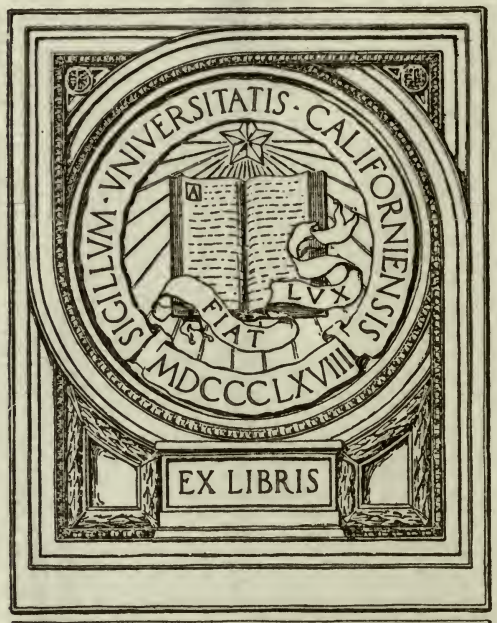

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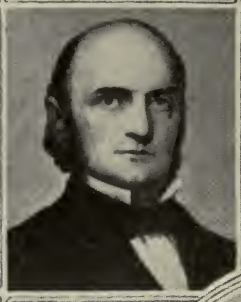
WISCONSIN'S WAR GOVERNORS



Randall - 1858-1862

Harvey - 1862

Philipp
1917-1918

Salomon - 1862-1864

Lewis - 1864-1866

Scofield - 1898

WISCONSIN
IN THE WORLD WAR

An account of the activities of Wisconsin citizens during the great world war, giving in part the record of a loyal state and acknowledging in part its devotion and untiring service to the Nation and to its ideals for a lasting and benevolent democracy.

BY
R. B. PIXLEY

For aid in compiling the records in this book, and for the encouragement that made it possible, the author is indebted to the state officials at Madison, to men and women who helped make Wisconsin's record, and to the files of the press of Wisconsin, which told an interesting and accurate story, day by day, of the war work at home until victory was won.

MILWAUKEE
THE WISCONSIN WAR HISTORY COMPANY
1919

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TO
MY MOTHER

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WISCONSIN
IN THE WORLD WAR

CHAPTER ONE

When, in the early thirties, the brave spirits who settled Wisconsin made their way through forests and over fresh prairies to the territory which became the great Middle West, they could not foresee its future. The call of the open places, the desire for the freedom and the opportunity of the new country, sent them here. Like Crusaders they came, braving all dangers, enduring all hardships.

They settled, here and there, the domain which is now the center of the northwest group of states, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin. Where rivers joined, upon the banks of lakes, in the fertile valleys already abloom with vegetation they paused, in small groups, to build their stockades, and set about the task of conquering a wilderness.

In their veins flowed the blood of the pioneer. Their ancestors had embarked from the Mayflower to settle Plymouth Colony. As history was made the Revolutionary War had been fought, and when the colonies took on the old world ways these pioneers sought newer, wilder places. Their paths led always westward, and finally they came here. They lived their lives of adventure, they founded cities, they harnessed in primitive fashion the power of rushing waters, they made the first, simple laws of the commonwealth, they cultivated a virgin soil, they laid the foundation of a great sovereign state, and then passed on, to leave for us the fruits of their labors.

Wisconsin grew like a healthy child; and during the Civil War President Lincoln found 93,000 men ready to answer his calls for troops. The territory which in 1634 had first been visited by a white man, and which for more than a century was but a far outpost of civilization, forgot itself and gave what it had to the Union. From the camps of the South, then, the men who survived came back, and Wisconsin took up the work of reconstruction, and in spite of the difficulties of a sorely-tried period the state grew and prospered. Its population doubled, over and over again, and its wealth steadily increased. It became the peaceful home of an industrious, forward-looking people, faithful to its ideals, loyal to the nation. In that long period of peace which followed the Civil War, broken only temporarily by the victorious conflict with Spain, Wisconsin gave to the nation a tireless service.

Then came the war in Europe.

When the assassination of a crown prince gave the signal for the ruling, war-mad military group in Central Europe, and when, within a week, armies were being mobilized and the first shot of the greatest war history will ever know was fired, Wisconsin looked on amazed, but with no thought of danger. Germany was advancing upon Paris, leaving a devastated Belgium in its wake, England was sending her mighty fleet to sea and calling for men for her armies, France was awakening from her pleasures to face the grim reality of war and defend her capitol at the Marne, but the people of Wisconsin, peace-loving, with their own problems before them, gave little heed.

When the state was young, in 1848, there had come from Germany a group of men who had been the first of thousands to choose Wisconsin as their home. These men, who later fought with Sigel in the Civil War, had passed on to their children, and their children's children, the love for German customs and the folk lore of their childhood. The man or woman who had known the Germany of fifty years ago could not know the ruling powers of the Germany which surrendered on No-

vember 11, 1918. They had faith in the German people, they had the inherent love of fatherland, and when the issue was drawn and red blood was flowing in the terrible conflict they took Germany's side. Other men, for the same reason, took the side of England, and France, and as other countries were drawn into the war each had its friends in America, and Wisconsin was no exception.

Then came the time when America was being slowly drawn into the war. The people of Wisconsin wanted peace, but the fighting blood of those pioneers who founded the commonwealth slowly became aroused. The Lusitania sent a shudder of horror through the hearts of Wisconsin. The crimes in Belgium, the brutal course of the armies of Germany, Austria and Turkey aroused the state, and when, after this nation had prayed for peace if it could be peace with honor, President Wilson put aside that thought and called for troops, Wisconsin was ready for war.

How Wisconsin responded will in part be told in these pages. The story of the heroism of the men who marched away to camps and those who represented the state in the brilliant fighting which won victory for the Allied arms cannot be told here. The final tributes due them, so far as they can be told in the printed page, must be left to other, abler writers, who some day, when the facts are all known, will give us the history of Chateau Thierry and the other battles where Wisconsin troops were in the front line and knew no defeat. So far as the public record has been made, the story of the war workers at home will be told. Scant justice can be done, for public records tell only the doings of the leaders, and make no mention of the loyalty and sacrifice of the army of patriots whose names can never be known.

The pioneers who came here nearly a century ago to follow the uncertain paths blazed through the forests by Jean Nicolet, the pioneers who, like Sieur des Groseilliers and his companions, made the first connection between Wisconsin and the places of civilization, have lived their lives and are gone. The crude implements with which they wrested the

foundations of our fortunes from the earth are long ago rusted away upon the crumbling walls where they hung. The songs they sang, the tales of their barter and trade, the stories of their daily adventures are but legend. But down through the years that American spirit and courage which sustained them in the wilderness has lived. And from the wealth which they made possible, to win the greatest war in history, Wisconsin has given without counting the cost. Wisconsin has drawn upon its never exhausted fund of courage, and while thousands of young men have marched with a smile into the blazing lines of machine guns, other thousands have fought for the ideals of this nation at home.

Some of the men who went to the battle fronts from Wisconsin now sleep under the poppies of France. Here there are homes where sorrow tempered by pride in the departed soldier's sacrifice will ever be present.

Wisconsin gave its all for a righteous war, and when the final page is written this state, your state and mine, will be awarded its part in the glory, which will be apportioned, share and share alike, to the sisterhood of states.

CHAPTER TWO.

Wisconsin Prepares For War.

When America entered the war Wisconsin boasted of a National Guard which ranked with that of New York, Illinois and Pennsylvania as the best in the nation. Years of military training and annual encampments at the splendid Camp Douglas military reservation had brought the Guard to a high standard. Many of the older officers had seen service in the Philippines twenty years before, and the Guard had recently returned from service on the Mexican border.

The entire Wisconsin National Guard saw service at the border, being stationed at a camp near Fort Houston, San Antonio, Texas. Only these organizations remained in the state during that campaign:

First Separate company of infantry, Chippewa Falls.
Second Separate company of infantry, Janesville.
Battery B, First Field Artillery, Green Bay.
Battery C, First Field Artillery, Racine.
Troop B, First Cavalry, Milwaukee.
Troop B later was sent to the border, to relieve Troop A.

The other organizations were uniformed, but could not be equipped and armed, but were ordered to the state military reservation for a tour of instruction and while in camp were inspected by an officer of the United States army.

As a result of the service on the border, the First, Second and Third regiments, officers and men, were seasoned soldiers On December 20, 1916, a few months before they were called by the government for service overseas, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, had paid them the following compliment,

in a letter to the Commanding Officer, First Brigade Headquarters, Wisconsin National Guard:

"I wish to thank you and the officers and men of your organization who went to the border in response to the call of the President, for the valuable service which you have rendered to the country. When the National Guard was called into the service of the Federal Government, the lives of men, women and children along the frontier were in grave danger, owing to the formidable bandit raids from the Mexican side of the boundary. It is not too much to say that had these raids continued, there was danger of international war. From the time of the arrival of the units of the National Guard on the border, the raids ceased, and the tension between the two countries began to relax. It is the hope and belief of the Government that the presence of the units of the National Guard, together with the units of the Regular Army, on the border and in Mexico, and the presence of the mobilization camps of the units of the National Guard in readiness for such service has made possible a peaceful solution of a difficult and threatening problem."

With the war clouds gathering, the War Department had ordered several of the crack National Guard units into the Federal service, and the Third Wisconsin regiment was one of these. On March 26, 1917, this organization was returned to the Federal service, and was placed on duty throughout the central and northern portions of the state, guarding the large ore docks, tunnels and bridges on the main lines of railroads, including the ore docks at Two Harbors, Minn.

The legislature was in session, and the members gave over other problems to do their part in preparing the state for war. On April 12, 1917, ten days after President Wilson read his first war message to Congress, the bill creating the State Council of Defense was passed without a dissenting vote. It was the first organization of its kind in the United States.

In the meantime Gov. E. L. Philipp and Adjutant General Orlando Holway, head of the National Guard, had been

studying the problem of recruiting the Guard to war strength as provided by the new Federal law. Gen. Holway was given authority to open recruiting stations in various cities, and men were flocking to the ranks of the Guard.

The selective service law having been passed by Congress, Wisconsin began the work of carrying out that law. Dr. Charles McCarthy of the Legislative Reference Library was selected by Gov. Philipp to aid in the preliminary work, and the first step was to organize the election machinery of the state into a voluntary unit. The use of this machinery was suggested to the Washington authorities, and in the case of Wisconsin was tendered without cost to the National Government.

The first registration day, June 5, 1917, was designated in an executive proclamation as Duty Day, and gave the state the first opportunity to lead the nation in a war activity.

Wisconsin was alive to the necessity of caring for the health of its soldiers soon to be mustered into service, and as early as June 6, 1917, the registered nurses of the state were being called to the colors. To safeguard the health of the people at home, therefore, it was necessary to recruit an army of volunteers, and on June 6 the governor signed a bill which had been unanimously passed by the legislature appropriating $30,000 for enlisting and training health aide classes. How the physicians and nurses served the state and nation will be told in another chapter. It must be said here, however, that Wisconsin was the first state to recognize the need of such nurses during the war.

The men who knew finance, the banker, the merchant, the manufacturer and in many cases the professional man, had turned their attention to the money needs of the war, and the first Liberty Loan campaign was in progress. In the case of the first loan the appeal was made principally to those who had been accustomed to bonds, and there was not the general response which accompanied subsequent campaigns. County organizations had not been completed, and the people had not thoroughly awakened to this individual responsibility and

opportunity to help win the war. This was true in other states. In spite of this fact Wisconsin subscribed $36,236,750 to this loan, which was an oversubscription, and on June 9, 1917, the state was reported to have led all other states in the Seventh Federal Reserve district, which included Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Iowa. The counties in the Northern and Western part of state, which were in the Ninth Reserve district, also bought many bonds.

On June 13, 1917, the legislature passed a bill exempting soldiers and sailors from civil process during the period of their service, and in this Wisconsin was first. The people recognized the rights of the soldiers and sailors in this regard, and the law had unanimous approval.

Ten days later the legislature passed and the governor signed a bill providing for aid to the dependents of soldiers and sailors, as another step in preparing for war. The records of the administration of this law, given elsewhere, are a credit to the state.

The ready response of the state to war activities already had attracted the attention of Washington, and, on June 28, 1917, the first official recognition was received. Provost Marshall General Crowder, head of the national administration of the selective service law, wired to Gov. Philipp, in acknowledging the record of the first registration day:

"I have come to expect the impossible of Wisconsin."

This tribute to the loyalty of the people spurred them on to even greater efforts.

Less than a month after the first registration day the selected men had been called and examined and the quota of the state for the National army was ready for orders. Washington reported on July 1, 1917, that Wisconsin's percentage of men of military age failing to respond to the draft was less than 2 per cent, while the average of the nation was more than 8 per cent.

Gen. Holway's drive for enlistments in the National Guard had met with a wonderful response. Everywhere the companies of the veteran regiments, the First, Second and

Third, had been filled quickly, and three other regiments of infantry, the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth, were organized. In many cities there was an early waiting list of applicants, some of the new companies being recruited over night.

On August 1, 1917, four months after America entered the war, Gen. Holway reported that the Guard had been recruited to war strength of 15,266 men, in the following organizations:

Six regiments of infantry.
One regiment of cavalry.
One regiment of artillery.
One battalion of signal corps.
One battalion of engineers.
Two field hospital companies.
Two ambulance companies.

In perfecting the organization of the new units required, changes in the old organizations became necessary so that the Machine Gun Company, First Infantry, was transferred to the First Field Artillery as Battery D.

Company M, First Infantry, was changed to Machine Gun Company, First Infantry.

The Second Separate Company of Infantry was transferred to the First Infantry as Company M.

The First Separate Company of Infantry was transferred to the Fourth Infantry as Company A.

The following day the mobilization of the state troops began at Camp Douglas, which had been prepared for the housing and feeding of the men under the direction of Major Charles R. Williams, a Wisconsin officer who served in the line abroad and whose only son died in France.

The story of this boy, one of the first from Wisconsin to give up his life, deserves recognition here as one of the touching incidents of the war. Born the son of a soldier, he spent his boyhood days at Camp Douglas, and when a mere child was the comrade of the men who came each year to encampments. When the call came for volunteers he was one of the first to respond, and he went overseas in the Thirty-second

Division which was destined to bring new and lasting glories to the state. He died early in the war, a victim of disease, but none the less a hero. His body was sent home, and he lies sleeping in the shadow of one of the mounds of the reservation over which he played as a child.

The organizations of the National Guard, as it was mobilized at Camp Douglas, and its officers, were as follows:

Adjutant General's Department—Lieutenant Colonel John G. Salsman, Madison.

Quartermaster Department—Lieutenant Colonel Charles R. Williams, Camp Douglas.

Medical Department—Lieutenant Colonel Gilbert E. Seaman, Milwaukee, Chief Surgeon; Major Jas. W. Frew, Milwaukee, assigned to First Infantry; Major Jas. R. Scott, Appleton, assigned to Second Infantry; Major Lewis A. Moore, Monroe, assigned to Third Infantry; Major Geo. W. Nielson, Milwaukee, assigned to Field Hospital Company No. 1; Major Gustavus I. Hogue, Milwaukee, assigned to First Cavalry; Major Clarence J. Kenney, Milwaukee, assigned to First Field Artillery; Major Wm. F. Lorenz, Madison, assigned to Field Hospital Company No. 2; Major Robert H. Gray, La Crosse, assigned to Sixth Infantry; Major Edgar C. Barnes, Ripon, assigned to Fourth Infantry; Major Dirk Bruins, Milwaukee, assigned to Fifth Infantry; Captain Jesse R. Bryant, Wausau, assigned to Third Infantry; Captain Wm. C. Watkins, Oconto, assigned to Second Infantry; Captain Robt. W. Blumenthal, Milwaukee, assigned to First Infantry; Captain Arthur A. Mitten, Milwaukee, assigned to Ambulance Company No. 1; Captain E. Armitage, Milwaukee, assigned to Field Hospital Company No. 1; Captain Herbert Graebner, Milwaukee, assigned to Field Hospital Company No. 1; Captain Wm. W. Johnston, Racine, assigned to Ambulance Corps No. 2; First Lieutenant Harry W. Sargeant, Milwaukee, assigned to Ambulance Company No. 1; First Lieutenant Frank J. Schubert, Milwaukee, assigned to Ambulance Company No. 1; First Lieutenant Geo. F. King, Green Bay, assigned to First Field Artillery; First Lieutenant Wm. J. Han-

ley, Kenosha, assigned to Ambulance Company No. 2; First Lieutenant Thos. E. Mackedon, Cedarburg, assigned to Fifth Infantry; First Lieutenant John M. Scantelton, Sparta, assigned to Third Infantry; First Lieutenant Wesley L. Boyden, Seymour, assigned to Second Infantry; First Lieutenant Wm. P. Salbreiter, Racine, assigned to Ambulance Company No. 2; First Lieutenant Rollin D. Thompson, Reedsburg, assigned to Field Hospital Company No. 2; First Lieutenant Jas. A. Ballard, Hayward, assigned to Sixth Infantry; First Lieutenant Michael J. Trock, Milwaukee, assigned to First Battalion Signal Corps; First Lieutenant Albin A. Krygier, Milwaukee, assigned to Fifth Infantry; First Lieutenant Wm. J. Frawley, Appleton, assigned to Second Infantry; First Lieutenant Miles D. Cottingham, Lake Geneva, assigned to First Cavalry; First Lieutenant Jay C. Brewer, Jefferson, assigned to First Cavalry; First Lieutenant Walter E. Mueller, Green Bay, assigned to First Field Artillery; First Lieutenant Daniel F. Hudick, Wales, assigned to Field Hospital Company No. 1; First Lieutenant Parker T. Trowbridge, Washburn, assigned to Sixth Infantry; First Lieutenant Carl A. S. Gunderson, Madison, assigned to Field Hospital Company No. 2; First Lieutenant Merlyn H. Draper, Deerfield, assigned to Field Hospital Company No. 2; First Lieutenant Geo. W. Krahn, Oconto Falls, assigned to 4th Infantry; First Lieutenant Ernest F. Hafemeister, Milwaukee, assigned to First Infantry; First Lieutenant Raymond L. Kenney, Milwaukee, assigned to Ambulance Company No. 1; First Lieutenant James Philip Dean, Madison, assigned to Field Hospital Company No. 2; First Lieutenant Wm. Carl Liefert, Milwaukee, assigned to Field Hospital Company No. 1; First Lieutenant Thos. Patrick Kennan, Milwaukee, assigned to Ambulance Company No. 1; First Lieutenant Clarence C. Del Marcelle, Neenah, assigned to Ambulance Company No. 2; First Lieutenant William R. Doctor, Cazenovia, assigned to Sixth Infantry; First Lieutenant Luther N. Schnetz, Racine, assigned to Ambulance Company No. 2; First Lieutenant Homer M.

Carter, Madison, assigned to First Battalion Engineers; First Lieutenant Taylor Cooksey, Madison.

Dental Corps—First Lieutenant Wm. W. Barney, Milwaukee; First Lieutenant Frederick J. Bergholte, Waukesha; First Lieutenant Otto B. Hins, Oshkosh; First Lieutenant Francis L. Gullickson, West Salem; First Lieutenant Frederick Vater, Milwaukee; First Lieutenant Clyde R. Modie, Madison; First Lieutenant Frank H. Fancher, Racine; First Lieutenant Wm. Russell Cressey, Milwaukee; First Lieutenant Frank Erwin Machus, Oconomowoc; First Lieutenant Gordon E. Harrington, Marshfield; First Lieutenant Halbert I. Lewis, Washburn.

Veterinary Corps—Second Lieutenant Stanley L. Pilgrim Wauwatosa, assigned to First Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Wm. C. Schultz, Milwaukee, assigned to First Field Artillery; Second Lieutenant Ray Whitman Smith, Racine, assigned to First Field Artillery.

First Battalion Signal Corps—Major William Mitchell Lewis, Racine.

Headquarters Company—First Lieutenant B. F. Crandall, Milwaukee.

Company A, Milwaukee—Captain Robert S. Wheatson, First Lieutenant George A. Ward, First Lieutenant Christopher Boners.

Company B, Milwaukee—Captain Edward A. Olson, First Lieutenant Elmer G. Meyer, First Lieutenant Leigh H. Lathrop.

Company C, Milwaukee—Captain John J. O. Farrell, First Lieutenant Carl J. Andrae, First Lieutenant Frank Russel, First Lieutenant Joseph B. Chamberlain.

First Battalion Engineers—Major Howard Greene.

Headquarters Company, Milwaukee—Captain Alexander C. Eschweiler.

Company A, Milwaukee—Captain James W. Shaw, First Lieutenant George W. Lewis, First Lieutenant Ray C. Phipps, Second Lieutenant John E. Schafer.

Company B, Milwaukee—Captain Clarence U. Smith,

First Lieutenant Alexander E. Shiells, First Lieutenant Charles McL. Lewis, Second Lieutenant Armin C. Frank.

Company C, Milwaukee—Captain Charles M. Soudder, First Lieutenant Frank B. Hatton, First Lieutenant Clyde H. Fuller, Second Lieutenant Robert S. Lutz.

First Brigade Wisconsin Infantry—Brigadier General Charles R. Boardman, Oshkosh.

Brigade Adjutant—Major Charles A. Greene, Appleton.

Aides—First Lieutenant Alex. J. Lytle, Rhinelander; First Lieutenant Otto G. F. Zeman, Superior.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel John P. Joachim, Madison.

Lieutenant Colonel Glen W. Garlock, West Salem.

Major Wm. F. Mehl, Milwaukee.

Major Charles S. Buck, Beloit.

Major Paul Ahnert, Milwaukee.

Captain Gustav Stearns, Chaplain, Milwaukee.

Battalion Adjutants—First Lieutenant Thos. P. Colbert, Beloit; First Lieutenant Samuel W. Oakey, Madison; First Lieutenant Horace L. Anderson, Beloit.

Headquarters Company, Madison—Captain Myron C. West, Madison.

Machine Gun Company, Oconomowoc—Captain Anthony G. Derse, First Lieutenant Edw. Llewelyn Jones, Second Lieutenant Geo. W. Behrend, Second Lieutenant Carl E. Lugviel.

Supply Company, Madison—Captain George F. O'Connell, Second Lieutenant Francis X. Ritger.

Company A, Reedsburg—Captain Leo M. Darrenougue, First Lieutenant Herbert H. Prange, Second Lieutenant Thos. H. Tudor.

Company B, Ft. Atkinson—Captain Arthur R. Langholff, First Lieutenant Delbert D. Hills, Second Lieutenant Louis B. Reich.

Company C, Whitewater—Captain R. H. Lindbaum, First Lieutenant P. E. Trautman, Second Lieutenant J. A. Plank.

Company D, Milwaukee—Captain Frank Meeke, First

Lieutenant J. A. Johannes, Second Lieutenant Thomas L. Rickert.

Company E, Milwaukee—Captain Raymond Arnold, First Lieutenant Nick P. Salm, Second Lieutenant Fred A. Clemens.

Company F, Milwaukee—Captain Henry W. Biemdiecke, First Lieutenant W. F. Gaulke, Second Lieutenant Fred Schroeder.

Company G, Madison—Captain William Smith, First Lieutenant Fred T. Finn, Second Lieutenant Steven O. Brigham.

Company H, Monroe—Captain Allen E. Mitchell, First Lieutenant Fred W. Heer, Second Lieutenant Chas. H. Kohli.

Company I, Neenah—Captain Bert L. Smith, First Lieutenant B. O. Bell, Second Lieutenant Anthony J. Webber.

Company K, Milwaukee—Captain Leo L. Kosak, First Lieutenant Albert Gulczynski, Second Lieutenant Leo Gurda.

Company L, Beloit—Captain E. Howe Allen, First Lieutenant Floyd C. Henderson, Second Lieutenant Ray C. Dickop.

Company M, Janesville—Captain Edgar N. Caldwell, First Lieutenant Fred T. Rau, Second Lieutenant Harold S. Pelton.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel Wilbur M. Lee, Oconto.

Lieutenant Colonel Philip J. Zink, Beaver Dam.

Major Walter A. Marden, Oshkosh.

Major Wm. B. Hall, Oconto.

Major Adolph M. Trier, Fond du Lac.

Captain John T. Kendall, Chaplain, Viroqua.

Battalion Adjutants—First Lieutenant Geo. Merkel, Appleton; First Lieutenant Fred B. Rhyner, Marshfield; First Lieutenant Allan B. Ellis, Appleton.

Headquarters Company—Captain T. Byron Beveridge, Appleton.

Machine Gun Company, Ashland—Captain Matt. C. Tomkins, First Lieutenant Arthur S. Childs, Second Lieutenant Stanley W. Smith, Second Lieutenant Roy W. Kelley.

Supply Company, Oshkosh—Captain Frank H. Crane. Beaver Dam; Second Lieutenant Robert A. Hellard.

Company A, Marshfield—Captain Frank Reigel, First Lieutenant W. C. Mueller, Second Lieutenant Wm. Beseler.

Company B, Oshkosh—Captain John F. McCusker, First Lieutenant John D. Spencer, Second Lieutenant E. H. Newton.

Company C, Sheboygan—Captain Paul W. Schmidt, First Lieutenant Wm. N. Jensen, Second Lieutenant August Wolf.

Company D, Ripon—Captain Emil G. Prellwitz, First Lieutenant Aug. C. Buchholz, Second Lieutenant Harry L. Dornbrook.

Company E, Fond du Lac—Captain Adelbert R. Brunet, First Lieutenant J. Smith, Second Lieutenant Hy Vogt.

Company F, Oshkosh—Captain Gustave C. Schwandt, First Lieutenant Richard B. Salsieder, Second Lieutenant A. R. Bahr.

Company G, Appleton—Captain Lothar G. Graef, First Lieutenant Alvin J. Bogan, Second Lieutenant August A. Arens.

Company H, Manitowoc—Captain Edw. J. Schmidt, First Lieutenant Wm. Jung, Second Lieutenant J. Goetz.

Company I, Marinette—Captain Edward M. Mayville, First Lieutenant H. M. Donaldson, Second Lieutenant H. A. Pradome.

Company K, Beaver Dam—First Lieutenant Theodore Parker, Second Lieutenant Geo. L. Draheim.

Company L, Rhinelander—Captain Forest H. Himes, First Lieutenant Clarence J. Wesley, Second Lieutenant Kirk W. White.

Company M, Oconto—Captain J. H. Kampo, First Lieutenant A. C. Pate, Second Lieutenant Herman H. Modrow.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel John Turner, Mauston.

Lieutenant Colonel Wm. Y. Burton, Hudson.

Major Frank H. Fowler, La Crosse.

Major Robt. A. Merrill, Sparta.

Major Ulysses G. Carl, Oshkosh.

First Lieutenant Wm. F. Hood, Chaplain, Rice Lake.

Battalion Adjutants—First Lieutenant J. H. Ensch, Mauston.

Headquarters Company, Sparta—Captain Orville L. Arnold, Sparta.

Machine Gun Company, Rice Lake—Captain Dan L. Remington, First Lieutenant John McCullon, Second Lieutenant James P. Clemens, Second Lieutenant M. E. Hurlburt.

Supply Company, Superior—Captain Harvey F. Wiles, Second Lieutenant Leo R. Schwanekamp.

Company A, Neillsville—Captain Allen W. Wildish, First Lieutenant Leo M. Jackson, Second Lieutenant Fred Rossman.

Company B, La Crosse—Captain Herman A. Rupp, Second Lieutenant Paul F. Nuffke.

Company C, Hudson—Captain Otis H. King, First Lieutenant Andy Lystad, Second Lieutenant Albert J. Lyksett.

Company D, Mauston—Captain Delos L. Strong, First Lieutenant Harry J. Lyon, Second Lieutenant Charles G. Babcock.

Company E, Eau Claire—Captain Richard F. Sortomme, First Lieutenant Harvey C. Vermilyea, Second Lieutenant Roy W. Boberg.

Company F, Portage—Captain Samuel B. Ernsperger, First Lieutenant Gregory W. Dempsey, Second Lieutenant Wm. Crawhall.

Company G, Wausau—Captain Elmer L. Lucas, First Lieutenant Frank N. Drake, Second Lieutenant F. L. Gottschalk.

Company H, Menomonie—Captain Albert Nathness, First Lieutenant Harry C. Nelson, Second Lieutenant E. C. Hill.

Company I, Superior—First Lieutenant Martin Ackerson, Second Lieutenant Elmer Olson.

Company K, Tomah—Captain John G. Graham, First Lieutenant Clyde G. Strachan, Second Lieutenant R. A. Schendel.

Company L, Sparta—Captain Wm. A. Holden, First Lieutenant Harold E. Markham, Second Lieutenant Alex L. Nicol.

Company M, La Crosse—Captain Geo. H. Hale, First Lieutenant Daniel M. Erickson, Second Lieutenant Alvah M. Hill.

Second Brigade Wisconsin Infantry—Brigadier General Randolph A. Richards, Sparta.

Brigade Adjutant—Major Paul B. Clemens, Superior.

Aides—First Lieutenant Alois A. Fix, Tomah; First Lieutenant Harry G. Williams, Tomah.

FOURTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Colonel Robert B. McCoy, Sparta.

Lieutenant Colonel John B. Schneller, Neenah.

Major Edgar A. Firth, Chippewa Falls.

Major Anton C. Martin, Neillsville.

Major Robert Connor, Marshfield.

First Lieutenant Charles Willard Brown, Chaplain, Fox Lake.

Battalion Adjutants—First Lieutenant Robert L. Wiley, Chippewa Falls; First Lieutenant Henry J. Breitman, Crandon.

Headquarters Company, Chippewa Falls—Captain F. J. Schneller, Neenah.

Machine Gun Company, Tomahawk—Captain John B. Fosnot, First Lieutenant Jens Manthe, Second Lieutenant Roy F. Lyons, Second Lieutenant Eugene L. Meunier.

Supply Company, Waterloo—Captain Herbert A. Whipple, Second Lieutenant Wm. N. White.

Company A, Chippewa Falls—First Lieutenant P. J. Pangborn.

Company B, Stanley—Captain John C. P. Hanley, First Lieutenant France H. Phillips, Second Lieutenant John Mason Galbraith.

Company C, Waupaca—Captain Clifford W. Andrews.

Company D, Black River Falls—Captain George B. Jensen, First Lieutenant Carl Hanson, Second Lieutenant George D. Nelson.

Company E, Menasha—Captain Richard T. Hill, First Lieutenant Wilbur R. Winch, Second Lieutenant James P. Christofferson.

Company F, Shawano—Captain L. A. Leadbetter, First Lieutenant Bradley M. Barnes, Second Lieutenant Leo C. Raddant.

Company G, Antigo—Captain O. A. Miller, First Lieutenant Otto F. Berner, Second Lieutenant Vernon Quigley.

Company H, Crandon—Captain Leo. H. Schoenhofen, First Lieutenant Daniel J. Scorey, Second Lieutenant Clarence G. Noble.

Company I, Platteville—Captain Harvey D. Weidman, First Lieutenant Scott A. Cairy, Second Lieutenant Earl Y. Sangster.

Company K, Stoughton—Captain Christopher J. Rollis, First Lieutenant Ernest Wood, Second Lieutenant Clarence A. Rowe.

Company L, Waukesha—Captain Daniel J. Martin, First Lieutenant Harry J. Welch, Second Lieutenant Richard W. Austerman.

Company M, Kenosha—Captain Edward Dayton, First Lieutenant Asbury H. Vale, Second Lieutenant Francis A. Singer.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel Peter Piasecki, Milwaukee.

Lieutenant Colonel James McCully, Ashland.

Major E. T. Markle, Fond du Lac.

Major Stanley E. Piasecki, Milwaukee.

Major Martin D. Imhoff, Milwaukee.

First Lieutenant Geo. C. Eilers, Chaplain, St. Francis.

Battalion Adjutants—First Lieutenant Philip A. Frear, Milwaukee; First Lieutenant Jerome H. Cole, Milwaukee; First Lieutenant Howard M. Sivyer, Milwaukee.

Headquarters Company, Milwaukee—Captain Fred C. Best, Milwaukee.

Machine Gun Company, Milwaukee—Captain Alfred E.

Gaartz, First Lieutenant Thos. T. Sweetman, Second Lieutenant Wm. J. Shiells, Second Lieutenant Claude C. Manley.

Supply Company, Port Washington—Captain Harry R. Hibbard, Second Lieutenant Ernest G. Renkel.

Company A, Milwaukee—Captain Michael F. Blenski, First Lieutenant Marian M. Ziombeck, Second Lieutenant Martin F. Blenski.

Company B, Milwaukee—Captain John A. Bonin, First Lieutenant Stanley A. Jewasinski, Second Lieutenant R. K. Celechowski.

Company C, Milwaukee—Captain Joseph B. Zawodney, First Lieutenant Arthur D. Weiher, Second Lieutenant John W. Blechacz.

Company D, Hartford—Captain Harold G. Rogers, First Lieutenant Wm. J. Veiling, Second Lieutenant Nicholas M. Schantz.

Company E, Watertown—Captain Albert F. Solliday, First Lieutenant Jas. T. Hale, Second Lieutenant Lawrence W. Murphy.

Company F, Sturgeon Bay—Captain Edward S. Reynolds. First Lieutenant Ralph Perry, Algoma, Second Lieutenant Hany E. Ihlenfeld.

Company G, Berlin—Captain Robert S. Doering, First Lieutenant Earl L. Tanner, Second Lieutenant Jos. Bombinski.

Company H, Chilton—Captain Waldo E. Rosebush, First Lieutenant John P. Hume, Second Lieutenant Randolph P. Grassold.

Company I, Milwaukee—Captain Walter M. Gaudynski, First Lieutenant Edmund T. Czaskos, Second Lieutenant Frank Krukar.

Company K, Milwaukee—Captain Fred E. Theilacker, First Lieutenant Chas. P. Ward, Second Lieutenant Edward J. Lambrecht.

Company L, Wautoma—Captain Frank E. Teska, First Lieutenant Arthur R. Nichols, Second Lieutenant Frank A. Inda.

Company M, Fond du Lac—Captain Thomas A. Watson, First Lieutenant John G. Brunkhorst, Second Lieutenant Leo J. Longdin.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel Marshall Cousins, Eau Claire.

Lieutenant Colonel Emanuel Rossiter, Superior.

Major Walter Abel, Manitowoc.

Major Percy C. Atkinson, Eau Claire.

Major Emil F. Kraning, Oshkosh.

First Lieutenant Philip Henry Linley, Chaplain, Eau Claire.

Headquarters Company, Superior—Captain A. W. Fluegel, Superior.

Machine Gun Company, Durand—Captain John P. Ingles, First Lieutenant Harley Lea Vasseur, Second Lieutenant Geo. F. Harrington.

Supply Company—Captain Charles E. Butters, Viroqua, Second Lieutenant Frank V. Johnson.

Company A, Phillips—Captain Edward O. Witt, First Lieutenant Ira A. Kenyon, Second Lieutenant Owen A. Muck.

Company B, Superior—Captain Carl Hanton, First Lieutenant Raphael B. Ebert, Second Lieutenant Frank E. Dundon.

Company C, Mellen—Captain Angus A. McDonald, First Lieutenant Andrew H. Yorton, Second Lieutenant Louis Seif.

Company D, Washburn—Captain H. H. Peavey, First Lieutenant Randall W. Smith, Second Lieutenant Ralph A. Harvey.

Company E, Spooner—Captain John H. Holtz, First Lieutenant Clarence O. Stout, Second Lieutenant Paul E. Dejung.

Company F, Rice Lake—Captain Ray C. Peck, First Lieutenant Lee M. Boyden, Second Lieutenant Roy A. Aune.

Company G, Ashland—Captain Lyman W. Pool, First Lieutenant William E. Otis.

Company H, Hayward—Captain Wm. W. Wismer, First Lieutenant Robt. W. Harness.

Company I, Baraboo—Captain Carl Swinson, First Lieu-

tenant Paul S. Stewart, Second Lieutenant Ernest A. Isenberg.

Company K, Marshfield—Captain Wm. Mittelstad, First Lieutenant Fred Braen, Second Lieutenant John Kohl.

Company L, Galesville—Captain Wm. F. Rowles, Second Lieutenant Thorwald Thorsen.

Company M, New London—Captain Frederick W. Hoffman, First Lieutenant Henry J. Pettigrew.

FIRST REGIMENT FIELD ARTILLERY.

Colonel Philip C. Westfahl, Milwaukee.

Lieutenant Colonel Guy D. Armitage, Milwaukee.

Major Alonzo J. Comstock, Milwaukee.

Major Geo. W. Rickeman, Racine.

First Lieutenant Frederick S. Penfold, Chaplain, Racine.

Adjutant—Captain Louis G. Fuhrman, Milwaukee.

Battalion Adjutants—Captain Alvin A. Kuechenmeister, Milwaukee; Captain Otto J. Langbecker, Milwaukee.

Headquarters Company, Milwaukee—Captain John Geo. Reed, Milwaukee; First Lieutenant Bernhard Ehm, Milwaukee.

Supply Company, Milwaukee—Captain Arthur W. Walters, Milwaukee; First Lieutenant Wm. Lick, Milwaukee.

Battery A, Milwaukee—Captain Wm. F. Fraedrich, First Lieutenant Richard T. Bennett, First Lieutenant Chas. F. Lafferty, Second Lieutenant Gilbert J. Spence, Second Lieutenant Patrick E. Shea.

Battery B, Green Bay—Captain Harvey F. Smith, First Lieutenant Leland Wells, First Lieutenant Louis J. Hoffman. Second Lieutenant Leroy Hoberg, Second Lieutenant Thos. A. Bedell.

Battery C, Racine—Captain Richard G. Bryant, First Lieutenant Harry J. Sanders, First Lieutenant Ludwig Kuehl, Second Lieutenant Harry J. Herzog, Second Lieutenant Harrison L. Clemons.

Battery D, Milwaukee—Captain Ralph R. Hibbard, First Lieutenant Frank W. Kemmer, First Lieutenant Charles R. Loomis, Second Lieutenant Charles C. Benson.

Battery E, Green Bay—Captain John M. West, First Lieutenant Walter T. Bie, First Lieutenant Roy P. Fleming, Second Lieutenant Wm. C. Entzminger, Second Lieutenant Carl A. Eckhardt.

Battery F, Racine—Captain James W. Gilson, First Lieutenant Hugo A. Rickeman, First Lieutenant Walter L. Haight, Second Lieutenant Geo. H. Wallace, Second Lieutenant Harry C. Stearns.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Colonel Carl Penner, Milwaukee.

Lieutenant Colonel Irving A. Fish, Milwaukee.

Major Aug. M. Krech, Milwaukee.

Major Herbert B. Einfeldt, Milwaukee.

Major Oliver O. Treadwell, Milwaukee.

First Lieutenant William O'Connor, Chaplain, Milwaukee.

Battalion Adjutants—First Lieutenant Lester Bigelow, Milwaukee; First Lieutenant Irwin C. Ritzler, Milwaukee; First Lieutenant James R. Harper, Milwaukee.

Headquarters Troop, Milwaukee—Captain Charles F. Sammond, Milwaukee.

Machine Gun Troop, Milwaukee—Captain Ernest V. Cook, First Lieutenant Hilbert C. Walber, Second Lieutenant James Z. Leaman, Second Lieutenant Edward J. Kusserow.

Supply Troop, Milwaukee—Captain Alfred W. Einfeldt, Second Lieutenant Christian W. Schaefer, Second Lieutenant James H. Jackson.

Troop A, Milwaukee—Captain J. G. Swift, First Lieutenant Paul A. Frank, Second Lieutenant Louis Nicoud.

Troop B, Milwaukee—First Lieutenant Percival B. Slater. Second Lieutenant Otto C. Mueller.

Troop C, Milwaukee—Captain James J. Quill, First Lieutenant Wallace S. Schutz, Second Lieutenant Bradlee Van Brunt.

Troop D, Milwaukee—Captain Edgar J. Tapping, Jr., First Lieutenant James J. Duke, Second Lieutenant Carl O. Bellack.

Troop E, Kenosha—Captain John S. Coney, First Lieutenant Fred W. Steinert, Second Lieutenant John D. Alexander.

Troop F, Lake Geneva—Captain Benoni O. Reynolds, First Lieutenant Jas. H. Grant, Second Lieutenant Carroll R. Slensby.

Troop G, Grand Rapids—Captain Richard M. Gibson, First Lieutenant John F. Carrigan, Second Lieutenant Elmer Babcock.

Troop H, Merrill—Captain Albert H. Smith, First Lieutenant Edw. F. Blixt, Milwaukee; Second Lieutenant Ralph G. Kraft.

Troop I, Stevens Point—Captain Chas. W. Swan, First Lieutenant Russell Moen, Second Lieutenant Lyman B. Park.

Troop K, Ladysmith—Captain Amzi A. Hadden, First Lieutenant Ralph H. Drum.

Troop L, Eau Claire—Captain James F. Cahill, First Lieutenant Wm. Bluedorn, Second Lieutenant Cornelius S. Nicoud.

Troop M, Sheboygan—Captain Herbert Kohler, First Lieutenant Herman Runge, Second Lieutenant Theo. Phalen.

The strength of these organizations as they were mobilized at Camp Douglas was greatly increased by later enlistments. The National Guard had a fighting strength of 18,000 when it went to France. The units making up the Guard was composed, on August 31, 1917, of the following men:

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

	Officers	Enlisted Men
Adjutant General Dept.....	1	
Medical Department	1	
Quartermaster Dept.	1	5
	3	5

FIRST BATTALION ENGINEERS.

	Officers	Enlisted Men
Field & Staff	1	
Headquarters Co.	1	7
Sanitary Detachment	1	11
Company A	4	163
Company B	4	164
Company C	4	159
	15	504

FIRST BATTALION SIGNAL CORPS.

	Officers	Enlisted Men
Field & Staff	1	
Headquarters Company	1	8
Supply Detachment		6
Sanitary Detachment	1	4
Company A	4	77
Company B	3	81
Company C	4	71
	14	247

SANITARY TROOPS.

	Officers	Enlisted Men
Field Hospital Company No. 1	4	68
Field Hospital Company No. 2	6	80
Ambulance Company No. 1	5	120
Ambulance Company No. 2	5	119
	20	387

Sanitary detachments attached to regiments reported with the regiment.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST INFANTRY BRIGADE.

	Officers	Enlisted Men
General Commanding	1	
Brigade Adjutant	1	
Aides	2	
Detachment		15
	4	15

FIRST INFANTRY.

	Officers	Enlisted Men
Field & Staff	9	
Headquarters Company	1	58
Machine Gun Company	4	74
Supply Company	2	37
Sanitary Detachment	5	33
Company A	3	150
Company B	3	148
Company C	3	149
Company D	3	146
Company E	3	141
Company F	3	138
Company G	3	150
Company H	3	150
Company I	3	149
Company K	3	146
Company L	2	150
Company M	3	150
	56	1969

SECOND INFANTRY.

	Officers	Enlisted Men
Field & Staff	9	
Headquarters Company	1	58
Machine Gun Company	4	69
Supply Company	2	35
Sanitary Detachment	4	33
Company A	3	149
Company B	3	140
Company C	3	148
Company D	3	148
Company E	3	144
Company F	3	141
Company G	3	145
Company H	3	140

Company I	3	138
Company K	2	144
Company L	3	146
Company M	3	139
	55	1917

THIRD INFANTRY.

	Officers	Enlisted Men
Field & Staff	8	
Headquarters Company	1	54
Machine Gun Company	4	71
Supply Company	2	32
Sanitary Detachment	5	33
Company A	3	146
Company B	2	141
Company C	2	148
Company D	2	150
Company E	2	146
Company F	2	147
Company G	3	123
Company H	3	128
Company I	3	141
Company K	3	143
Company L	2	142
Company M	3	149
	50	1894

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND INFANTRY BRIGADE.

	Officers	Enlisted Men
General Commanding	1	
Brigade Adjutant	1	
Aides	2	
Detachment		15
	4	15

FOURTH INFANTRY.

	Officers	Enlisted Men
Field & Staff	7	
Headquarters Company	1	58
Machine Gun Company	4	74
Supply Company	2	40
Sanitary Detachment	2	33
Company A	1	150
Company B	3	150
Company C	1	150
Company D	2	150
Company E	3	150
Company F	3	150
Company G	3	150
Company H	3	150
Company I	3	150
Company K	3	150
Company L	3	150
Company M	3	150
	47	2005

FIFTH INFANTRY.

	Officers	Enlisted Men
Field & Staff	8	
Headquarters Company	1	46
Machine Gun Company	4	69
Supply Company	2	37
Sanitary Detachment	3	33
Company A	3	150
Company B	2	102
Company C	3	150
Company D	3	107
Company E	3	86
Company F	3	150
Company G	3	84
Company H	3	113
Company I	3	149

Company K	3	128
Company L	3	133
Company M	3	150
	53	1687

SIXTH INFANTRY.

	Officers	Enlisted Men
Field & Staff	5	
Headquarters Company	1	57
Machine Gun Company	3	51
Supply Company	2	30
Sanitary Detachment	4	28
Company A	3	126
Company B	3	135
Company C	3	101
Company D	3	109
Company E	3	111
Company F	3	102
Company G	2	100
Company H	2	102
Company I	3	105
Company K	3	101
Company L	1	97
Company M	2	91
	47	146

FIRST CAVALRY.

	Officers	Enlisted Men
Field & Staff	8	
Headquarters Troop	1	76
Machine Gun Troop	4	85
Supply Troop	3	51
Sanitary Detachment	6	33
Troop A	3	104
Troop B	2	95
Troop C	3	105
Troop D	3	103

COL. MARSHALL COUSINS, EAU CLAIRE. SIXTH INFANTRY.
COL. WILBUR M. LEE, OCONTO. SECOND INFANTRY.
COL. PETER F. PIASECKI, MILWAUKEE. FIFTH INFANTRY.
STATE MILITARY LEADERS
BRIG. GEN. C. R. BOARDMAN, OSHKOSH. FIRST BRIGADE.
ADJUTANT GENERAL HOLWAY, MADISON.
BRIG GEN. R. A. RICHARDS, SPARTA. SECOND BRIGADE.
COL. CARL PENNER, MILWAUKEE. FIRST CAVALRY.
COL. JOHN TURNER, MAUSTON. THIRD INFANTRY.
COL. JOHN P. JOACHIM, MADISON. FIRST INFANTRY.

Troop E	3	105
Troop F	3	100
Troop G	3	105
Troop H	3	105
Troop I	3	102
Troop K	2	100
Troop L	3	101
Troop M	3	103
	56	1473

FIRST FIELD ARTILLERY.

	Officers	Enlisted Men
Field & Staff	8	
Headquarters Company	2	90
Supply Company	2	35
Sanitary Detachment	6	23
Battery A	5	160
Battery B	5	176
Battery C	5	195
Battery D	4	178
Battery E	5	184
Battery F	5	190
	47	1231

AGGREGATE.

	Officers	Enlisted Men
Staff Corps & Departments	3	5
First Battalion Engineers	15	504
First Battalion Signal Corps	14	247
Sanitary Troops	20	387
Headquarters First Brigade Inf.	4	15
First Infantry	56	1969
Second Infantry	55	1917
Third Infantry	50	1894
Hdq. Second Infantry Brigade	4	15
Fourth Infantry	47	2005
Fifth Infantry	53	1687

Sixth Infantry	47	1446
First Cavalry	56	1473
First Field Artillery	47	1231
	471	14795

Charles R. Boardman, Oshkosh, who had served as adjutant general and had had years of active service, was selected by Gov. Philipp as ranking brigadier general. He was in command of the First Brigade of Wisconsin Infantry as it entrained for Waco, and went to France with the Wisconsin troops. Because of age limitations and other personal reasons he was allowed to resign his command several months later and returned to Wisconsin, where he did valiant work for the Liberty Loan and other campaigns.

The First Brigade was made up of the First, Second and Third infantry regiments, known as the veterans, nearly every enlisted man of which had served on the Mexican border and many of whom had seen years of service.

Col. Randolph A. Richards, Sparta, who had been in command of the Third regiment of infantry, was advanced by the governor upon the recommendation of Adjutant General Holway to the command of the Second Brigade, with the rank of brigadier general.

The Second Brigade was made up of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth infantry regiments, all recruited after war was declared.

While these troops were in camp at the state military reservation during the month of August, Companies E, F and G of the Second Infantry were by orders of the War Department taken from the Second Infantry, transferred to the Forty-second division, National Guard, called the Rainbow division, and organized as the 150th Machine Gun Battalion, Companies A, B, and C, respectively, and were sent to Camp Mills, Long Island, New York, for preliminary training preparatory to shipment to France.

The history of that organization as it helped to lead the way for the American armies will some day be told. This

state ever will point with pride to its representation. By a strange coincidence, the cities which sent these men to war were Oshkosh, Appleton and Fond du Lac, which were the places visited by Nicolet, the first white man to enter the wild territory which became Wisconsin.

While Adjutant Gen. Holway had been recruiting the National Guard, the problem of equipping the troops had been solved. Gov. Philipp, when war was declared, set about this task, which at first appeared one of mere detail, but developed seemingly insurmountable difficulties.

Supplies had previously been issued by the National government, but it soon was found that peace conditions are not those of war. The war department, suddenly faced by the greatest problems in its history, was unable to furnish immediate equipment except for troops overseas.

Several months before war was declared the decision had been made to prepare the Guard for actual war, which seemed inevitable and Adjutant Gen. Holway, when he began recruiting the Guard to war strength, already had asked for supplies.

Adjutant General Holway was sent to Washington in an effort to secure the equipment to put Wisconsin National Guard troops in a position to take the field, but without favorable results.

Appeals were made later to the chief of the militia bureau, and by Gov. Philipp direct to Secretary of War Baker.

Senator Paul O. Husting then was appealed to, the following letter from the adjutant general to Senator Husting, under date of June 3, 1917, explaining the situation:

"I had the privilege to explain to you even more fully than to the Secretary of War personally the very urgent reasons other than purely military why it was most advisable and necessary to put in State training camp at the earliest practicable date the full quota of National Guard troops allotted to Wisconsin, under the National Defense Act. Since my return from Washington I have assured the procuring of all absolutely necessary uniform clothing and other supplies for

this purpose excepting tents, rifles and a few field ranges. There are submitted for your information copies of telegrams relating to these articles of equipment recently exchanged between Federal and State military authorities, to-wit:

" 'Madison, Wis., May 28, 1917.

" 'The Chief, Militia Bureau,

" 'Washington, D. C.

" 'Outlook favorable for purchase and early delivery of ten thousand each of blankets, hats, shoes, uniforms and cots. Reference tents, may four hundred pyramidal large or equivalent supplying deficient equipment war strength organizations recognized Federally previous to April nineteen seventeen be procured from Quartermaster Generals Department either temporarily on receipt or issued on requisition or purchase. May nine hundred additional such tents for new units since organized be procured on same or other conditions. First contingency, shall use soldier carpenters and labor largely to construct cantonments for new units but prefer latter alternative and to construct cantonments only for depot battalions accommodations now and for other uses later. Of ordnance property may ten thousand rifles be had on like or any terms. Can make shift without other equipment until same can be furnished. Also need quartermaster stores, ten field ranges for recognized units and sixty-five for new. Information by telegram will be appreciated.

" 'HOLWAY.'

" 'Washington, D. C., May 30, 1917.

" 'Adjutant General Wisconsin,

" 'Madison, Wis.

" 'Reference your request twenty-eighth absolutely no tents, ranges or rifles procurable from supply department.

" 'MANN, Chief Militia Bureau.'

" 'Madison, Wis., June 1, 1917.

" 'The Secretary of War,

" 'Washington, D. C.

" 'I appeal to you personally in the matter of the immediate

furnishing of tentage and rifles for National Guard this State which Militia Bureau telegraphs cannot be procured from Supply Department. Reasons for this request other than strictly military were communicated to you by my personal messenger the State Adjutant General. All other absolutely necessary military supplies are being provided through State means.

"'E. L. PHILIPP, Governor.'

"I realize that the War Department and especially the Secretary of War have a multitude of affairs of the greatest importance on their hands, but I believe, my dear Senator, that this early encampment and training for war of Wisconsin troops is also of sufficient importance and will have such influence on future conditions in the State as to warrant your immediate personal intercession with the Secretary himself in furtherance of the Governor's telegram.

"The State has procured or is procuring without drawing from Federal supplies all things necessary to equip its Guard except the articles specified in the telegrams. Of these, field ranges can and will be procured elsewhere if they cannot be issued but of tents and rifles the Federal Supply Departments have practically an absolute monopoly, both of supply and contract. These articles cannot be had from any other source. The rifles are admitted on hand and scheduled for later issue to these same troops. Why not now so that we can begin to accustom recruits to their use?

"In lesser degree and yet to an extent that is ample to meet the present necessities of the Guard of this State, the same facts obtain as to tentage.

"Please note that the wire request for tentage does not necessarily contemplate more than the temporary use of such shelter for the Wisconsin troops and that the alternative is suggested of a lesser or greater amount of such tentage. If the lesser amount can be had, the organizations thus sheltered will furnish enough men skilled or semi-skilled in plain carpentering to build, under proper supervision, the cantonments for the remaining troops.

"If there is any charge for transportation of tentage loaned or issued in this manner which cannot be lawfully paid from Federal funds, the State will right willingly assume its payment.

"In short, we have men, organized and ready for training, necessary clothing, bedding, food and mess supplies provided—camp site and training grounds prepared for their occupancy—pay of officers and men for thirty days provided from other than Federal funds, and lack only these tents and rifles to begin the work which the events of each succeeding day render increasingly imperative.

"Time counts very heavily with me just now and I shall hope that you can secure an early conference with the Secretary of War and that you will advise me by wire as soon as practicable thereafter whether I may or may not obtain immediate shipment of these absolutely essential articles of supply. Very sincerely yours,

"THE ADJUTANT GENERAL, WISCONSIN."

Senator Husting's efforts having proven of no avail, because of the situation in Washington, Gov. Philipp then asked Gen. Holway if the supplies could be obtained if the necessary funds were provided from the state treasury. That was decided upon as the method of procedure, and with $800,000 the state went into the open market to equip the Guard. Years of military experience aided Gen. Holway, and four months later, when the troops were mobilized, the men were fully equipped. Tents had been secured for 20,000 men. Every man had a modern rifle, which he later used in France. Every man had a complete equipment of clothing, his own mess kit, and every company had a mess outfit. Until the Thirty-second Division went to France not a single item of equipment was issued to or needed by the Wisconsin troops, and then only supplies necessary for overseas travel and training. It cost the state nearly all of the $800,000, but this was a loan to the National government, to be returned with interest. In expending this money the state was only following the example of Wisconsin during the Civil war, when $2,251,-

000 was used for the same purpose. Few other states, however, have this record for the European war.

The health of the Wisconsin troops was not forgotten. Gilbert E. Seaman of Milwaukee, then major and chief surgeon of the National Guard, was commissioned lieutenant colonel and ordered to proceed to Camp McArthur, Texas, where the Thirty-second Division was to go, to prepare the camp. His first work was to make an inspection of the city of Waco, Texas, near which the camp was situated, and to assist and direct the cleaning up of that city. His work at the camp was thorough, and, as a result, when other camps were being mentioned in the subsequent congressional investigation, the name of Waco was not brought into the testimony. Our troops had clothing, and their health had been safeguarded.

The work of Colonel Seaman was forgotten in the heat of battle, and, as a matter of fact, it was little known except in military circles, but it will stand out as one of the great achievements of Wisconsin during the war.

Soon after war was declared, and while the Guard was being recruited, Gov. Philipp, who had had long personal experience in the south, came to the belief that the Wisconsin troops could be better cared for during the summer months in a climate to which they were accustomed, and accordingly, in the following telegram to the secretary of war, dated July 13, 1917, offered Camp Douglas to the National government as a training camp for Wisconsin and other northern troops:

"Press reports indicate that the Wisconsin National Guard will immediately be ordered to a southern state. It is intimated that they will be sent to Waco, Texas. If it is the intention of the government to mobilize these troops for the purpose of training it would be better for the health of the men if they could be permitted to remain here at least until October. No state in the union has a better or more healthful training camp than Wisconsin has at Camp Douglas, and if our men are permitted to remain there they will retain their health and vigor and will be in much better condition for a winter's campaign in France."

That Gov. Philipp's belief was shared by the head of the National Guard in Michigan, which, with the Wisconsin troops, made up the Thirty-second division, is shown by the following telegram from Gov. Albert E. Sleeper of that state:

"I agree entirely with your views relative to sending Wisconsin and Michigan troops to Texas at this time. Have wired emphatic protest to our senators and to the secretary of war. Michigan offers a camp site of sixteen thousand acres with fine water supply, hospitals, warehouses, kitchens, and adequate railway facilities. Will be glad to have Wisconsin troops with us in Michigan. There is no reason military or otherwise for sending men of Wisconsin and Michigan south now. We should do everything we can to prevent it. Any suggestions you have to offer in the way of cooperation will be appreciated."

Secretary Baker, however, in the following courteous letter, explained the position of the War Department, and the Wisconsin troops moved south according to the original plans:

"His Excellency,

"The Governor of Wisconsin.

"My dear Governor:

"I am in receipt of your telegram of July 13, 1917, concerning the advisability of retaining the National Guard of your State in Camp Douglas, Wisconsin, after its mobilization rather than to send the troops to a southern encampment.

"In order that you may fully appreciate that this movement of troops from northern States has been decided upon only after the careful consideration which it deserves and only with the desire to expedite the readiness of our forces for active participation in the war, I am glad to furnish you the following information concerning the plans of the War Department for the training of the National Guard after its entry into Federal service.

"It is intended to send the National Guard, or such units thereof as are properly equipped and trained, to join the American expeditionary force in France, before the additional forces

authorized by the Act above, now called the National Army, can be sent. When the plans for mobilizing these two forces were drawn, it was not known how soon the National Army could be assembled under the draft. The National Guard having already in its possession some equipment and having, after several months' service on the border, received a certain measure of training, it was believed that that force could be more promptly despatched to France than the National Army, which at the time the plans were approved had not been authorized by Congress.

"Plans for the despatch of our forces to France depend not only upon their training and equipment, but also upon the availability of sufficient tonnage for transportation. Had it been possible to assure, before winter, transportation to France for the National Guard of all States in the North, it is quite possible that my advisers would have recommended that the National Guard be placed in cantonments in the North. Had such plan been proposed and given effect, and tonnage been insufficient, the approach of winter would have found the National Guard in a climate where out-of-door training would have been impracticable. It would then have been necessary, after considerable expenditure for the construction of cantonments, to transport them to the South, build new cantonments, and possibly return them to a northern harbor for embarkation. Hence it was decided to construct cantonment shelter for the National Guard in the South.

"After sites had been selected for many of the divisions of the National Guard and the National Army, it was reported by the officer in charge of cantonment construction that, due to the price of material, the sum of money appropriated for cantonment construction would be sufficient for only about half the number (thirty-two) of cantonments planned. It was also reported that the construction of half the number of cantonments could be completed by September 1, 1917, but not by July, the month in which it had been planned to call the National Guard into the military service. This month was selected because, due to the lack of clothing and other

equipment, it was believed impracticable to complete the equipment of the Regular Army with all its increments before July, and it was not desirable to call the National Guard before it was possible to supply the necessary equipment.

"Because of the impracticability of constructing thirty-two cantonments with the funds appropriated, it was decided, as the National Guard had then in its possession a certain amount of tentage, and the War Department could reasonably hope to supply the necessary complement by the end of July, to place the National Guard under canvas, in order that their training might not longer be delayed, and to confine cantonment construction to the sites selected in various divisional areas for the National Army.

"It is hoped to send the National Guard to France within a reasonable time, but it is manifestly impracticable with the limited tonnage available to transport all the National Guard of the northern States to France before cold weather, even if the despatch of the divisions of the Regular Army be postponed for that purpose. If the National Guard of Wisconsin should be camped in Wisconsin, considerable expenditure will be necessary at the site selected. On the approach of cold weather, it will be necessary to transport them to the South and to spend an equal amount on the construction of a camp there. In the sites which have been selected, training of the National Guard may be continued throughout the winter. During the winter, if not before, it is hoped that sufficient tonnage will be available for the despatch of most of the National Guard to France; namely, those divisions properly equipped and trained for service in war.

"I can assure you that every step taken by the War Department for the organization and training of all our military forces has been prompted solely by the desire to further the prosecution of the war in such a manner as to effect the best results. It is impossible to foresee what difficulties may arise in the future, but the present plans of the War Department are so framed as to provide for the training of each portion of the army as soon as equipment can be furnished, and to

despatch each portion of the army to France as soon as it is trained and equipped and tonnage becomes available.

"Very sincerely,

"NEWTON D. BAKER,

"Secretary of War."

It was not until the worst of the summer season of heat in the south was over that the Thirty-second division was ordered to Waco. In the meantime, under the direction of Gen. Boardman, Gen. Richards, Gen. King and a hard working staff, the National Guard had been made into an organization of finely trained troops, ready for the further training which must be given them before their departure for the front.

Wisconsin, with its brilliant National Guard straining at the leash at Waco, with civic organizations forming and much war work already accomplished, was, on Sept. 1, 1917, ready for war. Thousands of other Wisconsin men were at the camps of the National army, the result of the untiring labors of the draft boards.

During the month of September the remaining troops had been sent from Camp Douglas to Camp MacArthur, to be incorporated with the Thirty-second division, National Guard. Almost immediately upon their arrival at that camp, a reorganization of company, regimental and division units based upon the French system was determined upon by the War Department.

Gov. Philipp telegraphed to the secretary of war, tendering on behalf of the state, voluntary enlistments in whatever number might be necessary to fill each company and regiment already accepted into Federal service to their maximum strength under the new tables of organization, citing in support of his offer the voluntary enlistment provisions of the selective service law. The secretary of war declined the tender of such enlistment, however, on the ground of military policy.

Accordingly, the Regiments of Infantry were practically disbanded and reorganized on the new basis, the infantry to

comprise the Sixty-fourth Infantry Brigade composed of the 127th and 128th Infantry regiments and the 121st Machine Gun Battalion. The regiments as organized on this basis of a total strength approximated 3500 men. The Second infantry became the nucleus of the 127th infantry and the Third infantry of the 128th infantry. The First infantry became absorbed into both of these regiments, as did portions of the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth. Of these latter three regiments a great proportion were absorbed into the military police, the ammunition train, both motor and animal drawn, and the supply train, both motor and animal drawn, and one company of the Fourth infantry to the Artillery brigade as a trench mortar battery. Some of the infantry companies were absorbed into the 119th Machine Gun Battalion, which was the Divisional Machine Gun Battalion, and the 121st Machine Gun Battalion which was the Machine Gun Battalion of the Sixty-fourth brigade.

The First Cavalry regiment was practically disbanded as such regiment of twelve line troops and the headquarters, machine gun and supply troop and reorganized into a regiment of field artillery of six batteries with one headquarters company and one supply company.

The First Field artillery was changed from a regiment to be armed with three inch field guns to a regiment armed with six inch howitzers. These two regiments of artillery were assigned to the Fifty-seventh Field Artillery brigade attached to the Thirty-second division.

The battalion of engineers was assigned to the 107th regiment of engineers as a battalion.

The field signal battalion was disbanded and reorganized as Company C, (Outpost company) of the 107th Field signal battalion.

The two field hospital companies and the two ambulance companies were incorporated with the 107th Sanitary train.

This reorganization and consolidation, made surplus a number of colonels, majors and captains of the different arms of the service, and while all were physically qualified, a

number, especially in higher grades, were discharged. A few of these officers, by accepting much reduced grades, succeeded in returning to the service with other organizations.

No attempt will be made in this volume to follow the Wisconsin National Guard through its brilliant fighting in France. As this chapter is written the men are in Germany, in the front line of the army of occupation. No official information had, at the time this was written, been received from the War Department. However, that much of the story which has been compiled from reports of officers and men who have returned is given.

During the months of October, November and December, the division had been trained in the new modes of warfare, the company organizations completed by the commissioning of a great number of meritorious noncommissioned officers to the grades of First and Second lieutenants, and during the month of January the shipment of the division to the seaboard for embarkation to France had been begun, and the month of March found them practically all in France, the exceptions being the casual detachment of men not fitted on account of health for immediate active service and a number of sick that were left at Camp Merritt, which was the camp nearest to the embarkation port. The shipment was successfully completed and the only loss entailed among the troops of the Wisconsin National Guard were those lost by the torpedoing of the transport steamer, Tuscania, near the Coast of Ireland.

The division was scattered in billets in a number of villages in France until during the months of April and May the infantry were united in the Tenth French training area near Dijon, with division headquarters at Prothay. From there the division was moved by train to the front lines in Alsace, taking over the entrenchments facing Altkirch and Mühlhausen. Here the division remained during the months of June and part of July, suffering some losses. On July 20 the division was moved by train to the front in the sector of the line west of Rheims, moving by train west to Paris, and

entered the zone of military operations near Chateau Thierry on July 27. The division was attached to the French Fourth Army commanded by General Mangin, and on July 28 marched to the front relieving the Third division, American troops, taking station near La Charmel.

The offensive began on July 30, at 3:30 p. m., with the putting into action of the leading battalion of the 127th infantry and for the following ten days the division was heavily engaged, overcoming heroically the greatest difficulties of terrain, capturing every position in its front, at one time holding the objective after the eighth attack. The losses were severe, but were greater in the ranks of the foe before them.

These operations are known under the general term of the advance from the Ourq to the Vesle, and the objective was the line at Fismes. In these operations the Sixty-fourth Brigade was given the name "Brigade Terrible" and the division, the name "Division Terrible," by the French.

At the close of operations at Fismes, the division was moved to the left and took position at the north of Soissons and participated at the extreme front in the operations in that vicinity. From here the division was sent to a rest camp to reorganize and refit, and later was in action in the sector north of Verdun, in the direction of Metz.

The following orders by the generals commanding army corps and armies of the French army under whose orders they had been placed show the appreciation accorded to the Thirty-second division:

"General Order No. 5, 40th Army Corps (French), July 25, 1918.

"At the time when the Thirty-second U. S. Division leaves the zone of Haute-ALSACE, the General commanding the Tenth army corps wishes to express to the commanding general of the division, and to his troops, the great satisfaction he has experienced in having them under his command.

"By the courage, the excellent spirit, the perfect bearing, the zeal to gain knowledge, of which they have given proof in all circumstances, these troops, under the command of Gen-

eral Haan have shown all that can be expected of them.

"The Thirty-second U. S. division leaves for coming battles, and our best wishes go with them. The general, the officers, and the men know that they are taking with them the affection and the esteem of the French troops in the zone, with whom they have collaborated in a spirit of such cordial comradeship, and the gratitude of the populations of ALSACE whom, together with their brothers in arms, they will contribute to return definitely to their country.

"General PAULINIER, Commanding the 40th A. C."

"General Order 6th Army (French), August 9, 1918.

"Before the great offensive of the 18th of July, the American troops, forming a part of the Sixth French Army, distinguished themselves by taking from the enemy the BOIS DE LE BRIGADE DE MARINE and the village of VAUX, and by checking his offensive on the MARNE and at FOBSOY.

"Since that time they have played a most glorious part in the Second Battle of the MARNE, rivaling the French troops in spirit and valour. They have, in twenty days of incessant fighting, liberated numerous French villages and have accomplished, across a difficult country, an advance of 40 kilometers, which has carried them beyond the VESLE.

"Their glorious advances are marked by names which will in the future illumine the military history of the UNITED STATES:

TORCY, BELLFAU, Platear d' ETREPILLY, EPIEDS, LE CHARMEL, the OURCQ, SERINGES-et-NESLES, SERGY, the VESLE, and FISMES.

"New divisions, which faced fire for the first time, showed themselves worthy of the best military traditions of the regular army. They had the same ardent wish to defeat the Boche, and that quality of discipline which makes it possible for the orders given by the chief to be always executed, no matter what the difficulties to overcome may be and the sacrifices to be paid.

"The magnificent results attained are due to the energy and skill of the chiefs and to the gallantry of the soldiers.

"I am proud to have commanded such troops.

"The General Commanding the Sixth Army.

"DEGOUTTE."

"Order, 38th Army Corps (French), August, 1918.

"The time having now come for him to hand over the zone of battle to General BULLARD, commanding the Third Corps, American E. F., General de MONDESIR, commanding the Thirty-eighth French Corps, addresses all his thanks to the splendid troops of the Twenty-eighth and Thirty-second American divisions, who have proved during the pursuit, which is still being continued, not only their courage but also their staying qualities.

"The casualties, the toils and hardships due to the difficulties of bringing up rations during the marching and fighting of this period, were unable to break their high morale, their go and their warlike spirit.

"General de MONDESIR is proud to have had the opportunity to command them. He hopes that the day will come when he will have them next to him as comrades in our common fight.

"The General Commanding the Thirty-eighth Army Corps.

"L. de MONDESIR."

"ORDER GENERAL No. 318.

"Officers, Noncommissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Thirty-second United States Army Corps,

"Shoulder to shoulder with your French comrades you were thrown into the counter-offensive battle which commenced on the 18th of July.

"You rushed into the fight as though to a fete.

"Your magnificent courage completely routed a surprised enemy and your indomitable tenacity checked the counter-attacks of his fresh divisions.

"You have shown yourselves worthy sons of your great country and you were admired by your brothers in arms.

"Ninety-one guns, 7200 prisoners, immense booty, ten kilometers of country reconquered: this is your portion of the spoil of this victory.

"Furthermore, you have really felt your superiority over the barbarous enemy of the whole human race, against whom the children of liberty are striving.

"To attack him is to vanquish him.

"American Comrades! I am grateful to you for the blood so generously spilled on the soil of my Country.

"I am proud to have commanded you during such days and to have fought with you for the deliverance of the world.

"(Signed)

"MANGIN."

No record of the achievements of the Wisconsin National Guard can be written without reference to the services of Capt. Charles King, U. S. A., Brigadier General, W. N. G., retired. Gen. King had been on detail by the War Department and had given tireless service in building up the Guard. When war came he tendered his services and they were eagerly accepted. From the day that the Guard reached camp until it was ordered south Gen. King worked to perfect it, and his soldierly discipline and knowledge was responsible for much of the credit gained by the Wisconsin troops. Later, when the Home Guard was organized, Gen. King whipped the men into a body of troops which earned high praise from military critics.

Wisconsin's response to the President had been an enthusiastic offer of its resources in men, money and material. The state was ready for the months or years of war to come until a final victory had been achieved. How the organizations which were formed did their part will be described in other chapters. Before this chapter is closed, however, some small part of the credit due Adjutant Gen. Holway must be given.

A veteran of the Spanish-American war, with more than thirty years of service in the National Guard, this little giant of Wisconsin's military history had been assigned, when war was declared, the greatest single task in the state. Of rather slight physical build, he would appear to the casual visitor who had some idea of his responsibility as being unequal to this task. His iron will and rugged constitution, however, had not been counted upon. Friends, noting the long hours at his desk, feared for his health, but the general would not listen to them. A born soldier, it is certain that he longed for the opportunity to accompany Wisconsin's troops to the front. Instead, he remained at his post. Other men were given the glory and the gold and silver trappings. Other officers deservedly received the plaudits of a grateful people. Other men wore the uniforms and led their men into battle. Other men will return to hear the applause so well earned. Only those who know his work, only those who understand his duties, will applaud this quiet master of them all, who sent 20,000 men to battle fit to represent the proudest sovereignty on earth. Men fought better because of him, men copied his quiet courage and faced death with less fear, men came home because of him and his work who might now be "Somewhere in France," keeping the bivouac of the dead. He belongs in the roster of Wisconsin's heroes of 1918, and history will place him there.

CHAPTER THREE.

The War Time Legislature.

Wisconsin was called upon to help defend the Nation and the world against the aggression of autocracy at a time when the state legislature was in session, and that body responded to the call without delay and in a loyal manner. Naturally a politically divided organization, with factionalism the custom, and with a sprinkling of socialist members whose party creed did not agree with war, the legislature disputed over some war measures, but all those which meant the winning of the war were given practically unanimous support. The legislature had its critics, some captious and self-seeking, and others honest. This volume deals with what Wisconsin has done to help win the war. It will not argue with those critics, especially those who were honest and only seeking to advance the state's record for loyalty. The record of the Wisconsin legislature, the equal of that of any other state for practical aid for the war, speaks for itself.

The members of the war time legislature were:

State Senate—Lieut. Gov. Edward F. Dithmar, Baraboo, presiding officer; Senator Timothy Burke, Green Bay, president pro tem; Senator M. W. Perry, Algoma; Senator Charles H. Everett, Racine; Senator Herman C. Schultz, Milwaukee; Senator H. O. Reinnoldt, Milwaukee; Senator W. C. Zumach, Milwaukee; Senator Louis A. Arnold, Milwaukee; Senator Frank Raguse, Milwaukee, who was later expelled; Senator David V. Jennings, Milwaukee; Senator George B. Skogmo, River Falls; Senator Fred A. Baxter, Superior; Senator A. H. Wilkinson, Bayfield; Senator Byron Barwig, Mayville; Senator Anton Kuckuk, Shawano; Senator Henry Roll-

mann, Chilton; Senator Henry E. Roethe, Fennimore; Senator Platt Whitman, Highland; Senator Albert J. Pullen, North Fond du Lac; Senator William M. Bray, Oshkosh; Senator Theodore Benfey, Sheboygan; Senator Frank H. Hanson, Mauston; Senator Lawrence E. Cunningham, Beloit; Senator Andrew R. Potts, Waupaca; Senator Isaac P. Witter, Grand Rapids; Senator W. W. Albers, Wausau; Senator Henry A. Huber, Stoughton; Senator George Staudenmeyer, Caledonia; Senator Roy P. Wilcox, Eau Claire; Senator Al C. Anderson, Menomonie; Senator Willard T. Stevens, Rhinelander; Senator J. Henry Bennett, Viroqua; Senator Eugene F. Clark, Galesville; Senator Charles Mulberger, Watertown; Oliver G. Munson, Viroqua, chief clerk; F. E. Andrews, Bloomer, sergeant-at-arms.

Assembly—Lawrence C. Whittet, Edgerton, First District, Rock County, speaker; Alan Galbraith, Adams and Marquette counties; John C. Chapple, Ashland county; Isaac V. Kvam, Barron county (deceased), who was succeeded by C. A. Beggs; Walter A. Duffy, Bayfield county; Nicholas Feldhausen, First District, Brown county; Henry J. Janssen, Second District, Brown county; Frank Schaettle, Buffalo and Pepin counties; James H. Jensen, Burnett and Washburn counties; Otto N. Luehrs, Calumet county; Weston Woodard, Chippewa county; William L. Smith, Clark county; W. R. Chipman, Columbia county; O. P. Vaughan, Crawford county; William T. Evjue, First District, Dane county; James Hanson, Second District, Dane county; Homer A. Stone, Third District, Dane county; Edmund J. Labuwi, First District, Dodge county; Samuel R. Webster, Second District, Dodge county; Frank N. Graass, Door county; R. H. Bradley, First District, Douglas county; J. W. Conner, Second District, Douglas county; Carl Pieper, Dunn county; C. N. Saugen, Eau Claire county; Arthur M. Rogers, Forest, Florence and Oneida counties; Herman Schroeder, First District, Fond du Lac county; John E. Johnson, Second District, Fond du Lac county; Benjamin Webster, First District, Grant county; John J. Ruka, Second District, Grant county; S. A.

Schindler, Green county; Newcomb Spoor, Green Lake county; John T. Williams, Iowa county; Edward A. Everett, Iron and Vilas counties; P. A. Hemmy, Jackson county; Henry J. Grell, First District, Jefferson county; William Everson, Second District, Jefferson county; George Frohmader, Juneau county; E. J. Vincent, Kenosha county; W. H. O'Brien, Kewaunee county; Carl Kurtenacker, First District, La Crosse county; Henry Freehoff, Second District, La Crosse county; J. M. Engebretson, Lafayette county; Ed. Nordman, Langlade county; Robert Kleinschmidt, Lincoln county; Carl Hansen, First District, Manitowoc county; Martin Rappel, Second District, Manitowoc county; Herman Hedrich, First District, Marathon county; D. S. Burnett, Second District, Marathon county; F. N. Bernardy, Marinette county; Ben. H. Mahon, First District, Milwaukee county; William A. Campbell, Second District, Milwaukee county; John P. Donnelly, Third District, Milwaukee county; Henry Ohl, Jr., Fourth District, Milwaukee county; Gilbert H. Poor, Fifth District, Milwaukee county; Charles S. Schiewitz, Sixth District, Milwaukee county; Bernard Gettelman, Seventh District, Milwaukee county; Frank S. Kubatski, Eighth District, Milwaukee county; Herman O. Kent, Ninth District, Milwaukee county; Glenn P. Turner, Tenth District, Milwaukee county; W. E. Jordan, Eleventh District, Milwaukee county; William L. Smith, Twelfth District, Milwaukee county; Hugo C. Jeske, Thirteenth District, Milwaukee county; Thomas Szewczykowski, Fourteenth District, Milwaukee county; Theodore Engel, Fifteenth District, Milwaukee county; William A. Schroeder, Sixteenth District, Milwaukee county, Frank B. Metcalfe, Seventeenth District, Milwaukee county; Arnold C. Otto, Eighteenth District, Milwaukee county; Delbert Miller, Nineteenth District, Milwaukee county; Miles L. Hineman, Monroe county; Albert Marlett, Oconto county; Herman W. Wieckert, First District, Outagamie county; Thomas W. Armstrong, Second District, Outagamie county; Eugene J. Poole, Ozaukee county; Charles E. Hanson, Pierce county; Carl B. Casperson, Polk county; George D. White-

side, Portage county; Hugo Kandutsch, Price county; John Dixon, First District, Racine county; P. Walter Petersen, Second District, Racine county; John C. Anderson, Richland county; Charles D. Rosa, Second District, Rock county; V. V. Miller, Rusk county; John A. Chinnock, St. Croix county; George Carpenter, Sauk county; J. H. Van Doren, Shawano county; John J. Koepsel, First District, Sheboygan county; R. B. Melvin, Second District, Sheboygan county; John Gamper, Taylor county; John F. Hager, Trempealeau county; Clarence H. Carter, Vernon county; Riley S. Young, Walworth county; Jacob J. Aulenbacher, Washington county; John F. Buckley, First district, Waukesha county; W. H. Edwards, Second District, Waukesha county; Fred Hess, Waupaca county; F. M. Clark, Waushara county; Martin T. Battis, First District, Winnebago county; William Arnemann, Second District, Winnebago county; Charles F. Hart, Third District, Winnebago county; Byron Whittingham, Wood county; C. E. Shaffer, Madison, chief clerk; Thomas G. Cretney, Ridgeway, sergeant-at-arms.

One of the first acts of the legislature to place the state in a position to help win the war was the introduction, by the finance committee, of the bill creating the State Council of Defense. When the bill came in not more than half a dozen of the 133 members knew what it meant. In fact, few men in the capitol realized its importance and fewer understood that it was a practical measure. Several influential members, without meaning to obstruct the war program of the state or nation in the slightest measure, announced that they would oppose its passage, taking the view that it would be an unlimited expense and theoretical rather than practical. It was an idea new to the state, and, in fact, new to the nation. No other state had at this time discussed such a plan. It is to the everlasting credit of the Wisconsin legislature that, after the bill had been discussed, most of the members realized the importance and scope of such an organization, and that the other members, who had not studied it as closely, voted

for the bill on the ground that Wisconsin should do everything to help win the war.

An interesting fact was that the very men who feared the expense helped draw the clause which made an unlimited appropriation for the state council, the only check being a provision that before money could be drawn from the state treasury such an order must be approved by the governor.

The bill was introduced in the assembly on April 6, four days after President Wilson read his first message to Congress. It went to a committee of the whole, and members of the senate took advantage of the discussion on the assembly floor. There was no opposition, except as to some of the details, and on April 10 the bill was given its final passage and messaged to the senate. The assembly vote was 80 for the measure and 1 against it.

The state senate, having studied the bill while it was pending in the assembly, passed it under suspension of the rules on the same day that it reached that body. The vote in the upper house was unanimous, 32 ayes. The state printers did their part and on April 12 the printed bill was in the hands of the governor. The executive office is allowed six days in which to sign a bill, which makes it a law, but Gov. Philipp affixed his signature as soon as the measure reached him, and Wisconsin had created the first State Council of Defense in the United States ten days after war was declared.

A second bill concerning the state council of defense, giving that body the power to meet emergencies in time of war, was passed with practically a unanimous vote of both houses.

The law provided that "whenever the state council of defense shall find and determine that a serious scarcity of food, fuel, seeds, or any other personal property, necessary for common defense, or for the general public welfare as the same may affect or be affected by the common defense, exists or threatens while the nation is at war, or whenever while the nation is at war such council shall find and determine that the supply of any of said property is or threatens to be restricted or made unavailable for purposes of common defense

or for such general public welfare by reason of excessive, extortionate or prohibitive prices, then the council is authorized and empowered to take possession of such amounts of any of such property, as it may deem to be required for common defense or for such general public welfare, in the name of the state, and shall pay or offer to pay therefor just compensation to be determined by said council of defense."

The law gave the council the right, also, to take over such buildings, warehouses, or other storage facilities as might be necessary to care for such property taken in time of war. A sum sufficient to carry out the provisions of the law was appropriated, and the bill was passed in the assembly by a vote of 61 to 1.

In the senate the vote was 19 to 2, the opposition of the three legislators being because of minor provisions of the bill which they had attempted to amend.

On April 20 a bill was introduced by Senator Bray in the upper house to protect soldiers and sailors in the service of the United States from civil process during the period of such service. This bill had no opposition and was passed under suspension of the rules in both houses.

The bill provided:

"All persons, residents of this state, now in the military service of the United States or of this state, and all those who may hereafter enlist, be appointed, or drafted into the military service of this state or of the United States, for the purpose of the present war, shall, during such service, be exempt from all civil process, and in all civil cases now pending against any person in such service, the proceeding shall be continued and stayed until the discharge of such person from such service."

On April 16 a bill was introduced in the senate by Senator Roy P. Wilcox of Eau Claire relating to enlistments in a civilian service during the war. The bill provided:

"Any person who is disqualified for or exempt from military service may enlist in such branch or division of the civilian service of this state as may best subserve the interests of

this state and of the nation in the present war. All such enlistments shall be entered and recorded in a muster roll to be provided by the state council of defense and said muster roll shall be carefully preserved in the office of the council as long as the said council remains in existence and thereafter in the office of the secretary of state. The state council of defense shall classify the civilian service into such branches or divisions as may be necessary for the purposes of this act, and shall cause appropriate and distinctive badges, buttons or other insignia to be made therefor. No person other than those enlisting and enrolling in such civilian service shall be entitled to receive and wear any of the distinctive badges, buttons or other insignia herein provided for."

An appropriation was made for funds necessary to carry out the provisions of the act, available upon the approval of the governor.

The bill passed the senate by a vote of 26 ayes and no noes, and the assembly by a vote of 56 to 17. It was signed by the governor and became a law May 21.

On April 18 Senator Timothy Burke of Green Bay introduced in the senate a bill to provide aid for dependents of soldiers and sailors. The bill provided:

"Any dependent parent, wife or child of any enlisted man of the Wisconsin National Guard in the service of the United States or of any resident of this state mustered into any branch of the military or naval forces of the United States, who is a resident of this state, shall be entitled to aid as provided in this act.

"Application for aid under this act shall be made upon blanks furnished by the adjutant general of this state, and shall be signed by any adult member of the dependent family, by the guardian of the dependent children, or by the enlisted man. The application shall be filed with the adjutant general, who shall forthwith cause such investigation to be made as he may deem necessary, and thereupon shall issue and transmit to the secretary of state a certificate showing the amounts payable to such dependent or dependents.

"All aid allowed under this act shall be paid monthly and shall continue for the duration of the present war, or until the legislature shall otherwise provide. The amount of such aid shall be such that, together with the income of the dependent or dependents derived from other sources, except such as may be contributed from the service pay of the enlisted man, shall amount to thirty dollars for one dependent, forty dollars for two dependents, fifty dollars for three dependents, and five dollars for the fourth and each additional dependent."

The bill passed the senate by a vote of 29 ayes and no noes and the assembly by a vote of 72 ayes and no noes.

The administration of this law, which distributed more than $100,000 to dependents of soldiers and sailors up to Nov. 1, 1918, forms an interesting chapter of Wisconsin's war record, and it was one of the most practical acts of the legislature.

On May 11 there was introduced in the senate by the joint committee on finance a bill appropriating funds to the state council of defense for the establishment of special courses for intensified training of attendants of the sick. The bill provided:

"There is appropriated from the general fund to the state council of defense not to exceed the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, for the purpose of establishing, under its supervision, special courses for intensified training of attendants of the sick, through the establishment of scholarships, and by such other means as the council may deem advisable. Such scholarships shall be granted only upon the condition that the persons receiving the same shall agree to engage in practical nursing in this state for a period of two years following the completion of the special courses for which such scholarships are granted."

This bill passed the senate by a vote of 25 ayes and no noes and the assembly by a vote of 64 ayes and 2 noes. The administration of the law was part of the contribution of the physicians and nurses to the war, and is described in another chapter.

These were the laws passed at the regular 1917 session of the legislature to aid in winning the war. Numerous other bills were introduced, many of which were incorporated in the legislation adopted. Many resolutions were also introduced.

The expelling of Senator Frank Raguse of Milwaukee was the most exciting incident of the session. Senator Raguse, a Socialist, at the evening session of the senate on April 24, had made certain remarks which were considered unbecoming from a member of the senate by many of his colleagues, and when the senate was called to order on the evening of April 26 the senator rose to a point of personal privilege and addressed that body as follows:

"I wish to make a supplementary and explanatory statement to an address I made in the senate on April 24, 1917, on Joint Resolution No. 53, S, and ask to have the same incorporated in the senate journal.

"The remark that 'patriotism can be created only in two ways: First: you must either destroy people; or, second, you must destroy property,' was apparently misunderstood by some of the senators. What I intend to convey was that a certain kind of patriotism which is not of the genuine kind is at times foisted upon the people by certain interests who desire war, and who employ any pretext in stirring up the public, such as the destruction of lives and property, whether intentional or unintentional.

"I did not have reference to and do not question the true and genuine patriotism of the people. I believe that the people of this country, and particularly the people of Wisconsin, are not lacking in patriotism to their country in the true sense. I directed my remarks at what I considered to be a manufactured form of patriotism and the methods employed and the agencies at work in bringing about an undue state of public mind.

"The people of Wisconsin from the time the first settlement was made at Green Bay up to the present time, have always been engaged in the laudable work of developing the

arts of civilization, and of contributing their share in making this country a still better place to live in. This is true patriotism. The people of Wisconsin, having contributed their share in the building up of America, naturally manifest an intense interest in its affairs.

"If I have chosen words which have been understood otherwise, I regret to have been the cause of such misunderstanding.

"I again respectfully request that this statement be incorporated in the journal."

These remarks, which were ordered spread upon the journal, did not satisfy the senators who had been insisting upon a retraction of the senator's previous remarks, and the senate went into a committee of the whole to consider the situation. Senator Burke moved a call of the senate, which was supported. All senators reported as being in their seats by the sergeant-at-arms, the call was raised and the following resolution was introduced:

"Resolution No. 18, S.

"Concerning the retraction by Senator Frank Raguse of certain statements made in the open senate, or in the failure so to do, providing for his expulsion from said body.

"Whereas, at the evening session of the Wisconsin state senate on the twenty-fourth day of April, 1917, Senator Frank Raguse, a senator from the eighth senatorial district of Wisconsin, made certain remarks from written memoranda then before him, some of which are quoted in the journal of the state senate of Wisconsin as of that date, and some of which were not made matters of record, to the following effect:

" 'I would like to inquire from the senator from the Fourth (Senator Schultz) what he meant the other day when this resolution (referring to joint resolution No. 53, S, providing for the printing and distribution of the message of President Wilson, urging a declaration of war against Germany) was being discussed when he said that he would spend a million dollars for patriotism. Did he mean that he would blow up another Maine? As I understand it, the Maine was blown

up from the inside for the purpose of creating so-called patriotism. It seems that patriotism can only be created in two ways—by the destruction of property or the destruction of lives. I had a brother in the Spanish-American war that came back with fever and I remember that after that war the president (meaning William McKinley, then president of the United States) was walking up and down on velvet carpets in his palace, surrounded by silks and satins, while some poor fellow who lost his leg in that war was out in the woods cutting down a tree to make himself a wooden leg. It is no wonder that you do not have any patriotism. It seems even blowing up the Lusitania did not even make the people patriotic. How can a man have any patriotism when he has not got any land, for I claim that unless a man owns land he has not got any country, and I am one of them who don't own no land. Eighty-five per cent of the people in this country have got no land and what we ought to do to make patriotism is to find some way to get them some land. You never can do it by passing resolutions like this.'

"And that during said incident other remarks of like tenor and character were made by the said senator in reply to interrogatories addressed to him by the senator from the second and the senator from the thirty-first; and

"Whereas, the said senator from the eighth district stated at the close of said incident: 'If it is your wish that I retract my statement I shall do so.' Thereupon on the twenty-sixth day of April, at two o'clock p. m. the entire membership of the said senate met in the senate parlor in informal caucus and presented to the said senator from the eighth district a form of written retraction, a copy of which is hereto attached, marked 'Exhibit A,' and made a part hereof, and requested him to sign the same in retraction, satisfaction and reparation of the affront to the senate of Wisconsin, the people of the state, the federal government and the citizens of the United States; and

"Whereas, the said senator from the eighth, Frank Raguse, thereupon wilfully and deliberately persisted in the

contumacious conduct which had characterized the statements made by him in the open senate as aforesaid, and stated that because of his affiliations; to-wit, with the Socialist party, he was not at liberty to sign said statement, but presented and offered a certain other statement which was in effect a practical repetition in part of some of said statements and wholly unsatisfactory to said senators as a retraction or apology.

"Whereas, the members of the senate thereupon called his attention to the fact that this was not a party but was a personal matter and requested him to state as to whether or not he made the statements above quoted at the direction of his party, and he replied that he did not.

"Thereupon, on motion, the presiding officer of said informal meeting; to-wit, Henry Huber, senator from the twenty-sixth district of Wisconsin, appointed the Honorable Timothy Burke, president pro-tem of the senate, Honorable A. H. Wilkinson, Honorable William M. Bray, Honorable Charles M. Mulberger and Honorable Roy P. Wilcox a committee to draft suitable resolutions looking to the formal retraction of said statements by said Senator Raguse or to his expulsion from the Wisconsin state senate. Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the senate, that the sergeant-at-arms forthwith conduct said senator, Frank Raguse, before the bar of this senate, and that he be directed to sign and file forthwith with the chief clerk the form of retraction and apology set forth in 'Exhibit A' as aforesaid.

"Resolved further, that in the event that the said senator, Frank Raguse, fail or neglect to sign and file said retraction in accordance with this resolution, there is hereby appointed a committee consisting of Honorable Timothy Burke, president pro-tem of the senate, Honorable A. H. Wilkinson, Honorable William M. Bray, Hon. Charles M. Mulberger and Honorable Roy P. Wilcox, who are hereby authorized and directed forthwith to prepare and present to this body a resolution for the expulsion of said senator, Frank Raguse, from membership in the state senate of Wisconsin."

This resolution was presented by Senator Burke, at the request of the senate.

"Exhibit A," referred to in the resolution, read as follows:

"In view of the fact that certain remarks I made in the Wisconsin senate on April 24th, 1917, which if construed in their literal sense, would convey the idea that I am disloyal to the United States of America and the state of Wisconsin, I take this means of explaining my attitude in reference to that situation and to remove any doubt as to my loyalty as an American citizen. I, therefore, declare that I claim to be an American citizen and renew my allegiance to the United States of America and the state of Wisconsin and I also declare that I am fully in accord with the government of the United States and the state of Wisconsin and in all respects recognize its authority, as required by both the state and the nation. I further retract any and all references that I have made to the memory of the lamented William McKinley, the martyred president of the United States. I retract all statements made by me in the Wisconsin senate on the evening of April 24th, 1917, without any qualification, mental reservation or secret evasion of mind, which savored of disloyalty, and I fully apologize to the Wisconsin senate and to the people of the state of Wisconsin for any remarks that I made on that occasion, which, either directly or indirectly savored of disloyalty.

"I further consent that this declaration be spread upon the minutes of the Wisconsin senate, to be incorporated in the proceedings of the journal of that body."

On motion of Senator Burke the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Senators Albers, Anderson, Barwig, Baxter, Benfey, Bennett, Bray, Burke, Clark, Cunningham, Everett, Hanson, Huber, Jennings, Kuckuk, Mulberger, Perry, Potts, Pullen, Reinnoldt, Roethe, Rollmann, Schultz, Skogmo, Staudenmeyer, Stevens, Whitman, Wilcox, Wilkinson and Witter—30.

Noes—Senators Arnold, Raguse and Zumach.

Senator Raguse then was brought before the bar of the

senate, and the resolution and exhibit were read to him. He, however, refused to sign the exhibit, and the special committee presented their report, which was in the form of a resolution, as follows:

"Resolution No. 19, S.

"A resolution expelling Frank Raguse, a senator from the eighth district of Wisconsin, from membership in the senate of Wisconsin.

"Whereas, the senate on the twenty-sixth day of April, 1917, passed Senate resolution No. 18, S, and

"Whereas, in accordance therewith Senator Frank Raguse was brought before the bar of said senate for the purposes therein specified, and

"Whereas, he then and there, in open session of the senate, contumaciously and wilfully refused to comply with the provisions of said resolution No. 18, S, by failing and refusing to sign or file the retraction and apology therein contained;

"Now, Therefore, It is found and adjudged by the senate that the said Senator Frank Raguse is guilty of contempt, disorderly behavior and conduct unbecoming a senator of Wisconsin, within the provisions of section 8, of article 4, of the Wisconsin constitution; and

"Be it further resolved, That he is hereby expelled from membership in the senate of Wisconsin;

"Resolved further, that the sergeant-at-arms forthwith serve upon the said Frank Raguse and the secretary of state a certified copy of this resolution, and file proof of service thereof with the chief clerk of the senate."

A motion to postpone consideration of this resolution having failed, it was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Senators Albers, Anderson, Barwig, Baxter, Benfey, Bennett, Bray, Burke, Clark, Cunningham, Everett, Hanson, Huber, Jennings, Kuckuk, Mulberger, Perry, Potts, Pullen, Reinnoldt, Roethe, Rollmann, Schultz, Skogmo, Staudenmeyer, Stevens, Whitman, Wilcox, Wilkinson and Witter—30.

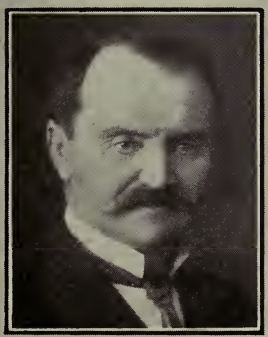
Noes—Senators Arnold, Raguse and Zumach—3.

PLATT WHITMAN, HIGHLAND,
CHAIRMAN SENATE FINANCE
COMMITTEE.

W. T. STEVENS, RHINELANDER,
CHAIRMAN SENATE STATE AFFAIRS
COMMITTEE.

LAWRENCE C. WHITTET, EDGERTON,
SPEAKER OF ASSEMBLY.

EDWARD F. DITHMAR, BARABOO,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.



JOHN GAMPER, MEDFORD,
CHAIRMAN ASSEMBLY STATE AFFAIRS
COMMITTEE.

WAR
TIME
LAW
MAKERS

E. A. EVERETT, EAGLE RIVER,
CHAIRMAN ASSEMBLY FINANCE
COMMITTEE.

CORNELL
UNIVERSITY

The regular session of the war time legislature adjourned sine die on July 16, 1917, and the members proceeded to their homes to take prominent parts in the various campaigns for aiding in the war program of the state. Meanwhile, new problems arose, and it was deemed necessary to call a special session to further place the state in a position to do its part. Accordingly, on February 1, 1918, a proclamation was issued by Gov. Philipp calling the legislature into special session on February 19, for the purpose of considering certain legislation, among which were the following proposed laws connected with the war:

An act authorizing the state to borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection and defend the state in time of war. (This was to provide a means of replenishing the state treasury, if it be found necessary, for the money used to equip the National Guard.)

To amend the laws relative to voting by electors absent from the state on account of military service.

To authorize the increase of teachers' salaries during the war.

To amend the statutes relating to the registration of nurses, so as to provide additional nurses during the war.

To enact legislation relating to sedition during the war.

To amend the banking laws so as to enable state banks to qualify as depositories for government funds. (This was to aid the sale of Liberty Bonds.)

Louis A. Fons, Milwaukee, was a new member of the senate, having been elected to succeed Senator Frank Raguse, expelled.

New members of the assembly were Griffith Thomas, Hurley, elected to succeed Edward A. Everett, Eagle River, resigned; Walter Wittman, Manitowoc, elected to succeed Carl Hansen, Manitowoc, deceased; Herman Marth, Wausau, elected to succeed D. S. Burnett, Wausau, resigned to enter military service, and Publius V. Lawson, Neenah, elected to succeed William Arnemann, Neenah, deceased.

With little delay, the special session took up the war

legislation recommended by the governor. Senator Witter introduced a bill known as No. 4, S, which provided for additional nurses during the war by adding the following paragraph:

"Provided that any college graduate who has completed college courses with laboratory work in physics, chemistry and biology may be given credit by such training school for at least nine months of such first two years."

Another section of the law was amended by adding the following:

"Provided that any such training school may give credit for at least nine months of such theoretical and practical training to any college graduate who has completed college courses with laboratory work in physics, chemistry and biology."

This bill was passed without a dissenting vote by both houses.

A bill, known as No. 6, S, was introduced by Senator Burke, which provided:

"No person shall print, publish, edit, issue or knowingly circulate, sell, distribute or publicly display any paper, book, document, or written or printed matter in any form, which advocates, or attempts to advocate, or advises or teaches that citizens of this state of military age should not enlist in the military or naval forces of the United States or of this state.

"No person shall in any public place or at any meeting where more than five persons are assembled, advocate, teach or advise that citizens of this state should not enlist in the military or naval forces of the United States or of this state.

"No person shall advocate, teach or advise, that citizens of this state should not aid or assist the United States in prosecuting or carrying on war with the public enemies of the United States.

"A citizen of this state for the purpose of this act is hereby defined to be any person within the confines of this state.

"Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor

more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than three months nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court."

This bill passed the senate by a vote of 25 to 3 and the assembly by a vote of 62 to 13.

A bill, known as No. 4 A, was introduced by Assemblyman Chapple, which gave state banks the right to qualify as a depository for government deposits during the period of the war and for one year thereafter, the object being to aid in the sale of Liberty Bonds. This bill passed the assembly by a vote of 90 ayes and no noes and the senate by a vote of 23 to 1.

A bill known as No. 6 A, was introduced by Assemblyman Arnold C. Otto, which gave school boards power to increase the salaries of teachers during the period of the war. The bill passed the assembly by a vote of 43 to 42 and the senate by a vote of 21 to 1.

A bill, known as No. 9 A, was introduced by Assemblyman Petersen, which provided that the vote of electors absent because of military duty should be taken by commissioners appointed for the purpose wherever a unit of 200 or more such electors were stationed in any one camp. The bill passed the assembly by a vote of 72 ayes and no noes and the senate by a unanimous vote.

A bill, known as No. 9 S, was introduced by Senator Whitman, which provided for the issuance of bonds to replenish the state treasury for funds used in equipping the National Guard if such bonds were found to be necessary. A substitute bill was introduced by Senator Wilcox, which passed both houses, but was vetoed on constitutional grounds by the governor. Senator Whitman's bill then was passed, and became a law.

The legislature at this session adopted a resolution memorializing congress to enact legislation allowing free postage on letters from men in the military or naval service of the United States during the war.

The war spirit which was pervading the capitol was shown in a resolution offered by Senator Perry. The wall decorations over the desk of the president of the senate included a figure which at least resembled the German eagle. This became offensive to the senators and by this resolution, which received unanimous approval, Superintendent of Public Property M. F. Blumenfeld was directed to cover the "eagle" with an American flag. This was done with applause from the galleries.

The legislature passed several bills to provide for voting by soldiers and sailors.

One of its first acts was to pass without opposition a bill which provided for the use of the election machinery of the state in the administration of the draft. This bill was introduced by Assemblyman Rosa and became a law a month before Congress passed the selective service act.

This, then, is the record of the war time legislature, and part of its contribution to the war. No call from the Nation went unheeded, and, as has been shown, the legislation which was needed received no opposition.

Several members entered actual war service. Assemblyman William A. Campbell entered the naval reserve. Assemblyman D. S. Burnett entered the military service. Senator Albert J. Pullen tendered his services to the medical corps, and Assemblyman George D. Whiteside joined the overseas Red Cross service. Senator William A. Bray attended an officers' training camp, and before war was ended had been commissioned captain in the army.

In common with other citizens, the names of the other members will be found on the roster of soldiers-at-home who worked for the success of financial and other campaigns and for the splendid war record of their state.

Not less patriotic were the newspaper correspondents who "covered" the war time legislature, and whose stories helped shape sentiment for acts which would help win the war. They were:

Fred L. Holmes, Associated Press.

J. Winter Everett, Milwaukee Daily News.
Frank Wernisch, Milwaukee Germania.
Frank L. Clarke, Madison Democrat.
William P. Welch, Madison Democrat.
Fred C. Sheasby, Milwaukee Sentinel.
J. Craig Ralston, Milwaukee Journal.
Douglas Anderson, Madison State Journal.
Don C. Chamberlain, United Press.
Victor F. Barnett, International News Service.
W. D. Schoenfeld, Milwaukee Sentinel.
G. E. Vandercook, Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.
Morris Togstad, Madison Democrat.

Barnett served in the army, going from Camp Custer overseas, and Togstad was in the first drive of the Yanks as a member of Company G of Madison. Only 22, he gained the commission of lieutenant, and on Nov. 10, 1918, the day before the armistice was signed, was killed in action.

Sheasby served as a correspondent at Camp Douglas and at Camp McArthur, and Chamberlain had the good fortune to accompany the American troops overseas, where he represented the United Press.

CHAPTER FOUR.

The State Council of Defense.

No more important body took part in carrying out Wisconsin's war program than the State Council of Defense. Created at the very beginning of the war, it laid the foundation for practically all of the war activities which followed its organization. Its influence extending down through the counties to the smallest divisions of the state, it was a power for good which never can be estimated. Much of its work was done quietly, and its value to the state and to the nation can not be stated in figures.

Two of its most important functions were investigation and publicity, and its aid to the food administration and other bodies which operated through headquarters in Washington was appreciated, at least, by those who were charged with such responsibilities. Its members were public spirited citizens, who worked without compensation except that which came to them for having helped Wisconsin and contributed to its war record.

The express function of the State Council of Defense, as designated by the law passed by the legislature, was to "assist the governor in doing all things necessary to bring about the highest effectiveness within our state in the crisis now existing and to coordinate all our efforts with the federal government and with those of other states." Throughout the act, it was evident that it was the legislative intent to create a board which was to supervise the mobilization of the aggregate resources of the state—military, naval, financial, industrial and social.

The council was to consist of the governor, the adjutant

general, and ten other citizens to be appointed by the governor and representative of the various industries, organizations and professions of the state, including manufacturing interests, labor, farming, relief organizations, medicine, banking, railroads and engineering.

The council was empowered and directed:

"To adopt such rules and regulations as might be necessary to carry out the law creating it.

"To communicate at once with the National Council of Defense and with the defense bodies of other states, tendering Wisconsin's cooperation.

"To investigate all questions relating to the mobilization of the resources of the state, and in so doing to subpoena witnesses and to require their testimony under penalty.

"To report whenever it was discovered that excessive profits were being made through the manufacture or supply of food, fuel, and other articles necessary for the common defense, so that the governor might secure special legislation making provision for control thereof by the state."

All departments, bureaus, commissions, boards and public institutions, all state, county and municipal organizations and all citizens of the state were expressly commanded to cooperate with and to aid the council in its work.

Gov. Philipp selected as the first chairman of the council Magnus Swenson of Madison, a man who had accumulated a modest fortune through his own efforts. Mr. Swenson came to the United States from Norway as a boy. A personal description can be summed up in this characteristic remark, made to a friend shortly after war was declared:

"I came to this country a poor boy. Through the opportunities which it offered me, I have been successful in business. I have accumulated enough to satisfy my wants. Everything I have I owe to this country, and I am ready to give it all, if need be, in its defense."

Mr. Swenson made good this offer in the long hours which he devoted to the council. Through his personality much of the prestige which Wisconsin's state council gained

in Washington came. He resigned as chairman of the council only after the duties of the state food administrator, an office he held also during the entire war period, made that step necessary.

To succeed him the governor appointed W. S. Heddles of Madison, a man of the same type, who had previous to coming to the council given valuable time to other war activities.

As the member to represent the engineering interests Prof. John G. D. Mack, state engineer, was appointed. Prof. Mack had for years been a member of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin before entering the service of the state. He was an untiring member of the council, holding the position of vice chairman, and being the head of many important committees. His residence in Madison gave him an opportunity to study and follow the work of the council not given to other members. He served, late in the war, as chairman of the non-war construction board, and took an active part in the investigation of the fuel situation.

Fred Brockhausen, a representative of the State Federation of Labor, a former member of the legislature, and long recognized as a liberal and constructive socialist, was labor's member. Mr. Brockhausen brought to the council a spirit of fairness in the discussion of labor problems, and his work was valuable.

As the farmer member the governor appointed Assemblyman Edward Nordman of Polar. Because of his legislative duties Mr. Nordman was obliged to resign and Assemblyman George Carpenter of Baraboo was chosen to succeed him. Mr. Carpenter gave much time to the council, but he, too, found that his work in the legislature did not permit him to give it the time he desired, and, believing that the farmer should be represented by a man who could give practically all his time to the work he tendered his resignation.

Mr. Carpenter was succeeded by George A. Buckstaff of Oshkosh, who brought to the council the experience of a man who had taken an active interest in state affairs for years.

As a member of the state legislature he had gained an acquaintance of men and conditions in the state which was of immense value. Mr. Buckstaff became at once one of the most earnest members, his work as chairman of the committee on agriculture standing out as one of the accomplishments of the council. He served, also, as food administrator for his home county, Winnebago, and was one of Mr. Swenson's active lieutenants in that important work.

P. C. Eldridge of Milwaukee, assistant general superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, who was accepted as an authority on transportation problems, represented the railroads. Combined with his work with the council was that undertaken as a member of the federal administration of traffic. Much of the success attained in handling freight traffic was due to his efforts.

As the representative of the medical profession Dr. J. S. Evans, head of the University clinic, was appointed. Dr. Evans had abandoned a large practice in the east to come to Wisconsin at a nominal salary because of the opportunity for research work, and had made his department at the University a leading institution of its kind in the country. Throughout the war he gave a studious, effective service, taking a personal interest in the record of the physicians and nurses of the state.

Mrs. Henry H. Morgan, an active Red Cross worker for many years, with experience as a trained nurse and a recognized authority on home economics, was chosen as the woman member. Mrs. Morgan justified her selection by the complete and efficient organization which she made in the state, the women of every county responding to her call for volunteers. When the work of conservation began she contributed much to its leadership, and the child welfare and women in industry committees profited by her judgment and executive ability.

John M. Reese, publisher of a widely read country weekly, a banker and farmer, was appointed a member-at-large. Mr. Reese was made head of the publicity committee, an important assignment, for the great task of the council was to spread a propaganda for the war in the state and to interest the citi-

zens in their duties toward the state and nation. He had made dairying and stock raising a specialty and was able to give valuable advice to the council because of that fact. He served as county food administrator for Iowa county, and gave practically all of his working hours to war problems.

As the representative of the manufacturing interests A. T. Van Scoy of Milwaukee was selected. He had long made a study of the common interest of capital and labor. During the period of the war Mr. Van Scoy served as food administrator for Milwaukee county, the largest division of the state, with manifold duties, so that it was said with no exaggeration that he had "enlisted" for the war.

To represent the banking and financial interest of the state Gov. Philipp chose J. Russell Wheeler of Columbus, president of the State Bankers' association, and a close student of finance. Mr. Wheeler represented the council as Liberty Loan chairman and took part in all of the loan campaigns. He was appointed food administrator for Columbia county and gave over his private business to others for the time being.

The first executive secretary of the council was Prof. A. L. P. Dennis of the University of Wisconsin, who had been one of the first citizens in the state to recognize the need of such an organization. The details of the law had been worked out with his assistance. Later he was called to work in Washington and when the war ended was in London as an attache at the American embassy.

Upon his resignation Andrew H. Melville, who had been assistant secretary, was given his place and served until the duties of the food administration, of which he was secretary under Mr. Swenson, made it necessary to separate that organization from the council.

To succeed him the council elected J. B. Borden, for many years assistant to C. P. Cary, state superintendent of schools. Mr. Borden resigned a few weeks before the war ended to go to the University faculty. He was succeeded by

H. A. Burd, who had been with the council since its organization.

At its first meeting, April 18, 1917, the council authorized the following committees:

Finance—A committee on ways and means; the use of money for industrial and agricultural purposes; the supervision of collection of money by private organizations and individuals; avoidance of unnecessary duplication or possible fraud.

Agricultural—A committee on increased production of all foodstuffs; supervision of town gardens; cooperation with county agents and town labor agents; combining all work for common benefit.

Labor—A committee to cooperate with farmers and manufacturers to help the factory labor agent and to secure proper supply of labor for various interests and to provide for the social and physical welfare of the laborer.

Manufactures and General Business—A committee to promote general prosperity; conservation of the interests of industry and cooperation with committees of labor and agriculture; to render assistance in meeting peak loads of harvest periods; to preach "business as usual," and keep prices on a normal basis so far as possible.

Transportation and Communication—A committee to in every way facilitate the welfare of agriculture and industry by assisting in securing facilities for communication and in carrying out the policy of the state council as regards highway construction; to work at all times in the best interests of the home, state and national transportation and communication needs.

Press—A committee to give through the newspapers and educational institutions the widest publicity to matters concerning national, state and county council policies; to stimulate the right mental and spiritual attitude toward patriotic service.

Recruiting and Patriotic Organizations—A committee to assist in recruiting for the army and navy; to preach sane and

safe patriotism; to promote patriotic meetings and make suggestions as to the maintenance of peace and order.

Women's Organizations and Red Cross—A committee to call the immediate attention of the women to the furtherance of Red Cross work, to problems of health, food and clothing, women's employment, home gardening, and marketing throughout the state; to cooperate and work with the state council in all counties and to be advised and directed by the women's advisory committee of the Council of National Defense.

Sanitation and Medicine—A committee to deal with all matters relating to hygiene, medicine, sanitation and nursing in cooperation with the national authorities.

At the same meeting the council provided a plan for the organization of county councils throughout the state.

The publication of FORWARD, the official bulletin of the council, was authorized, and the first issue was mailed May 16. Before the end of the war the magazine had a circulation of 15,000.

The council early began the circulation of bulletins which would have a tendency to promote the interest of the nation at war. Among the first sent out were those bearing the following suggestive titles: "Why Not Buckwheat?" "Fresh Eggs One of the Nation's Needs." "Start a Flock." "Help Supply Your Own Table." "Drain the Wet Spots." "Have a Backyard Garden." "Potato Growing in Wisconsin."

The first registration day was approaching when the council was organized and that body began a statewide campaign to assist in this work. The duty of each county and an appeal for the aid of citizens was made the subject of a bulletin. The penalty for failure to register was pointed out, and an appeal to the patriotism of the state was made.

The First Liberty Loan campaign was in progress, and through its finance committee the council took up that problem. In a letter sent to the county councils they were asked to designate influential citizens to receive applications, to influence employers to arrange satisfactory security for their

employes, to extend the campaign of education in behalf of the loan and to hold public meetings.

The first statewide conference of county councils was held in Madison on May 22. This meeting was addressed by Chairman Swenson, Mr. Carpenter, Commissioner of Agriculture C. P. Norgard, Prof. John R. Commons, S. M. McFedries, F. H. West and Martin Gillen.

The following organization of county councils was reported:

Adams—J. W. Purves, chairman; Charles H. Gilman, secretary.

Ashland—Carl Rudquist, chairman; Ralph F. Brown, secretary.

Barron—R. B. Hart, chairman; T. J. Thompson, secretary.

Bayfield, D. M. Maxcy, chairman; Nels M. Oscar, secretary.

Brown—John A. Kittel, chairman; Frank H. Smith, secretary.

Buffalo—C. W. Gilman, chairman; P. H. Urness, secretary.

Burnett—A. P. Nelson, chairman; Paul C. Meier, secretary.

Calumet—A. T. Hipke, chairman; Leo P. Fox, secretary.

Chippewa—L. M. Newman, chairman; R. B. Clark, secretary.

Clark—W. A. Chapman, chairman; A. L. Devos, secretary.

Columbia—H. E. Andrews, chairman; C. H. Hall, secretary.

Crawford—O. P. Vaughan, chairman; Eugene C. Amann, secretary.

Dane—John S. Donald, chairman; W. N. Parker, secretary.

Dodge—W. H. Sherman, chairman; John Clifford, secretary.

Door—H. C. Scofield, chairman; Ralph Herlache, secretary.

Douglas—Solon L. Perrin, chairman; J. P. O'Connor, secretary.

Dunn—R. H. Rodgers, chairman; Herbert Quilling, secretary.

Eau Claire—George B. Wheeler, chairman.

Florence—Max Sells, chairman; James J. Pontbriand, secretary.

Fond du Lac—H. E. Swett, chairman; F. A. Foster, secretary.

Forest—H. A. Fry, chairman; John Swenehart, secretary.

Grant—Harry E. Carthew, chairman; E. B. Goodsell, secretary.

Green—Howard Chadwick, chairman; C. A. Roderick, secretary.

Green Lake—John J. Wood, Jr., chairman; E. A. Weinkauf, secretary.

Iowa—J. B. Eagan, chairman; Jesse Van Netta, secretary.

Iron—George C. Foster, chairman; Ed. Hagen, secretary.

Jackson—B. L. Van Gordon, chairman; Samuel Lund, secretary.

Jefferson—William D. James, chairman; A. L. Stengel, secretary.

Juneau—G. H. Livernash, chairman; J. T. Hanson, secretary.

Kenosha—Charles H. Pfenning, chairman; Cathie Mc Namara, secretary.

Kewaunee—John Borgman, chairman; Matt Cherney, secretary.

La Crosse—J. E. McConnell, chairman; James R. Kinsloe, secretary.

Lafayette—Dr. C. O. Gratiot, chairman; Bessie Deakin, secretary.

Langlade—L. Freiburger, chairman; C. J. Te Selle, secretary.

Lincoln—F. E. Donoghue, chairman; Joseph A. Chilsen, secretary.

Manitowoc—George Vits, chairman; H. F. Kelley, secretary.

Marathon—C. B. Bird, chairman; E. B. Thayer, secretary.

Marinette—Jacob Wittig, chairman; Horace C. Baker, secretary.

Marquette—B. Houslet, chairman; Charles Barry, secretary.

Milwaukee—Willets Pollack, secretary.

Monroe—W. H. Hanchett, chairman; H. W. Jefferson, secretary.

Oconto—J. B. Chase, chairman; E. W. Witter, secretary.

Oneida—Ira E. Smith, chairman; Albert J. O'Melia, secretary.

Outagamie—John Tracy, chairman; William F. Wolf, secretary.

Ozaukee—Harry W. Bolens, chairman; George H. Adams, secretary.

Pepin—M. Dorwin, chairman; W. H. Biles, secretary.

Pierce—W. P. Knowles, chairman; J. M. May, secretary.

Polk—George A. Nelson, chairman; Harry Baker, secretary.

Portage—G. L. Park, chairman; E. A. Bourn, secretary.

Price—Michael Barry, chairman; L. P. Goodrich, secretary.

Racine—William Mitchell Lewis, chairman; M. I. Queckenstedt, secretary.

Richland—C. R. Thompson, chairman; F. L. Brewer, secretary.

Rock—Simon Smith, chairman; Howard W. Lee, secretary.

Rusk—J. C. Stubbs, chairman.

St. Croix—Richard Baker, chairman; H. S. Offerdahl, secretary.

Sauk—Charles A. Clark, chairman; A. H. Clark, secretary.

Sawyer—H. E. Rolph, chairman; John Berger, secretary.

Shawano—Herman Rafoth, chairman; J. E. Scanlon, secretary.

Sheboygan—Thomas O'Neill, chairman; A. L. Sommers, secretary.

Taylor—Joseph Brehm, chairman; J. E. Phillips, secretary.

Trempealeau—F. M. Symonds, chairman; Elmer E. Barlow, secretary.

Vernon—Dr. C. V. Porter, chairman; Berlie Moore, secretary.

Vilas—John R. Powell, chairman; Alfred Houg, secretary.

Walworth—J. F. Lyon, chairman; Grant Harrington, secretary.

Washburn—O. H. Kjorstad, chairman; F. A. Keeler, secretary.

Washington—Harry J. Lieven, chairman; George H. Schmidt, secretary.

Waukesha—Howard T. Greene, chairman; Ray M. Funk, secretary.

Waupaca—E. L. Miles, chairman; R. C. Bigford, secretary.

Waushara—E. F. Kileen, chairman; F. S. Durham, secretary.

Winnebago—J. C. Thompson, chairman; E. R. Williams, secretary.

Wood—N. M. Berg, chairman; C. B. Edwards, secretary.

William Mitchell Lewis served as chairman of the Racine county council until July 25, 1917, when he entered the army and went overseas as major. He was succeeded by F. Lee Norton. Other members were William H. Armstrong, Racine, vice chairman; William Horlick, Jr., Racine, treasurer; M. H. Pettit, A. C. Mehder, Peter T. Stoffel, Peter J. Meyers and John D. Jones, Jr., all of Racine, executive committee; Mayor T. W. Thiesen, Frank H. Miller, John H. Dwight, O. C. Friend, Mrs. F. R. Pettit, Mrs. Stuart Webster, Jacob

Heim, N. C. Nelson, W. T. Harvey, John D. Jones, Jr., Frank B. Renak, Jr., W. J. Hansche, A. L. Thomas, S. B. Walker, Mrs. R. S. Preble, Racine; Mrs. W. G. Rasch, George W. Waller, D. A Warren, H. A. Runkle, C. Roy McCanna, Burlington; M. H. Herzog, A. B. Steele, A. G. Cady, Corliss; Albert Hanson, A. S. Titus, Henry Caley, Waterford; J. Z. Collier, Robert Nugent, O. P. Graham, Union Grove; L. C. Christensen, Matt Lavin, Joseph Smerchek, John H. Kamper, Franksville; George Ela, Rochester.

Chairman J. H. G. Lieven and Vice Chairman B. C. Zeigler of the Washington county council served throughout the war. Secretary George H. Schmidt was succeeded in March, 1918, by D. E. McLane. Other members were George H. Blank, Walter Schroder, John Gehl, Henry B. Kaempfer, Frank Day, Mrs. C. C. Henry, George T. Carlin, Robert Rolfs, Henry Rolfs, Charles Hayden, F. W. Bucklin, Miss Alva Groth, Martin Walter, Dan Couglin, Thomas O. O'Meara, John N. Peters, West Bend; George A. Kissel, J. P. Smart, James B. Day, Edward Sauerherring, Charles H. Karch, Henry Esser, Sadie Le Count, E. W. Sawyer, A. A. Hauser, Joseph E. Russell, John Foote, Charles H. Lohr, Edward F. Russell, M. T. Buckley, Hartford; Henry V. Schwalbach, South Germantown; B. H. Rosenheimer, Adolph Rosenheimer, Otto Lay, Kewaskum; Dr. Syl. Driessel, Peter Jansen, Barton; Ben Woog, Boltonville; William H. Froelich, Dr. H. A. Pfeiffer, Jackson; August Storck, Joseph J. Gudice, Schleisingerville; Peter W. Wolf, Richfield; Philip Schellinger, Kohlsville.

Chairman Thomas McNeil and Secretary A. L. Sommers of the Sheboygan county council served until the armistice was signed. Other members were William J. Rietow, Sheboygan, treasurer; G. W. Lycan, Herman C. Dornbush, E. A. Dow, H. G. Davis, M. H. Hand, Plymouth; A. C. Oosterhuis, Fred S. Morris, Raymond H. Smith, C. E. Broughton, Mrs. C. E. Hillyer, Mrs. T. M. Bowler, Dr. G. H. Stannard, Prof. W. P. Roseman, Mayor Herman Albrecht, Herman Schuelke, Rev. Francis E. Murphy, Miss Jennie Schrage,

Walter J. Vollrath, George A. Robbins, Sheboygan; Jacob Miller, Elkhart Lake; Otto Gunther, Cascade.

In Door county Chairman H. C. Scofield and Secretary Ralph Herlach served throughout the war. Other members were Henry Fetzer, W. E. Wagener, E. M. Laplant, N. C. Garland, T. A. Sanderson, H. L. Peterson, A. W. Lawrence, W. A. Lawrence, H. A. Wagener, R. A. Soukup, Mrs. C. M. Sampson, Clyde M. Stephenson, F. A. Shimmel, E. C. Hart, Joseph Schauer, Rev. E. Helmich, J. G. Ollinger, William Mac Eacham, Fred Bushman, Sturgeon Bay; William Toft, Carl Preuter, Baileys Harbor; Joseph L. Bouche, Joseph Cumber, Brussels; George Ahlswede, Emil Miller, Kolberg; George Madden, Oscar Johnsrude, Clay Banks; E. S. Leverich, Edward Gagnon, Egg Harbor; Fred Martin, Carl Schultz, Carlsville; William Bastar, Edward M. Perry, Forestville; Fred Babler, C. J. Hoeppner, Maplewood; Ralph Jenquin, C. A. Eichinger, Gardner; A. E. Doolittle, Mearl Thorp, Fish Creek; H. R. Holand, C. S. Smith, Ephraim; Matt Peffer, Charles A. Johnson, Jacksonport; Jay W. Rogers, H. Mason, Liberty Grove; Frank Logerquist, George W. Van Antwerp, Sister Bay; George Whitford, E. S. Ackerman, Nasewaupee; Chris Rogen, John Jensen, Hainesville; F. Jaekles, J. D. Petersilka, Sevastopol; August Simpson, R. W. Gilbert, North Sturgeon Bay; George Johnson, F. A. Krueger, South Sturgeon Bay; George J. DeKeyser, Union; William Jess, Bo L. Anderson, Washington.

J. F. Wittig served as chairman of the Marinette county council until January, 1918, when he was succeeded by Ralph Skidmore, who remained at the head of the organization. On the same date G. H. Landgraf took the place of H. C. Baker as secretary. Other members, who served through the war, were J. Murray Andrew, Marinette, treasurer; George Bogand, Wausaukee; R. B. Goodman, Goodman; R. M. Smith, John Harper, Peshtigo; M. Martins, Coleman; Elmer Grimmer, Louis A. McAlpine, Edward W. Miller, L. J. Evans, Mrs. Joshua Hodgins, Miss Leona Habighorst, Mrs. Gertrude Schwittay, Dr. H. F. Schroeder, Fred Burke, D. C. Robert-

son, F. J. Lauerman, Edward Golden, Howard I. Wood, J. F. Leason, H. R. Goldman, A. C. Hawkins, James Peterson, Marinette.

In Jefferson county W. D. James served as chairman until the end of the war, as did John W. Porter, vice chairman, and George J. Kispert, treasurer. A. L. Stengel resigned as secretary to enlist in naval aviation, and was succeeded by D. Q. Grabill. Other members were Miss Carrie J. Smith, H. A. Main, A. J. Glover, R. T. Lawton, Rev. L. R. Moessner, Henry Schempf, E. W. Simons, Charles B. Rogers, Dr. H. O. Caswell, Fort Atkinson; Miss Gladys Mollart, F. F. Wittenwyler, Gordon E. Bacon, V. P. Kaub, J. F. Prentiss, Watertown; A. F. Gafke, Carl Muck, A. J. Thorne, D. M. Weller, Mrs. D. M. Weller, Jefferson; E. C. Brown, Lake Mills; Henry Grell, Johnson Creek; Martin Goss, Palmyra; Otto Strache, Ixonia; Ray Twining, Waterloo; Will Parsons, Hebron.

Solon L. Perrin continued as chairman of the Douglas county council until peace was declared, and J. P. O'Connor as secretary. Other members, who served during the war, were A. S. Craik, R. Bruce Johnson, T. B. Mills, J. T. Murphy, R. J. Nye, Superior; W. J. Leader, East End; K. W. McLaggan, Gordon.

L. D. Harvey of Menomonie was chairman of the Dunn county council from its organization. H. F. Good, Menomonie, was succeeded by R. E. Bundy, Menomonie, as secretary in May, 1918. Other members were Martin Fladoes, treasurer; J. S. Govin, E. O. Wright, H. C. Ihlenfeld, G. P. Wolf, D. P. Hughes, Mrs. Ella Egdahl, S. W. Jackson, Mrs. R. E. Bundy, Frank Pierce, Al C. Anderson, Alfred Thomas, Menomonie.

J. B. Eagan remained as chairman of the Iowa county council with J. A. Van Natta as secretary. R. E. Gribble, Dodgeville, served as vice secretary, and other members were J. W. Pryor, Barneveld; Henry Bollerud, Moscow; M. C. McIntyre, Avoca; A. D. Richardson, Wyoming; Thomas F. Cody, Highland; W. H. Correll, W. R. Smith, R. M. Craw-

ford, Mineral Point; William N. Billings, Cobb; O. G. Rewey, Rewey; M. J. Briggs, Dr. W. J. Pearce, Charles Singer, Dodgeville; Mrs. John Williams, Jr., Edmund; R. E. Billington, Arena.

In Forest county H. A. Fry of Hiles was the first president of the county council. He was succeeded by R. S. Elliott of Laona, who was later succeeded by H. P. Kieth of Crandon, who served until the end of the war. Other members were S. J. Conway of Crandon and John Swenehart of Crandon, both of whom served as secretary, E. E. Palmer of Crandon and A. C. Luthey of Crandon, both of whom served as treasurer, H. A. Weingartner, G. P. Junkman, M. J. Dickenson, Wabeno; L. A. Rogers, Hiles; William Krause, H. S. Anderson, North Crandon; Mrs. A. L. Mordt, W. A. Wescott, Crandon; John Quinlan, Soperton; Frank Flanner, Blackwell; Otto F. Bocher, Laona.

Schuyler G. Gilman of Mondovi and Edwin F. Ganz of Alma served as chairmen of the Buffalo county council. Theodore Buehler of Alma acted as secretary during the entire war period. T. S. Saby was treasurer and other members of the executive committee were Nic. Weinandy and Gottlieb M. Rohrer of Cochrane.

In Crawford county Assemblyman O. P. Vaughan was chairman during the war, and Eugene C. Amann continued as secretary. Members of the executive committee were J. S. Earll, Prairie du Chien; George T. Atwood, Gays Mills; Dr. A. J. McDowell, Soldiers Grove; H. E. Pier, Eastman; L. W. Lathrop, Barnum.

William H. Sherman was chairman of the Dodge county council during the war, and John Clifford continued as secretary. Other members were P. M. Kettenhorn, Beaver Dam, vice chairman; John Beule, Fox Lake, treasurer; A. H. Kuhlman, Juneau; Ernst Wrucke, Horicon.

The officers of the Clark county council, William A. Chapman, chairman, A. L. Devos, secretary and John J. Irvine, treasurer, served throughout the war. Other mem-

bers were George A. Ure, Myron E. Wilding, J. E. Ketel, Mrs. L. H. Howard, Neillsville.

John J. Wood, Jr., remained as chairman and G. A. Weinkauf as secretary of the Green Lake county council, and the members of the executive committee were Dr. V. Kutchin, Green Lake; A. O. Ellison, Kingston; George V. Kelley, Princeton; John O'Connell, Howard N. Howe, Berlin; Alex McDonald, Markesan; Frank Paterick, Marquette.

In La Crosse county the county council was headed by J. E. McConnell during the war, with W. A. Anderson as vice chairman, James R. Kinsloe as secretary and John C. Burns as treasurer. A. M. Brayton, F. P. Hixon, B. C. Smith and A. L. Goetzmann were members of the executive committee. Other members of the council were T. H. Campion, R. G. Knutson, G. W. Burton, John F. Doherty, Mrs. Edwin C. Thompson, Dr. Edward Evans, B. C. Oltman, D. W. Mac Willie, E. J. Kneen, J. M. Halderson, S. P. Markle, F. W. Storandt, Walter Winter and Bert Jolivette.

Chairman Edward J. Sullivan, Secretary Cathie Mc Namara, Vice Chairman Charles H. Pfennig and Treasurer Joseph N. Funck served during the war in Kenosha county. Members of the executive committee were W. H. Alford, H. E. Barden, George H. Allen, Clark S. Judd and Russell H. Jones.

F. E. Donoghue served as chairman of the Lincoln county council from the date of the organization until November, 1918, when he was succeeded by Joseph A. Chilsen, who had been secretary. Herman Walther was chosen secretary to succeed Mr. Chilsen. Members of the executive committee were August J. Stange, George L. Gilkey, R. B. Runke, A. H. Cole and Mrs. L. J. Belott.

The officers of the Oneida county council, Ira Smith, chairman, E. O. Brown, vice chairman and A. J. O'Melia, secretary, served during the war. Other members were D. F. Becker, F. A. Marshall, W. D. Juday, Mrs. S. S. Miller, Sam Perinier, Dr. T. B. McIndoe, J. O. Moen, T. C. Wood, F. A. Lowell, A. H. Lewis, C. P. Crosby, R. F. Tompkins,

E. O. Brown, E. A. Forbes, Grant V. Clark, James Baker, S. D. Sutliff, C. F. Smith, Harry Krause, August Carlson, Otto Bonnie, A. E. Wessner, H. L. Reevs, Edward Boyce, Jr., Rhinelander; Willis P. Jewell, Crescent; R. Schoeneck, Enterprise; Charles Rumery, Hazelhurst; George Kelly, Little Rice; A. J. Le Claire, Lynne; Frank Rogers, Minocqua; R. H. Grant, Monico; W. W. Thayer, Newbold; H. D. Johnstone, Piehl; George Burkhart, Pine Lake; Dennis Rice, Schoepke; S. F. Weatherly, William Gilly, Pelican; Henry Jones, Fred Tripp, Sugar Camp; John Gorski, Three Lakes; R. Woodzicki, Tomahawk Lake; Thomas Woolney, Woodboro; David Kahn, Woodruff.

In Pepin county M. Dorwin served as chairman, W. H. Biles as vice chairman and Dr. C. C. Clemons as secretary during the war. Members of the executive committee were John Brunner, Jr., G. W. Kees, George Tarrant, H. P. Nicklas, Durand; A. G. Throne, Eau Galle; Charles Longsdorf, Arkansaw; W. A. Parker, Mondovi.

In Rock county M. P. Richardson served as chairman and C. J. Smith as secretary during the war. Members of the executive committee were A. M. Church, R. E. Acheson, J. A. Melrose, J. B. Humphrey, F. L. Clemons, I. F. Wortendyke, Mrs. Dr. F. Van Kirk, Janesville; J. M. Gahagan, Milton Junction; Albert Lange, W. J. Baker, W. S. Perrigo, Beloit; C. J. Pearsall, Evansville; O. P. Gaarder, Orfordville; F. W. Herron, Clinton; Andrew McIntosh, Edgerton; B. W. Snyder, Footville.

Chairman H. E. Rohlf and Secretary John Berger served during the war in Sawyer county. Other members were C. P. West, I. J. Silesky, William Alexander, Mrs. J. S. Mc George, Mrs. E. M. Harrington, George C. Glover, W. V. Silverthorne, Hayward; Thomas E. Noyes, Winter.

There was no change in the organization of the Trempealeau county council during the war. Rear Admiral F. M. Symonds, Galesville, remained as chairman, and E. E. Barlow, Arcadia, as secretary. Other members were John C. Gaveney, E. F. Rotering, J. I. Dewey, Dr. G. N. Ridershide.

Helen M. Berg, Arcadia; A. C. Cox, F. M. Smith, C. O. Dahl, Osseo; Albert M. Pederson, Ettrick; H. A. Anderson, P. K. Risberg, Mrs. J. M. Ingalls, Whitehall; E. A. Hegge, Pigeon; F. A. Kotchkiss, J. N. Hunter, Independence; Bert A. Gipple, Galesville.

In Marquette county M. M. Smart continued as chairman and C. H. Butler as secretary during the war. Other members were Lottie Woodford, H. J. Eubank, Westfield; W. F. Currie, A. H. Weltaufer, D. W. McNamara, Joseph Madison, Montello; W. M. Ellis, Thomas Skinner, Endeavor; B. Houslet, Oxford; F. J. Kimball, Douglas; H. A. Miller, Neshkora; Matt Wilbur, Packwaukee; C. F. Pierce, Shields; Walter Reid, Buffalo.

The members of the Florence county council were Max Sells, chairman; E. E. Wilcox, secretary; Chase O. Youngs, James J. Akrigg, C. R. Tiderman, O. G. Johnson, James J. Pontbriand, E. A. Thieman, John Rudstrom, William Judge, Fred P. McGovern, E. W. Peterson, L. A. Jones, L. H. Wochos, Edward Elmer, Herbert Winkler, Dr. A. F. Lyon, Dr. W. V. Hausherr, J. E. Parry, E. F. Ziesler, Charles J. Erickson.

Those who served on the Green county council of defense were Willis Ludlow, president; P. F. Neverman, chairman; R. D. Gorham, treasurer; F. J. Bolander, F. W. Wettengel, F. B. Luchsinger, James J. Lacey, J. N. Burns, M. T. Gettings, W. J. Knight, C. S. Dodge, Mrs. F. B. Luchsinger, C. H. Dietz, Dr. W. B. Monroe, H. W. Chadwick, W. T. Saucerman, Nicholas Schmidt, Sr., J. B. Pierce, Dr. S. J. Morgan, W. F. Trunkenbrod, Dr. Edward Blumer, P. J. Weirich, J. J. Figi, L. J. Stair.

John C. Thompson was chairman and E. R. Williams secretary of the Winnebago county council during the war. The members of the executive committee were G. A. Buckstaff, Louis Schrieber, Otto Konrad, D. E. McDonald, Mrs. E. R. Smith, Oshkosh; C. B. Clark, Neenah; Walter Schroeder, Winneconne; Joseph Hull, Menasha.

Other members were A. T. Hennig, Mayor John Mulva,

William Glatz, T. R. Wall, Albert Pomerening; W. G. Maxcy, George Loper, W. J. Wagstaff, Rev. J. C. Hogan, R. C. Brown, E. W. Ihrig, Frank Stein, Dr. J. M. Conley, G. A. Sell, Mrs. Ben Hooper, Oshkosh; Mayor W. C. Remnel, Joseph Hill, Harry Fisher, Menasha; E. E. Lampert, William Grimes, Eli Deffnet, Neenah; F. W. Stanley, Omro.

H. E. Swett was chairman of the Fond du Lac county council from its organization until March, 1918, when he was succeeded by Frank J. Wolff. J. E. Roberts and L. P. Peeke, who had been vice chairmen, were succeeded by Bishop R. H. Weller. F. W. Chadbourne became secretary in place of F. A. Foster and C. F. Karstens succeeded T. C. Ebernau as treasurer. All of the officers were from Fond du Lac. Other members of this active council were T. L. Doyle, A. E. Klock, S. D. Wyatt, William DeSteese, C. W. Keys, E. S. Durham, Henry Balthazor, S. E. McCumber, John F. Hohensee, E. M. Jenison, C. F. Coffman, J. W. Rosenbaum, J. E. Roberts, C. L. Gloyd, A. E. Richter, C. A. Fowler, B. A. Husting, H. S. Miller, Rev. R. S. Hopkin, T. E. Ahern, E. A. Kremer, T. H. O'Brien, F. J. Rueping, H. A. Michler, M. W. Mitchell, D. F. Blewett, Rev. W. P. Leeke, Miss Frances Perkins, Fond du Lac; W. D. Pattee, F. F. Jacobs, Waupun; Andrew Strachota, Peter Schrooten, W. L. Calvey, Thomas Curran, Campbellsport; Bennett E. Sampson, Byron; H. E. Bergen, Charles Bintz, Peebles; W. J. Nast, Dr. J. E. McCarthy, Eden; Warren R. Anderson, Eldorado; Peter Loehr, Albert Wagner, Mt. Calvary; Walter J. McCune, Thomas J. Baker, Fairwater; H. R. Emigh, James Bierne, Oakfield; A. W. Hargrave, Edgar Zobel, G. B. Horner, Ripon; Thomas Madigan, J. R. Hatch, Rosendale; W. F. Whiting, J. W. Foster, Brandon; J. E. Koepnick, North Fond du Lac; Peter Entringer, St. Cloud.

Herman Rafoth served as chairman of the Shawano county council from the date of its organization until March, 1918, when he was succeeded by R. A. Upham. J. E. Scanlon, secretary, and Eli Elifson, treasurer, served during the war. Other members were Louis Rollman, M. G. Eberlein,

M. Moore, I. J. Weeks, F. G. Brenner, F. W. Humphrey, King Weeman, H. Neumeyer, Albert Engel, Walter Dolan, Arthur Ewin, A. C. Weber, William Stoppenbach, A. N. Hazeltine, J. F. Gallagher, J. C. Schweers, Arthur Mathwig, M. R. Stanley, E. J. Scott, Edith Raddant, Beulah Whitehouse, Ione Amel, Hilda Jaeckel, Mollie Fritz, Lulu Roberts, Mrs. Mary E. Weber, W. J. Dolan, H. Richmond, George Klosterman, H. M. Sanderson, F. G. Bishop, M. R. Stanley, A. M. Andrews, James Christopherson, O. E. Morgan, James R. Harding, Shawano; Otto Terkilson, Olaf Gjermunderson, Martin Gjermunderson, Morris; T. A. Loken, H. Schwanke, Tigerton; W. F. Meagher, J. J. Lorrig, W. T. Pahr, George Proper, D. Lightbody, Nich Lorrig, W. B. Kramer, Charles Beinderra, S. H. Krat, O. F. Partidge, S. H. Kratz, Ed. Kesse, M. J. Elstad, T. L. Kratz, George Duenkel, Mattoon; D. W. Van Doren, Birnamwood; Adolph Spengler, John Reiten, John Reiten, Jr., Mrs. John Jacobson, Bonduel; Julius Rollman, Cecil; A. S. Nicholson, Neopit; Rev. Emil Stubenvoll, Pella; J. Frohlin, Elmer Erickson, Oscar A. Olson, O. Erickson, Rose Lawn; Erving Larkson, Fred Porter, Barney Zoykowski, Leeman.

George C. Foster served as chairman of the Iron county council throughout the war period, as did E. S. Hagen as secretary. Other members were T. F. Egan, John T. Kendrigan, Charles Bonino, Frank Lukey, Charles Galabino, James M. Davis, L. M. Hardenburgh, J. F. Sullivan, Henry Meade, Theodore Kohl, Earl Sealy, A. L. Ruggles, W. S. Reynolds, F. A. Emunson, Martin Vickers, W. T. Lennon, William Trezona, Marion F. Reid, J. A. Slender, Dr. C. C. Urquhart, Mrs. Luella Trier, Mrs. C. C. Urquhart, Mrs. J. F. Sullivan, Mrs. F. E. Atwood, Miss Sarah Waters, Miss Nellie D. McConnell, Mrs. James M. Davis, Mrs. Frank Marta, Mrs. A. L. Ruggles, Miss Della C. Emunson, J. E. Murphy, W. H. Lucia, Frank Marta, Daniel Reid, Hurley; Victor J. Simon, Joseph J. DeFer, Arthur Auger, A. F. Rollinger, John Porier, Saxon; M. J. White, Upson; Thomas Honnula, Van Buskirk; Frank B. Goodman, O. M. Schaus,

Mrs. F. B. Goodman, E. O. Ringo, George Sullivan, Montreal; John Wiita, Ole Olson, W. J. Weaver, W. J. Draver, Iron Belt; Kimball Clark, Kimball; John Sherman, Powell; George Geshell, Pence; Mrs. Fern Ball, William Hoobs, Mercer; Carl H. Olmsted, Gurney, J. G. Moore, Moore; B. Norman, Gile.

With Chairman Harry E. Carthew and Secretary E. B. Goodsell, the following executive committee served throughout the war in Grant county: D. T. Parker, Fennimore; W. J. Brennan, Lancaster; William Victoria, John H. Cox, Hazel Green. A. V. Wells, Livingston, served until his death in August, 1918.

Chairman Howard T. Greene, Genesse Depot, was succeeded in Waukesha county in November, 1918, by Burton M. Smith of North Lake. Carl H. Sawyer of Waukesha succeeded Ray M. Funk as secretary in October, 1917.

Several changes were made in Chippewa county, William E. De Kelver taking the place of L. M. Newman as chairman in March, 1918, Robert Clark being succeeded as secretary by G. O. Banting in June, 1917, to be succeeded in turn by Charles Ainsworth in March, 1918.

William N. Knauf succeeded A. T. Hipke as chairman of the Calumet county council in January, 1918, and A. C. Kingston took the place of L. P. Fox as secretary.

Others members were F. J. Egerer, G. M. Morrissey, Herman Rau, George M. Goggins, Dr. E. L. Bolton, O. L. Dorschel, Henry Rollmann, Mrs. Susan Lloyd, Henry Hoffmann, Louis McGrath, William Koch, H. J. Duecker, J. G. Griem, John Seybold, Peter Iversen, Dr. Royal Klofanda.

C. B. Bird served throughout the war as chairman of the Marathon county council. Herman E. Marquardt succeeded E. B. Thayer as secretary in June, 1918.

Other members were C. C. Yawkey, vice chairman; Alex Archie, Edward Gensman, Dr. Joseph F. Smith, H. G. Flieth, S. Winkelman, A. V. Gearhart, F. F. Chesak, J. E. Giesel, S. B. Tobey, A. G. Burg, W. L. Erbach, W. A. Von Berg, Mrs. W. H. Nablo, Mrs. C. H. Hooker.

In Price county Michael Barry acted as chairman during

the war, but in July, 1918, L. F. Goodrich was succeeded by W. H. Lippels as secretary.

Other members were George M. Chamberlain, treasurer, Phillips; G. W. Campbell, Guy Waldo, J. L. McGregor, R. E. Smith, E. J. Aschenbrenner, Park Falls; Thomas E. Barrett, C. L. Peck, B. J. Fuller, Kennan; Mrs. William Milne, Mrs. Frank Henry, George E. Sackett, Dr. H. R. Soulen, C. E. Tobey, Mrs. F. H. Sargent, George R. Foster, F. H. Sargent, P. S. McLurg, George W. Leighty, Dr. C. D. Fenelon, John F. Wenz, Phillips; John Morner, A. L. Grimm, P. H. Hammer, Prentice; August Heden, Ogema.

In Washburn county Thomas H. Fielding, Frank L. Lampson, Frank Hammill, F. E. Tripp and L. H. Mead served with the other officers as an executive committee during the war.

Ward B. Stilwell succeeded F. S. Durham as secretary of the council in Waushara county in February, 1918.

In Vernon county Chairman C. V. Porter was succeeded by A. H. Dahl in July, 1918, and H. P. Proctor succeeded F. W. Alexander as secretary.

Mrs. Walter Erler succeeded George H. Adams as secretary of the Ozaukee county council early in the war period.

Other members, who served throughout the war were Charles J. Kunney, F. W. Walker and Charles A. Mueller.

In Manitowoc county Chairman R. C. Douglas served until July, 1917, when he was succeeded by George Vits. At that time Secretary Harry F. Kelley was succeeded by H. G. Kress.

Other members were J. E. Hamilton, L. E. Wedertz, R. G. Plumb, Elias Gunnell, Albert Schuette, Frank A. Miller, Joseph Connell, Norman Torrison, Gilbert Thompson, Henry Mulholland, Charles Esch, E. W. Mackey, H. C. Gowran, Edward Miller, Mrs. F. C. Robinson.

John S. Donald served as chairman of the Dane county council until June, 1918, when he was succeeded by F. J. Vea. In April, 1918, W. N. Parker was succeeded by G. W. Gehrand as secretary.

Harry E. Krug took the place of A. P. Nelson as chairman of the Burnett county council in October, 1918, and in December, 1917, Secretary Paul C. Meier was succeeded by J. E. Spangberg.

Other members were H. A. Anderson, treasurer, Grantsburg; George Briggs, F. R. Huth, O. H. Gasoers, Mrs. Alice Anderson, Grantsburg; J. E. Spangberg, J. O. Nelson, Siren; A. M. Brooks, Rev. W. E. Barber, Danbury; L. R. Roberts, Dr. G. L. Converse, Webster; E. H. Johnson, Trade Lake; Isaac Lundquist, West Marshland; C. R. Merchant, Dewey; Roy Long, Swiss; J. D. Hunter, La Follette.

H. J. Masters succeeded H. W. Jefferson as secretary of the Monroe county council in August, 1917.

Other members besides Chairman Hanchett, who served throughout the war, were J. W. Leverich, Robert Canfield, Fred Crossett, C. B. Drowatzky, William Foresman, A. W. Barney, J. W. Spradling, W. P. Waffle, Mrs. Grace M. Warren, C. M. Beebe, M. M. Haney, Mrs. Amelia Williams.

Secretary F. E. Monroe of the Rusk county council was succeeded by J. W. Carow in June, 1918.

Other members were J. C. Stubbs, Weyerhauser; J. Z. Arpin, Atlanta; L. C. Streater, L. E. McGill, Charles Kirwan, Ladysmith; C. K. Ellingson, Hawkins.

In Bayfield county Chairman D. M. Maxcy and Secretary Nels M. Oscar served throughout the war. Other members were John F. Hauser, H. J. Wachsmuth, I. R. Nye, J. W. Dady, A. H. Wilkinson, C. R. Leihy, Mrs. A. H. Wilkinson, Bayfield; E. Bryan, George Morgan, William Olson, Harvey Irish, Mrs. E. C. Alvord, Dr. H. G. Lampson, R. W. Smith, H. H. Peavey, F. W. Downs, J. M. Long, C. F. Morris, V. E. Brubaker, Washburn; C. H. Werden, Mason; P. J. Savage, Iron River.

In Polk county the members were, besides Chairman Nelson and Secretary Baker, W. W. Winchester, Amery; C. P. A. Jensen, Luck; Axel Johnson, Turtle Lake; J. S. Klinka, Balsam Lake; Mrs. Jane Hanson, Osceola.

In Walworth county the members of the county board

served as members of the county council. The executive committee consisted of J. C. Brennan, Grant D. Harrington, Jay F. Lyon and L. L. Oldham.

In Milwaukee county the county council naturally was the largest in the state. It had three chairmen, Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, who served from May 8, 1917, until May 31, 1918, Charles Allis, who was chosen May 31, 1917, and served until his death on July 22, 1918, and E. E. White, elected August 29, 1918. Mr. White resigned November 16, 1918, and from that date Cornelius Corcoran, president of the common council, served as acting chairman.

The members of the council were Mayor Hoan, C. C. Jacobus, Cornelius Corcoran, Fred C. Bogk, William Coleman, Louis Harms, A. J. Melms, George B. McKinley, William E. McCarty, John Koerner, James Hanna, A. T. Van Scoy, R. W. Bradshaw, Fred H. French, Harry S. Culver, William Eichfeld, H. W. Ladish, Alfred Morawetz, Fred Schroeder, R. P. Tell, J. G. Kissinger, Frank Klode, W. H. Pipkorn, R. B. Brown, Albert Friedmann, Dr. Nelson P. Hulst, D. W. Weiss, J. J. Fleming, Ernst W. Heller, Frank J. Hahn, Henry C. Janzer, E. H. Kiefer, Hugh Kinney, Frank B. Metcalfe, Henry Rumpel, M. H. Whitaker, Frank Weber, George E. Mutter, O. C. Fuller, Walter Kasten, J. W. P. Lombard, Robert Uihlein, Dr. G. H. Fellman, Bert W. Fueger, Harry Grant, Fred S. Hunt, C. J. Kallmeyer, E. A. Marthens, John Popendieck, Jr., H. A. Wagner, Vice Chairman A. H. Vogel, Secretary Willits Pollock, George French, Rev. W. F. Greenman, F. C. Morehouse, Mrs. J. W. Mariner, M. C. Potter and Wheeler P. Bloodgood.

Other citizens, who served on various committees during the war, were Dr. H. E. Dearholt, Julius Frank, D. W. Norris, P. P. Donahue, William D. Farnum, O. R. Smith, Gertrude Sherman, Ora Blanchar, Ella Babcock, Mrs. H. B. Hitz, Mrs. L. C. Mayhew, Mrs. C. E. Anderton, Mrs. Wilbur Le Cron, Mrs. C. S. Reynolds, Mrs. Perry Williams, Mrs. Simon Kander, Mrs. George Chamberlain, Ida Roberts, Edward Uhrig, U. L. McMahon, W. N. Fitzgerald, Clifton Williams,

L. G. Shepard, C. D. Adams, E. T. Griffin, P. J. Grogan, L. D. Peaslee, C. O. Davis, Eugene Warnimont, Anton S. Baranowski, David Davies, E. J. Schaeffer, Perry Powell, Daisie Allen, Dr. George C. Ruhland, Mrs. Joseph Schumacher, Mrs. Charles A. Forsyth, Mrs. C. H. Peterson, Annette West, Mrs. H. E. Tyrrell, Blanche Ellsworth, Nat Stone, William George Bruce, Edward Hoffmann, Mrs. George Lines, P. E. Pope, Mrs. A. F. Gallun, M. C. Granger, Dr. J. B. Modesitt, William Schuchardt, Theodore Vilter, Fred Vogel, Jr., H. E. Merkel, E. R. Kiefer, Hugh Kinney, John Picken, A. C. Sehrt, Frank Weyenberg, Louis Kuhn, Gustave Becherer, H. S. Culver, E. O. Ellsworth, A. J. Hilbert, Frank J. Schmitt, Caleb Johnson, William C. Luick, Ludington Patton, W. H. Tharinger, W. H. Upmeyer, Herman Weigell, B. A. Dempsey, C. F. Rohn, R. J. Willetts, William Thomson, P. C. Eldrudge, Charles Thompson, A. Teller, F. C. Ryan, J. S. Smith, Louis Kotecki, C. G. Pearse, H. C. Campbell, R. L. Newberry, Mrs. A. M. Simons, Rev. C. H. Beale, Rev. H. C. Noonan, Walter Distelhorst, Alfred Reeke, Jackson B. Kemper, W. L. Davidson, Charles E. McLenegan, Ray Smith, Carl P. McAssey, Arthur Davidson, Joseph M. Hollitz, Joseph Zens, Mrs. Henry Sullivan, William Kaumheimer, Roland F. Coerper, Col. H. H. Seaman, Mrs. Louis Auer, George A. Chamberlain, George Kent, H. L. Nunn, Rev. Theodore M. Shipherd, Rev. James D. Foley, Rabbi Samuel Hirshberg, Mina Kerr, Mrs. Charles Morris, J. H. Puelicher, Willet Spooner, Ella Sabin, A. E. Kagel, E. T. Griffin, W. H. Bennett, B. E. Fawcett, Rev. James A. Murphy, R. L. Cooley, C. R. Rounds, Esther Berlowitz, Mrs. Mark L. Simpson, E. Conro, Mrs. M. Dailey, Mrs. H. J. Dernehl, Mrs. J. M. Potter, Mrs. John Laflin, Mrs. John P. Hume, Mrs. James S. Church, Mrs. Carroll M. Towne, Mrs. George H. Noyes, Mrs. Josephine Traurig, Mrs. Arthur Mc Geoch, Mrs. J. E. Birkhauser.

In Columbia county T. H. Cochrane succeeded H. E. Andrews as chairman, and Edmund C. Jones took the place of C. H. Hall as secretary. As in this case, where one officer was obliged to resign because of his active duties on the ex-

emption board and the other left to enter an officers' training camp, the changes were due to causes relating to the war.

The state council began, at this early date, a campaign against food hoarding in Wisconsin. The suggestion was made by Dean H. L. Russell of the University faculty, at a convention of Wisconsin newspaper men. It was taken up through all the mediums of publicity, including moving picture slides. County boards were appropriating funds for county councils, and the great work of the private citizens of the state was beginning.

The campaign for backyard gardens and the necessary increase in the products of the soil, later an important part of the state's war work, was showing early results. The council was urging especially the planting of potatoes.

On May 31, 1917, nineteen counties, Burnett, Columbia, Dodge, Douglas, Eau Claire, Forest, La Crosse, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Monroe, Pierce, Polk, Price, Sauk, Taylor, Walworth, Winnebago and Wood, reported completely organized county labor bureaus, and fourteen counties, Dane, Dunn, Fond du Lac, Grant, Green, Jefferson, Kenosha, Marinette, Milwaukee, Rusk, Vilas, Waukesha and Waushara reported a start in this work. These were the pioneer counties in this work, the whole state being organized long before the close of the war.

The county councils were becoming active. In Douglas the county board had appropriated $5,000 to establish credit for farmers and others for seed and livestock, and in Marinette 1,000 pieces of waste land had been made into vegetable gardens. Monroe was making a campaign for increased production, and Racine county had collected eight tons of clothing and shoes to be shipped to sufferers in France. Sheboygan had a record of 300 city gardens and had established headquarters for the Red Cross. Waushara was making especial efforts to assist in registration.

The state council began, on June 1, 1917, the work of mobilizing the labor of Wisconsin. "A job for every man

and every man on the job" was its slogan. In a bulletin it said:

"It is not only important, but absolutely necessary that every man be enlisted for some kind of productive employment. The man without a job is a slacker—deserving of nothing but condemnation from his fellow citizens. It is the duty every man owes his country to help win the war. The man in the factory and the man on the farm are just as important as the man in the army or navy. If you can't be a fighter you can be a producer. Go to your council of defense now and register for some kind of employment. Don't be a slacker!"

The Boys' and Young Men's Working Reserve was being organized in the state under the direction of Dean L. E. Reber of the University Faculty, and the state council was assisting in this work.

John D. Willard, a representative of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, visiting Wisconsin at this time, declared the Wisconsin council to be the best in the country.

"The east will owe a great deal to Wisconsin before the war is over," he said, "and I am going back to Massachusetts with many practical suggestions which I find have already been worked out by the people of Wisconsin."

The war spirit was growing, and mass meetings were being held all over the state. In Green farmers' meetings were being held daily, in Iron every available lot was shown to have been planted to war gardens, in Jefferson the Liberty Loan was being pushed and hundreds of boys were enlisted for farm work, the county board having appropriated $4,000 to the county council. Langlade reported the greatest acreage in foodstuffs in its history, Price was clearing brush land for gardens, Sawyer was turning over mill yards for gardens and Shawano was conducting a systematic survey of its agricultural possibilities. Walworth was holding canning demonstrations, and 5,000 bushels of seed potatoes had been distributed, Waukesha women were canvassing the wards to find out how many citizens had gardens, Waupaca was greatly

JOHN H. REESE
DODGEVILLE
MRS. H. H. MORGAN
MADISON
DR. J. S. EVANS
MADISON
P. C. ELDRIDGE
MILWAUKEE
J. RUSSELL WHEELER
COLUMBUS
MAGNUS SWENSON
CHAIRMAN, MADISON
W. S. HEDDLES
CHAIRMAN, MADISON
H. A. BURD
SECRETARY, MADISON
A. H. MELVILLE
SECRETARY, MADISON
J. B. BORDEN
SECRETARY, MADISON
A. T. VAN SCOY
MILWAUKEE
GEORGE CARPENTER
BARABOO
JOHN G. D. MACK
MADISON
FRED BROCKHAUSEN
MILWAUKEE
GEORGE M. BUCKSTAFF
OSHKOSH
STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

increasing its natural potato acreage and Wood had raised $8,000 for war work, and was credited with an increase of twenty-five per cent in productive acreage.

All over the state there was the same inspiring story. Neillsville had organized a civic council to cooperate with the county council, Beloit had appropriated $300 for a city defense council, the city of Green Bay added $700 to the $1,500 already appropriated for the county council, the city of Monroe transformed twenty-two acres of a park to a municipal garden, the village of Seymour held a parade in which 7,000 persons joined, Portage had increased the membership of its Red Cross and taken charge of the work in Columbia county, Milwaukee high school girls were enlisting for work with the Red Cross, members of the civic societies of Eau Claire tendered their services to the county council and the citizens of Madison had raised $950 to further Red Cross work.

The agricultural committee of the state council suggested the forming of committees in every city or village council as a source of information for beginners in gardening, and garden contests were being inaugurated.

Registration day being over, with Wisconsin leading the nation with its report, Adjutant General Holway was pushing his campaign for recruits for the regular army, the navy, marine corps and the National Guard. Through the council he sent out an appeal in which he said that Wisconsin's motto still was "Forward." The work of recruiting was carried to every county, with remarkable results.

The state council at this time took up the task of enlisting nurses to care for the civilian sick in place of registered nurses called to war camps. The state owes much to Dr. Evans of the council for the way in which this campaign was conducted. His plan was to form health aide classes in various hospitals, in which girls were to enlist, and for which the legislature had appropriated $15,000. After a careful survey the committee on medical preparedness, consisting of Dr. Evans, Mrs. Morgan and Prof. Mack, decided that there would

be needed with two years 200 additional nurses to care for the civilian sick.

It was proposed to establish in various hospitals a course of training which would last for a period of six months. The young women completing this course were to be known as health aides. The state had established scholarships to cover living expenses, cost of uniforms and books and cost of instruction. The girls accepting the scholarships agreed to follow the profession within the state for two years following the completion of training, and to accept as compensation not to exceed $10 a week, with board and lodging.

The plan was endorsed by the Wisconsin Committee for National Defense, Medical Section, composed of the following members: Dr. E. E. Evans, La Crosse; Dr. J. S. Evans, Madison; Dr. Rock Sleyster, Waupun; Dr. Hoyt E. Dearholt, Milwaukee; Dr. G. V. I. Brown, Milwaukee; Dr. J. R. Mc Dill, Milwaukee; Dr. E. J. Barrett, Sheboygan; Dr. F. Gregory Connell, Oshkosh; Dr. J. M. Dodd, Ashland; Dr. J. L. Yates, Milwaukee; Dr. C. A. Harper, Madison; Dr. R. H. Jackson, Madison; Dr. W. T. Sarles, Sparta; Dr. L. F. Jermain, Milwaukee; Dr. C. R. Bardeen, Madison; Dr. G. E. Seaman, Milwaukee; Dr. C. H. Stoddard, Milwaukee; Dr, J. W. Frew, Milwaukee; Dr. G. A. Harlow, Milwaukee; Dr. C. E. Banks, Milwaukee.

The committee in charge of the course of training consisted of Dr. Louis Warfield, Milwaukee, Miss Mabel Bradshaw, and Miss Stella S. Matthews, Milwaukee. The first unit of thirty girls were trained at the Milwaukee county hospital.

Through publicity by the state council the classes soon were filled.

County reports at this time showed increased activity. Bayfield was urging the building of silos, had met the labor situation and was promising an increased crop, Crawford had organized a speakers' bureau, Dodge was classifying its agricultural lands to make sure that every acre was under cultivation, in Dunn the Liberty Loan campaign had been launched

with a mass meeting and $1,000 had been given to the Y. M. C. A., meetings to stimulate recruiting, the sale of bonds and increased crops had been held in Mineral Point, Dodgeville, Cobb, Arena, Avoca, Highland, Barneveld, Rewey, Ridgeway and Clyde, in Iowa county, Kenosha had distributed hundreds of bushels of seed to farmers and corn contests were being carried on in the schools, while the Red Cross was receiving splendid support with a record of shipments to France, in Langlade the women were making a campaign to spread the gospel of food conservation, Marathon had secured the services of Miss Emma Conley for lectures on fruit canning and conservation, Milwaukee was beginning its organization of which later proved to be an active county council, twenty-one meetings had been held in Portage county and in Richland and Rock the patriotic meetings were being continued.

The increase in acreage and the possibilities of greater food stuffs production had been assisted greatly by the first act of the state council. While its organization was going on the council had been confronted with a situation which called for immediate action. The nation was calling for greater crops, and Wisconsin, as an agricultural state, was determined to do its share. A conference was called with potato growers and shippers, representatives of banks and the state agricultural department, which was offered to the council by Gov. Philipp. Early crops were in, but there still was time to plant potatoes and beans, and to sow buckwheat and sorghum seed, and in some sections of the state spring wheat.

To obtain seed was the problem. Seed potatoes were at a premium, the prices the preceding winter having attracted most of the supply to market. Farmers already had been induced by these high prices to plant an increased acreage of potatoes, but it was decided that every potato that could be planted was to be put into the ground.

The agricultural department undertook a census of available land and of the potato seed supply. The result was that the leading potato shippers of the state were called to the capitol, were told of the number of bushels which still re-

mained in their warehouses and were asked to set aside 300 carloads for sale to growers for seed purposes only. They were given the alternative of an order by the state council prohibiting the shipment of potatoes out of the state, and a further order demanding that 300 carloads be delivered to the agents of the council, at the prevailing price, for distribution.

The shippers proved their patriotism by going even farther. They stopped the sale for food, not only outside but inside the state, for two weeks. They placed 300 carloads of selected seed at the disposal of the council, and turned over their entire organization to aid in the distribution.

The State Bankers' association conducted a census throughout the state through the medium of country banks and learned how many bushels would be needed to plant the available land in every community. Through these banks seed potatoes in car load lots were ordered, the banks financing the local undertaking in every instance and providing credit for every person who wanted seed.

By this same method several car loads of seed wheat and several thousand pounds of beans, buckwheat and sorghum seed were distributed. The market value of this seed was $178,000.

At this time the council took a step to increase the food supply by supplying carp from Wisconsin lakes to industrial centers. These fish had been shipped in former years to eastern markets, the state receiving a percentage on the sales. Gov. Philipp issued a proclamation prohibiting shipments outside the state, and through the cooperation of the state conservation the council began supplying cities with carp which sold to the consumer at five cents a pound. Wisconsin women were asked to suggest ways of cooking the fish and the result was a flood of recipes, which were published in the official bulletins and republished by the newspapers. Before the season ended thousands of pounds had been distributed and the cost of living had been reduced for many households.

Fourth of July, 1917, was made the occasion of increased war activity in Wisconsin. Through the medium of the state

council a proclamation by the governor was widely circulated. County councils arranged patriotic meetings which had a deeper significance than ever before, and patriotic organization and efforts received thousands of recruits on that day.

The first Red Cross War Fund campaign was on, and the state council made a stirring appeal to the citizens of the state in its behalf.

Bayfield county announced that through the county council a company of 150 had been recruited and that great enthusiasm had been aroused. Calumet had organized a labor bureau consisting of all its postmasters and rural mail carriers and farmers were securing help by applying to the postoffices. The Clark county council reported every available foot of land under cultivation and was aiding in the campaign for the Y. M. C. A. war fund. The Columbia county council had called a meeting of bankers and put over its Liberty Loan drive, had guaranteed a fund of $4,000 for the purchase of seed, and twenty-eight recruits had been secured in the city of Portage alone. Door county reported the best prospects in its history for a record fruit crop, and a chapter of the Red Cross had been organized at Sturgeon Bay with more than 300 members. Fond du Lac had held a mass meeting, with all its registered men as invited guests, and, with Gen. C. R. Boardman as speaker, had secured many recruits for the army and navy. Merrill, in Lincoln county, had held a tag day for the Red Cross and its high school girls were enlisted. A local defense council in Tomahawk was organizing that section of the county, and Merrill had held the greatest Fourth of July celebration in its history. Meetings had been held at Durand, Eau Galle and Porcupine, in Pepin county, and canning demonstrations were being held all over the county. Racine was distributing posters to stimulate interest in recruiting, women's work, Red Cross, automobile service, household thrift and child welfare, and had sent another shipment of clothing to France. In Rock county the war activity was increasing. Members of the Beloit College faculty were giving up their work for military service,

the pupils at the state school for the blind at Janesville were making articles for the soldiers, and the county agricultural agent was holding daily meetings.

An extract from the report of the secretary of the Shawano county council of defense is given here to show the interest Wisconsin was taking in raising war crops. It is typical of the whole state:

"No one ever saw so many gardens—wherever you go, on front streets, back streets, side streets, alleys, and in out-of-way vacant spots that have gone unnoticed for years, are now planted all kinds of vegetables. There are no 'Keep Off the Grass' signs in Shawano, or no need for them, for the grass has been plowed under and a growing garden is now to be seen, instead of the old familiar sign. Miss Edith Raddant, chairman of the vacant lot gardening committee, in her last report, showed nearly 150 lots in the city of Shawano that had not been plowed for years, and many more will be planted before the season is over. Not only in the city of Shawano has this committee been active, but it has extended its work and efforts all over the county. In the villages and in the rural school districts it has taken up the work with the school children. Citizens of Green Valley are farming as they never have before. In one place a field that was thickly dotted with stumps has been cleared up this spring and planted to corn. Many tracts that have not been planted in many years are now planted to beans and corn. Not far from the station, the right of way of the railway for a mile and a half is plowed up and planted to beans."

The work of organizing the state for the mobilization of farm labor was bearing fruit, and on July 1 fifty-seven counties reported through their county councils the following list of men who were engaged in helping to solve the war time problems of the farmer:

Agricultural Representatives—Ashland, C. B. Post; Barron, R. L. Cuff; Bayfield, V. E. Brubaker; Brown, E. A. Carncross; Burnett, G. M. Briggs; Douglas, J. M. Walz; Eau Claire, G. R. Ingalls; Forest, J. Swenehart; Green Lake, O.

R. Zeasman; Jackson, L. H. Robbins; Kenosha, Griffith Richards; Langlade, F. G. Swoboda; Lincoln, A. H. Cole; Oneida, W. D. Juday; Polk, J. S. Klinka; Price, F. H. Sergeant; Portage, J. M. Coyner; Rock, L. A. Markham; Rusk, G. M. Householder; Sawyer, C. P. West; St. Croix, T. M. Olson; Shawano, Merton Moore; Taylor, R. A. Kolb; Vilas, Oscar Gunderson; Walworth, L. L. Oldham.

County Agricultural School and Normal School Teachers Acting as Emergency Food Agents—Dunn, George P. Wolf; La Crosse, T. H. Campion; Marathon, R. A. Humphrey; Marinette, W. E. Morton; Milwaukee, F. J. Sievers; Racine, C. E. Fawcett; Wood, W. W. Clark; Pepin, E. J. Prucha; Grant, G. E. Wilson; Pierce, J. M. May.

Emergency Food Agents—Chippewa, W. C. Bradley; Columbia, H. Lunz; Dane, A. L. Stone; Dodge, E. R. Jones; Fond du Lac, R. V. Gunn; Green, L. F. Graber; Iowa, J. L. Tormey; Manitowoc, M. H. Scott; Monroe, John D. Imrie; Sauk, George Davies; Door, H. W. Ullsperger; Sheboygan, A. C. Oosterhuis; Waushara, J. W. Brann; Waukesha and Jefferson, D. H. Otis; Washburn, A. R. Albert; Winnebago, R. F. Murray; Richland, Rufus Runke; Calumet, J. J. Garland; Juneau, Adams and Marquette, J. W. Hicks.

The State Council had been conducting hearings on the coal situation for several weeks at this time. The fuel supply in the northwest was short and the situation was acute. Many large Wisconsin cities were beginning to appeal for aid.

Under its authority the council had subpoenaed managers and proprietors of the large coal companies, and their examination had been conducted by Assistant Attorney General Walter Drew.

After a thorough investigation, the council unanimously went on record in favor of government control and operation of coal mines. The following resolution was sent to President Wilson, the Council of National Defense and the Wisconsin representatives in Congress:

"Whereas, Investigation reveals that the American people are threatened with an entirely inadequate available supply

of coal for the coming winter and with prices even more exhorbitant than those recently charged for that necessity; and

"Whereas, Investigation and authentic data conclusively establish that neither inadequacy of supply nor abnormally high prices can be justified as resulting from a lack of the existence of the undistributed and unmined product, but, on the contrary, conclusively establish that both are due essentially and entirely to a failure of production and proper distribution under the prevailing plan of control, operation and manipulation; and

"Whereas, Proper control of the price of this commodity to the consumer will not of itself avert the crisis that menaces the people. The available supply throughout the nation must be augmented. Intensified production and proper distribution must be combined with control of process if this crisis and the accompanying distress is to be averted. Now therefore be it

"Resolved by the Wisconsin State Council of Defense, that the Council of National Defense be and is hereby respectfully memorialized to recommend to and urge upon the President of the United States and the Congress the immediate assumption of control by the United States government over the coal mines in the United States and the operation of these mines by the Federal government pursuant to such plan as is necessary to assure an adequate supply of coal, and to perfect arrangements for the proper distribution thereof at reasonable prices, allowing to the owners of the mines a reasonable return for the coal and for the use of equipment and facilities."

Washington, however, handicapped by red tape and slow to move, took no immediate action, and Wisconsin was a pioneer in this movement. Had the months during which the Wisconsin council were investigating and urging action been utilized for the shipment of coal over the Great Lakes, it is possible that the sweeping order by Fuel Administrator Garfield might have been unnecessary. However that may be, the state council persisted in its position, and followed this resolution with the following telegram to Washington:

"The Wisconsin State Council of Defense earnestly protests against the present high prices of coal. Plans for food economy as directed by Mr. Hoover, under authority of the President, are now well under way in this state, but we cannot get full cooperation when it is reported in the press that coal operators connected with the Council of National Defense are permitted to fix their own prices on coal, making it nothing less than legalized robbery. We emphasize our former recommendations of absolute and immediate government control of mining and distribution."

Meanwhile the state council had fixed a price for coal in this state, based upon its investigation, and the coal companies were generally cooperating. Out of the weeks of earnest work by the council in this direction came the action of the state in being the first to place a fuel administrator in the field. The administration of the fuel situation here will be described in another chapter. It is certain, however, that much of the evidence secured by the council was valuable when Washington at last awoke to the situation and took decisive action.

More reports of enthusiastic recruiting campaigns were being received. Forest county reported that two per cent of its population had volunteered for military service, and other campaigns were being carried on in the interest of silo building, sheep raising, Red Cross and thrift. Green reported a complete survey of the grist, flour and feed mills and that all condenseries and cheese factories were running to capacity. Evening agricultural meetings were being held, with addresses by County Superintendent J. N. Burns and Emergency agent Graber on "Preparedness and the World's Food Supply." Canning demonstrations had been held in Monroe, Brodhead, Albany and Blanchardville. In Green Lake the county board had added $2,500 to the defense council fund, Berlin had organized a Red Cross chapter with 600 members, 1,000 school children had been enrolled in corn, tomato and potato clubs and a company of the National Guard was being organized in Berlin. La Crosse had held a banquet with Judge K. M. Landis of Chicago as the speaker, and $46,000

had been raised for the Red Cross, the quota being but $36,000. More than 1,000 La Crosse county women had enrolled for war service. Manitowoc county citizens had raised $30,000 for the Red Cross, Company H of the National Guard of Manitowoc had doubled its membership and the city had appointed a man to supervise city war gardens. Marinette had organized a juvenile council of defense, and through the efforts of County Superintendent Gertrude Schwittay nineteen school districts were active in the work with nearly 200 boys and girls enlisted. To increase the war food supply was their object, and to each pupil a peck of seed potatoes had been issued, for which they gave their note due in six months for 80 cents. The Men's Employment department in Milwaukee county was progressing in its work and labor was being provided for factories and farms. The organization of the bureau of social and medical welfare had been worked out, and Milwaukee was far above the half million contribution which had been asked for the Red Cross. In Portage county the food campaign was being continued. Meetings were being held daily with farmers, the Portage-Waupaca Guernsey breeders had held a meeting for patriotic discussion, with more than 1,000 citizens attending, and 200 acres of land had been offered the Council of National Defense for an agricultural military camp and the growing of root crops. Price county reported that more than 200 young men had enlisted, that a fund of $5,000 had been raised for the Red Cross, and that Red Cross meetings had been held in Park Falls, Prentice, Ogema and Kennan. In Racine county each member of the county council had appointed in his respective township twenty-five assistants. The county had 7,500 bond buyers and had doubled its Red Cross quota. Washington county farmers had organized the Washington County Patriotic League and were donating the crop from one acre on each farm to the Red Cross. A sign marked each farm which read: "We Are Growing Crops to Be Donated to the Red Cross." How Winnebago county was responding to war duties was shown in the report of the secretary of the county council:

"The Winnebago County council of defense feels that it has devoted its energies for the great cause for which it is working with all the zeal, enthusiasm and interests that these critical and crucial times require. One most notable feature of the work has been the absolute lack of friction in the execution of all the work in the county. No one person or faction is trying to run affairs for personal credit, but every worker seems to be trying to place the honors on other shoulders and this seems to be the spirit that is behind the whole movement in the county. The men behind the Winnebago county council of defense are business and professional men but many of them have farms and are interested in farming. This makes an ideal combination for carrying on the work. These men, J. C. Thompson, G. A. Buckstaff, Otto Haas, Louis Schreiber, John Evans, A. T. Hennig, Otto Conrad, and D. E. McDonald of Oshkosh, C. B. Clark of Neenah, Joseph Hill of Menasha and Walter Schroeder of Winneconne, and others, are very busy men in normal times, but they have responded to the nation's call most unselfishly, and have neglected their own business for hours, and for days in many cases, in order that the county council should do its share as a part of the state council of defense for the nation."

Farm labor activities were reported from many counties. Calumet was urging more activity on the part of its postmasters and rural mail carriers, in Eau Claire the county superintendent of schools had a file of all available school labor which could be drawn upon, Fond du Lac was producing results by advertising in the local newspapers, Jefferson was displaying an attractive poster with notice that idlers would not be tolerated and "every man must do his bit," La Crosse reported that "every labor center is recruiting help and we are arranging to make our employment bureau the center of our activities," Sawyer had registered all boys between the ages of twelve and twenty in the city of Hayward and had canvassed all the smaller towns, and Sauk county was promising a "bumper" crop.

The state council began at this time a drive on the va-

grants of the state. A conference was called which was attended by sheriffs and police heads of the cities, and it was decided to rigidly enforce the Huber law, which provided "that every male person over sixteen years of age, who shall be convicted by any court or magistrate on the charge of vagrancy, vagabondage, petty larceny, drunkenness or disorderly conduct, shall be punished by imprisonment in the workhouse or in the county jail at hard manual labor."

It was made plain that vagrancy had been broadly defined as persistent idleness. "A man need not be a tramp to be arrested for vagrancy," read a bulletin which was sent out through the state. "If an able-bodied man is a hanger-on and is continually unemployed, he is a vagrant and can be made to work."

With this as a basis the council made a campaign which greatly increased the labor supply. It was the determination by this time that every Wisconsin citizen who was able should do something to help win the war.

The state council began the circulation of food pledge cards, in the campaign by the women of the state which is described in another chapter. The work of the food administration was just beginning, and Wisconsin was leading in this activity.

County reports showed that the Women's Relief corps of Chilton, Calumet county, at a large patriotic meeting, had presented an American flag to be unfurled over the court house, that Clark county was giving a summer course in food conservation and that Chippewa county was holding a series of patriotic meetings. The city of Stanley had organized a branch of the Eau Claire county Red Cross. Memberships in the Red Cross were increasing in Dodge county, and $14,000 had been contributed. The city of Fond du Lac had opened a market, a move by the county council to reduce the cost of living and conserve the supply of food stuffs. The Kenosha county council had received a petition from Slavs of Kenosha, asking that they be recognized as a factor in war work, the council had made a survey of the mills and made

preliminary plans for the harvest season, patriotic agricultural "get together" meetings had been held and a county campaign with the slogan "Go to Work or Go to Jail" was on. Marathon county had designated each of 210 school boards to act as local councils of defense, Wausau, on July 2 and 3, had held canning demonstrations with hundreds of women attending, the greatest Fourth of July celebration the county ever had seen had been held in Wausau, and the county council had issued an appeal to the citizens of the county, explaining why America was at war and urging the people to greater service and sacrifice. This appeal said:

"For the present, the most of us can show only a willingness to help wherever we can and be ready each to take his part. Let us show to the world that we as American citizens have but one country and that one we believe in and intend to sustain and defend."

"Pass It On" was the motto of canning clubs in Rock county and a letter had been sent to each clergyman requesting that they devote a portion of their sermons to food conservation. Beloit had started a drive for 10,000 members of the Red Cross, the city being divided into districts for a house to house canvass. An energetic silo building campaign was on in St. Croix, and farmers were being encouraged to raise more high grade stock. The local council of defense at Hudson was proving a valuable aid. Waupaca had recruited two companies for the National Guard, members of the Red Cross were enlisting by hundreds and twenty young women had enlisted as health aides.

Early in June the Council of National Defense had directed state councils to interview the wholesale bakers in their states to determine what disposition was being made of unsold bread, and to secure the pledge of the baker not to use such bread for purposes other than human consumption. The Wisconsin state council had on June 14 directed county councils to investigate this subject, and within a few days reports had been received showing Wisconsin ready to undertake this war activity as it had all others. Forty-eight counties had

reported that without a single exception their bakers had taken steps to conserve the bread supply by refusing to accept the return of unsold balances of bread. Bakers later signed pledges to carry out this method.

Wisconsin women were beginning to take the places of men in the effort to increase the labor for the farms and to release men for military duty. The report of the Calumet county council contained the following, which was general throughout the agricultural sections of the state:

"Reports from the canning companies in this county indicate that a large number of women and girls have applied for work during the campaign. The canneries as a result will be able to allow many of the men and boys to work in the fields. Young women working in the fields in Calumet county are not slow to adopt the new overalls styles that women munition workers have been wearing. The emergency food agent of the county recently mistook two women farm workers for boys while visiting a farm."

Meetings had been held in New Glarus, Albany and Browntown, in Green county, where farmers heard talks on winter dairying. Citizens of Iron county had subscribed $1800 more than their Red Cross quota. Jefferson county had given a suggestion to other councils, which was generally followed, and which was explained in a report as follows:

"Former Gov. Hoard is employing boys by the day to hoe corn, the boys being conveyed to the farm each morning. They carry their lunch with them and are brought back to their homes each evening. In every town and village there are doubtless many boys and even men who could be recruited for farm work. Some of these might not be able to work every day, but they could put in some time. They could be formed into an auto squad, to be conveyed to the farms in the morning and returned in the evening. If the boys carried their lunches the farm women would be relieved of extra work in connection with boarding the men, and the work they can do at this time will have a bearing upon the size of the crops next fall. A number of business men have expressed a will-

ingness to adjust the vacations of their employes so that vacation time could come at a time of rush work on the farms. By mobilizing and co-ordinating the activities of available help in each community much can be done to relieve the stress for farm labor."

All over the state these auto squads were organized, women driving the cars in many cases. Particularly was this true in Racine, Dane and Kenosha counties.

Juneau county reported that more than 1,000 acres had been added to the county's acreage for food stuffs. Local Red Cross units had been organized in Mauston, Elroy, New Lisbon, Necedah, Camp Douglas and Wonewoc. J. W. Hicks, president of the Wisconsin Potato Growers' association, had been addressing large meetings in Endeavor, Packwaukee, Westfield, Montello and Oxford, in Marquette county, and meetings had been held for girls and women to increase interest in canning and food conservation. A plan was announced to organize women's councils in every ward in the city of Milwaukee and in every precinct in Milwaukee county. Four hundred representative women had been invited to attend an organization meeting to perfect plans for the war work of Milwaukee county. The village of East Milwaukee was making a record for war gardens. Local defense councils had been organized in Oconto Falls, Lena, Abrams, Gillett and Suring, in Oconto county, and merchants were allowing their clerks to spend some time in the fields. Oneida county was making a splendid record for war work. All the tillable land in the county, including city lots, was under cultivation, the sheriff was utilizing prison labor and an efficient labor bureau was placing many men on the farms. The report said:

"As in the past Rhinelander and Oneida is more than able and willing to finance everything that is needed."

Company L of the National Guard had been recruited to more than war strength, and a large hospital corps was ready for duty. The county then had 7,000 members of the Red Cross. Portage was increasing its silos for war time conservation and canning clubs had been organized in East Nelson-

ville, Stockton and Carson. Racine was agitating the expenditure of $100,000 for an armory, and the county council had established a municipal market in the city of Racine. Automobile squads were at work in Rock, the pastors of the county were preaching conservation sermons, and the "work or fight" rule adopted by the state council was being observed.

The Sheboygan council had circulated an effective poster, headed "Help Wanted!" It said: "Be a patriot. Assist in food production." The poster defined slackers as "those who are physically able to work but are idle because they have means of support, and those who loaf about town and absolutely refuse to work." Thirty-two junior defense clubs had been organized in Taylor county, for garden work. Trempealeau county had completed a road map of the county to assist its auto squads. Red Cross branches had been established in Whitehall, Trempealeau, Arcadia, Independence, Galesville, Blair, Ettrick, Eleva and Strum. The city of Hartford, in Washington county, had appropriated $200 for a new company of the National Guard which was being recruited there.

The Brown county council had purchased 1,000 pennants which were being distributed to school children who showed their patriotism by planting gardens and cultivating the soil. The pennants bore the inscription "Uncle Sam's Acres." Dane county was prepared to meet the peak load of harvest by organizing auto squads, and business and professional men were going into the fields, donating their wages to the Red Cross. The Rotary club of Madison led in this work. Patriotic meetings had been held in the villages of Cottage Grove, McFarland, Marshall and Brooklyn, and the physicians and nurses of the county were preparing a roster and many were volunteering for service.

Forest county deserves especial mention here for a record in recruiting probably not surpassed in the nation. With a population of but 8,000, it had enlisted its full quota in the regular army, a complete company for the National Guard,

and men for the navy, medical corps, marine corps and other branches of the service. One physician was in the army and two others were ready to go.

Grant county had organized bands of "minute men," so-called because they were ready at a minute's notice for work in the harvest fields. The members were business and professional men of Lancaster. The city of Monroe, Green county, had a municipally owned potato patch of twenty-three acres. Six patriotic meetings had been held in Jackson county since the last report. The Lincoln county council had called a meeting of manufacturers to discuss a plan to release men for work in the fields. Wisconsin had planted the greatest crop in its history and all over the state the problem of harvest was acute. A volunteer cavalry troop had been organized and was awaiting a call. The Langlade county council had set an example for others in its crusade against idlers. The following poster met the eyes of citizens everywhere:

WORK OR
GO TO JAIL

Farmers Cry For Help
Mills Need Men

Law Defines Loafers and
Vagrants as Idlers

Sheriff and Police Instructed
To Arrest All Idlers

PENALTY—3 MONTHS AT HARD LABOR

Langlade County Council of Defense.

Fifteen thousand young men had left the county for the war, and the citizens who remained were determined that there should be no loafing during the war.

In Richland county the women were doing more than their share, as the following extract from the weekly report shows:

"Richland county is 'there' when it comes to women. They have us men backed off the map. They are conducting canning schools, preaching conservation on the street corners, enrolling county dependents in the Red Cross, and making Red Cross supplies to equip every man in the county. If there is any one in the county not in the Red Cross service we do not know it. If our women can fight like they can get ready to fight, we suggest a quick solution for this war."

Sauk county had gathered enmasse at Baraboo for the patriotic Fourth of July celebration, 15,000 persons taking part in a parade, with a military band, two military companies and a company of Boy Scouts and a mile-long pageant. More than $1,000 was contributed out of pocketbooks and purses during the parade for the Red Cross. Meetings of farmers had been held in Wayne, Myra and South Germantown, in Washington county, and as one war activity a campaign was being conducted against the lowly potato bug, now recognized as an agent of the Kaiser. The county council of Waukesha county was ready to harvest the crop from a 280 acre farm, which would have been idle, but which was rented and sublet to tenants for the addition it would mean to the food supply of the Allies.

One of the most far reaching and effective food conservation campaigns had been carried on during the summer by a corps of 125 insurance agents, organized for the purpose by Insurance Commissioner M. J. Cleary, and working under the direction of the state council and with the cooperation of the state industrial commission. Early in May the National Board of Fire Underwriters had volunteered its services to the Council of National Defense, and, as a result, a unit of 4,000 trained inspectors was placed at the disposal of the United States government. Wisconsin was one of the first states to be organized, as the Conservation Association of Wisconsin.

These men traveled throughout the state, armed with credentials signed by the governor, state council of defense officials and the state fire marshal, inspecting grain elevators, flour mills, wholesale houses and all warehouses where food was stored. The inspection included coal docks, iron docks, candy factories, bakeries and biscuit factories, and every other building related to the food or war material supply. More than 2,000 buildings and docks were visited, and in cases where improvements were suggested the owners were asked to remedy the defects.

The state highway commission had been appealed to by farmers who believed road work should cease during the harvest season, and the state council sent out the following letter on this subject:

"Mr. Hirst, the state highway engineer, believes that the labor problem in each county is a problem peculiar to that county, which should be worked out by the county councils of defense, the labor agents and the county road officials. He believes that in every county where a real emergency exists it will be easily possible for these bodies to agree upon some effective plan of cooperation."

The Dunn county council was holding at this time a series of chautauquas, to reach every community in the county, where the gospel of food conservation and the story of how America entered the war was preached and told. The county appropriated $1,000 for this work.

Burnett county started a series of meetings, combining a drive for recruits with lectures on canning. The village of Webster sent ten of its young men to war, and closed its places of business to give them a rousing sendoff. The village of Poynette, in Columbia county, claimed the honor of the highest per capita subscription for the Red Cross, of $1.58. Other cities and villages in this county, with their record, were Columbus, $1.32; Rio, $1.30; Portage, $1.30; Cambria, $1.29; Kilbourn, $1.06; Pardeeville, $1.01. Four Minute men were organized and were addressing meetings all over the county. Lodi gave a farewell reception to the young

men called to the colors. Crawford county sent six women to Madison for a short course in canning and preserving, and demonstrations were given at Eastman, Lynxville, Wauzeka, Perryville and Seneca.

The Kenosha county council was working with the Chamber of Commerce to establish a municipal market, the Knights of Columbus of Kenosha undertook to look after the county's soldiers and the citizens contributed $1,000 for this purpose, 200 women were selected to take charge of the distribution of food pledge cards and farmers were holding meetings. Manitowoc began a series of Sunday picnics for patriotic purposes. A department of public affairs was organized within the Milwaukee county council, to conduct patriotic work, campaigns of education and similar activities. The executive commttee authorized the publication of a weekly bulletin. The council now had forty women's organizations and forty branches headed by men. The council was planning to give a special emblem to industries and business men conserving war time products. A start was to be made by thus honoring the bakers who were making war bread and the hotels and restaurants which were cooperating in the saving of wheat and other essentials. The villages of Wittenberg, Tigerton, Birnamwood, Morris, Red Springs, Frazier, Lessor and Welhaven, in Shawano county, had organized branches of the Red Cross. Galesville, in Trempealeau county, had more than 2,000 members of the Red Cross, and the Trempealeau county company of the National Guard was recruited to war strength. At a joint meeting of the physicians of Waukesha county and the county council the following resolution was adopted:

"That, during the absence of physicians called to the colors, those who remain at home shall on the first of each month turn over to the families of said physicians who are serving their country a sum equal to one-third of the gross receipts collected during month preceding from the patients of said absent physicians."

On July 23 a farewell banquet was given to Waushara

county's National Guard company, and several hundred dollars was raised for the comforts of the men.

The soldier pal movement, which spread all over the state before the end of the war, was started at this time by the state council, which sent the following letter to county councils:

"Now is the time when Uncle Sam expects every citizen to be a soldier. To each of us comes the privilege of rendering a soldier service to our country, even though most of us must remain at home. It is up to every one of us to stand back of the boys who wear the uniform and who bear the brunt of our battle at the front.

"Every fellow who is to have the honor to represent Wisconsin at the front should have every reasonable assurance that his home affairs will receive the best possible attention while he is away, and that every effort will be made to have his regular position, or a better one, open for him when he comes back.

"Back of every soldier boy there should be here at home a citizen soldier, who would be his personal friend and "back-home" fellow, his brother, his pal.

"We, therefore, urge every county council of defense to call for volunteers, warm-blooded Americans who are not called to the colors, to enlist in the army at home, with every soldier at home standing back of one of the boys in Uncle Sam's real army.

"This call should come now so that each home soldier may select or be selected by an enlisted man, establish personal relations, and become the acquaintance and helping friend of the family or relatives left behind. If the dependents come to want, their cases should be reported to those organizations that can lend prompt and efficient aid.

"We want to do this now, so that the soldier who leaves us will want to come back to us. We want them to feel all the while they are away that they are still members of the home community, that the old ties are not broken, but are growing stronger.

"Let every boy who follows the flag feel that he leaves behind a soldier pal with a soldier spirit."

The state council gave publicity to results of a census of the insurance carried by enlisted men in Wisconsin, which had been made by Insurance Commissioner Cleary and the adjutant general's department. It was suggested that the local councils take up the paying of premiums, wherever this was necessary, of men in the military or naval service, so that the insurance might be continued in force.

Although no provision had been made in Adams county for funds for the county council of defense, the members were continuing their work and paying their own expenses. Canning demonstrations were being held and patriotic meetings were planned. The Bayfield council started a movement to cut down retail deliveries to reduce war costs, Calumet county had organized an auto squad, and had held meetings in Stockbridge, Chilton and New Holstein, Chippewa county delayed the opening of school in order to finish the potato harvest, Clark county housewives were being urged to carry their parcels to relieve the delivery men for war service, Columbia county was holding meetings to discuss war problems on the farm, and Dodge county had held a monster farewell celebration for the boys of Company K, which had left Beaver Dam for Camp Douglas, with Judge Martin Lueck as the speaker. In Door county girls and boys had been organized into camps to assist in harvesting the fruit crop, Grant county had sent its men to camp with a celebration at Lancaster, Jackson county had its agricultural situation well in hand, Juneau county business men were enlisting for the harvest fields, and patriotic meetings had been held in New Minor, Hustler, Wonewoc and Crossville. Lafayette county now had fourteen branches of the Red Cross, the township of Argyle contributing $3,000 for this purpose at an organization meeting.

Bakers of Milwaukee had placed on the market a new war bread, and on the first day of the sale more than 10,000 loaves were disposed of. The new bread conserved a minimum of 25 per cent of the wheat formerly used, oat meal be-

ing used instead. The county council furnished each baker who complied with the requirements an official label which was pasted on the bread. Fifty-one Milwaukee factories were at this time working on government contracts.

The state council reported the results of a survey of flour mills in fifty-six counties, the object being to aid farmers who raised small crops of wheat to turn it into flour without shipping it a prohibitive distance.

The state council began the movement to reduce the cost of retail deliveries at this time, as another way in which the state could help win the war. The following bulletin was sent out, which brought immediate and practical results:

"Thousands of men and boys in the state are engaged in delivery work who might be used for more productive employment, such as work upon farms and in factories, if unnecessary deliveries were eliminated and this work cut down to actual needs.

"The cost for retail deliveries in Wisconsin is from 6 to 10 cents per stop. Dry goods stores can do with a single delivery a day, and grocery stores with not more than two.

"This is a splendid opportunity for the cooperation of customer and merchant."

In this movement Wisconsin was one of the first states, and its value was shown later, when the need of men in the factories and shipyards became apparent. This state anticipated and met many war problems months in advance of their call upon the state's resources.

The registration boards were about to call the first men for examination, and the state council issued the following open letter which was given wide publicity by the newspapers:

"To All Drafted Men in the State of Wisconsin:

"Your Government is about to apply the acid test to your manhood and your patriotism.

"Within forty-eight hours you are to go before an exemption board and either without hesitation renew your al-

legiance to your country by saying 'I am ready,' or ask for release from the call which your country extends to you.

"In the solemn hours of reflection between now and then let your conscience be your sole judge. If blessed with physical strength, and if your dependents are provided for, respond quickly and nobly, thereby passing your name on into history as one of Wisconsin's noble sons.

"Claims for exemption, based upon individual convenience, or to escape personal loss of money or property are unworthy of consideration and will not be granted.

"From each one selected is demanded some sacrifice. A selected man offers his life, and there is no greater sacrifice than that a man give his life for others. He who secures exemption falsely when he is able-bodied and without dependents shirks his sacred duty, besmirches his honor and sullies the name which his children must bear. He thereby forces some other man—his neighbor—to make his sacrifice and take his risk.

"The State Council of Defense therefore makes this appeal to the manhood and Americanism of Wisconsin's sons and urges each and every one to remember his solemn duty to his country in this hour of her supreme need."

The National Guard company of Bayfield county, which had proceeded to Camp Douglas, went $500 richer because of a collection taken among citizens as the boys departed.

Crawford county sent in the following report:

"Thirteen food talks and demonstrations have been given so far in villages and school districts. We are trying out a food conservation plan here which we hope will be successful. We have a committee to which people who need garden material may apply. Another committee covering a township in which there is no village has volunteered to ascertain who has garden material which would go to waste because there is a lack of time to take care of it. If the farmers have more than there is a demand for, the town committees will undertake to can or dispose of it."

Eau Claire county was pushing the retail delivery plan, and was enforcing the vagrancy laws to the extreme. Fond du Lac had established cooperative delivery, its Four Minute men were addressing daily audiences, and its canning factories were working twenty-three hours a day. The war time output was more than 200,000 cans a day. Forest county planned a huge war time harvest festival, prizes being arranged for war gardens and products. Forest had been notified that it would not be called upon for men in the first draft, the result of its record for enlistments. Johnson Creek, in Jefferson county, had given a pavement dance, at which $3,000 was collected for the Red Cross. The affair was handled and advertised by the county council, posters attracting dancers from every town in the county. Kenosha was organizing a company of the home guard, and its Red Cross had sent 2,000 articles to the camps abroad. La Crosse reported that its harvest records showed 330 acres increase in food stuffs, and 150 acres increase in clover. Tomahawk, in Lincoln county, had held a huge patriotic demonstration in honor of its cavalry troop when the men left for Camp Douglas. It was the largest gathering of citizens ever held in the county. The captain of the troop was presented with a horse for his personal use, the first and second lieutenant were given a fine cavalry saber, and $750 was given the company for a mess fund. The Red Cross auxiliary provided a comfort bag for each man. Marathon was extending its agricultural work, and reported 140 new war time silos. Posters and blanks had been sent to every cheese factory and bank for lists of fall grain which would be available for seed purposes.

The Milwaukee Hotel Men's association was cooperating with the county council in its food saving campaign. Ninety per cent of the housewives had signed the food pledge cards, and Milwaukee was showing signs of that splendid patriotism which marked it during the critical war months. As the result of a private corporation formed in the city of Phillips, Price county had built a warehouse for the storage of crops of all

kinds, several boxes of clothing had been shipped to the Red Cross, and the citizens of the county had joined in a celebration in honor of its departing National Guard company.

The report from Walworth county for the week said:

"Business men of Elkhorn and Whitewater are doing valiant service in the hay fields in their communities. The Hoover food pledge cards are being signed by women all over the county. Canning centers have been established at Lake Geneva and Elkhorn, the surplus products of the towns being turned over to those in charge and canned. The Red Cross chapters of the county are making large quantities of useful articles for the soldiers."

Although Washburn was another county not called upon for men in the first draft, men were enlisting every day, and the Washburn company of the National Guard was in temporary camp at the fair grounds at Spooner awaiting the call to go to Camp Douglas. Winnebago county sent in an enthusiastic report of the work for food conservation.

The result of Wisconsin's effort to do its share in producing food stuffs needed for the army was shown in a report by Commissioner of Agriculture Norgord to the state council.

The largest acreage and the largest crop of potatoes ever produced in the state was in prospect. The estimate was 37,800,000 bushels.

The hay crop was cut and cured, much of the work having been done by volunteer workers whose wages went to the Red Cross, and the total production was estimated at 4,760,000 tons.

The estimated production of oats and barley was much greater, rye, winter wheat and other crops were increased. Rye showed a production of 7,290,000 bushels, as compared with 6,075,000 the previous year, and winter wheat had been increased from 1,533,000 bushels to 2,210,000 bushels.

President A. L. Sommers of the Wisconsin Association of Commercial Secretaries issued a call to the members to come to aid of the state and nation by supporting the "com-

mendable work of the State Council of Defense." He said:

"Now is our golden opportunity to demonstrate our actual worth to our city, our state and our country. The nation needs leaders in community affairs and activities, men that appreciate the genuine value of team work. The Wisconsin State Council of Defense is particularly anxious that there should be 'large cooperation on the part of commercial and advancement associations to the end that the war emergency situation may be adequately taken care of.' Lend us your support through your own leadership and experience, and assist us in perfecting an organization that will radiate enthusiasm, that will stimulate unity of action among the various communities in the campaigns which may be inaugurated from time to time by the United States government, State Council of Defense, the Red Cross, etc., and that will bring us together at least once a year as a body, and in districts more frequently, that we may become better acquainted through personal contact, exchange ideas and experiences and develop that brotherly relation that will enable us all to harmoniously and energetically work together for the common good of the great state of Wisconsin."

With the greatest crop in Wisconsin's history well on the way to its granaries, the state faced another problem, that of marketing. Farmers had planted more acres and had expended money for seed and if the result sought, that of adding to the nation's food supply, was not to be lost some action was necessary.

The state council, therefore, took up this problem, and issued the following bulletin:

"One of the biggest problems now confronting the people of Wisconsin is that of the proper distribution and marketing of surplus produce. Numerous organizations over the state have carried on an excellent work in stimulating production. The question now is how to conserve the produce so that no food will be wasted.

"Most farm products, especially grain, are assured of a ready market. It is such things as fruits, vegetables, pota-

toes, etc., that demand attention. In some sections of the state there is a surplus of some or all of these. In others there is a shortage.

"This is a problem which deserves the serious thought of every person. The marketing committee of the state council is working on the larger problem as it pertains to statewide interest. Meanwhile the county councils may very well handle their local situation in some effective manner to meet their own needs."

The state council appointed C. W. Crotty of Tomah as marketing agent and during the months that followed this department rendered good service.

The marketing department made a specialty of potatoes, apples, beans and other farm produce. Hundreds of cars were sold to the consumer through the medium of county councils in all the industrial centers, particularly in Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, Oshkosh, Sheboygan and other cities.

The state council planned to maintain headquarters at the state fair, and county councils were asked to secure exhibits.

With Wisconsin troops in camp, and with troop trains passing through the state daily, the war spirit grew correspondingly, and the county councils became more active. All over the state, from the pine covered sections of the north, down the lake shore, and in the agricultural and dairy sections the people were enlisting for war service, whether it be at home or to enlist in actual military or naval service.

Bayfield reported twelve out of eighteen towns organized for Red Cross work, Company D was saying its farewells and about to leave for camp, the women were signing food pledge cards and the men were joining war organizations. In Brown county, especially in the city of Green Bay, the bakers were making war bread and the hotels and restaurants were aiding in food conservation. Calumet had greatly increased the output of its canning factories, members of the militia company at Chilton working in the factories, and the Chilton Advance-

ment association had made arrangements to take the places of men leaving the farms, a banker and a dentist working side by side to shock the wheat of a farmer who had been taken ill. In Clark county food demonstrations were common, every village entering into the spirit of the work, and town and village councils of defense were being organized. The Columbia county council had arranged for booths at the county fair. A huge patriotic meeting had been held in Prairie du Chien, in Crawford county, the president of St. Louis university speaking on "Our Part in the War." The labor bureau of the Dane county council had placed 125 men from the city at farm work, and farm auto squads were leaving Madison daily under the direction of the Rotary club. Patriotic meetings were being held in the smaller towns daily, and the county officials were incorporating to enforce the Huber vagrancy law.

Meetings had been held in Ashippun, Richwood, Lowell, Elba, Reeseville and Hustisford, in Dodge county, Superior people were responding to the appeals of Four Minute men, Fond du Lac county reported that the food pledge campaign had been completed in Fond du Lac, Ripon, Waupun, Campbellsport, North Fond du Lac and Brandon, and that all towns of 500 or more had organized Red Cross workers. The bulk of the small grain had been harvested through the labor of volunteers in Grant county, the emergency food agent in Iowa county was holding meetings, and canning demonstrations had been held in Dodgeville, Rewey and Highland, large crowds attending. Iron county reported that it was well organized. Friday, August 10, was a field day for the Red Cross in Juneau county. A celebration was staged in Mauston, with a parade and public addresses, and the usual collection for the Red Cross. La Crosse county women had formed a ward organization, and the business men of Elroy had agreed to give three days, of ten hours each, to farm labor, their wages to be given to the Red Cross. Milwaukee county was continuing its food conservation, with the cooperation of the hotels and restaurants and their patrons, the city was recruiting a regiment of the home guard, and district

councils had been organized in Wauwatosa, Shorewood, the town of Lake, North Milwaukee, West Allis and South Milwaukee. The women of Monroe county were planning cost sales of canned products during the winter, were holding food conservation lectures and had organized a market day to be conducted by women. Oconto was listening to patriotic addresses and the people were joining war organizations, the cities of Park Falls and Phillips, in Price county, were leading in Red Cross Work, Racine county had established two municipal markets, plans were being made for 1918 war gardens, and the people of Racine had forwarded 1,000 jars of jams and jellies to the soldiers at Camp Douglas.

Food conservation meetings had been held in Lone Rock, Cazenovia and Pleasant Springs, in Richland county, and a community canning club had been formed in Richland Center to conserve as much food as possible during the winter. Shawano had a warehouse now for the storage of food, with men engaged to care for the contents on cold days, Sheboygan county was holding patriotic meetings out-of-doors and in school houses, the Trempealeau county council had published a pamphlet containing recipes for conserving and drying fruit and the villages were taking up the curtailing of retail deliveries, Walworth county had held a monster community picnic at Tilden's Grove, Delavan Lake, under the auspices of the federation of clubs of the county, where thousands of citizens listened to patriotic addresses and studied war problems, West Bend, in Washington county, had collected a large amount of clothing for the Red Cross and food conservation lectures had been given in that city and in Hartford, with the women of the county volunteering for service. Retail merchants of Waukesha had agreed to cut down deliveries, and at a celebration in Oconomowoc $1,500 had been raised for the Red Cross. The feature of the celebration was a parade of selected men, Boy Scouts, the local machine gun company and nurses. The Wood county council was conducting patriotic meetings, and Company K and Company A of Wood county had been presented with comforts, including victrolas which they were

to take to France and when the time came compel German prisoners to listen to real American music.

The coal situation was becoming acute in the northwest, and the value of the investigation work of the state council earlier in the year now was becoming apparent. On August 16, the Illinois Council of Defense called a meeting in Chicago, the following states being represented: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin. Governors Harding of Iowa, Capper of Kansas, and Philipp of Wisconsin attended, and other Wisconsin representatives were Chairman Swenson, Vice Chairman Mack and A. T. Van Scoy and P. C. Eldridge of the state council.

After discussing the situation from every angle, it was evident that some immediate action was imperative. A committee was appointed consisting of one representative from each of the thirteen states, to draw up a resolution to be sent to President Wilson. Gov. Philipp was Wisconsin's representative on this committee. The resolution showed the need for increased production of coal and added facilities for handling the output, and it recommended that the governors of the several states take steps to establish a fair, just and reasonable price for coal in their respective states.

Not satisfied with waiting for action the Wisconsin state council began a campaign to urge the burning of wood and Wisconsin, through the efforts of W. N. Fitzgerald, afterwards state fuel administrator, began the work of getting coal across the lake before the season of navigation should end.

In Ashland county the women were becoming more active, under the leadership of Mrs. A. H. Wilkinson, Mrs. Walter Hodgkins and others. Barron county was conducting a campaign against loafers, the following suggestive paragraph being taken from a letter sent throughout the county by the sheriff: "You are requested to order the unemployed, who claim that they cannot find work, to register with the free labor bureau of the Barron county council of defense at once." It was understood that men who did not register

would find quarters in the county jail. Brown county was giving school children credits for inducing their parents to sow more winter wheat and rye, 1,000 extra acres of produce having been raised during the summer through such a plan. Buffalo county had organized two branches of the Red Cross, Chippewa county citizens had raised $400 for a mess fund for its National Guard company, a Hoover picnic had been held in Madison and a visiting committee of twenty Dane county women had been organized to visit smaller towns and aid in patriotic work. Thriving branches of the Red Cross had been established in Lowell, Richwood, Elba, Ashippun, Hustisford, Theresa, Burnett, Lomira, Rubicon and Clyman, in Dodge county, and fields which had been covered with water had been drained in preparation for the war crops of 1918. The business men of Douglas, Dunn and Eau Claire counties were at work in the harvest fields, Fond du Lac county had held a meeting at Dotyville which was attended by the entire community, and the county council was arranging a patriotic exhibit for the county fair. Kenosha had opened its war market, with 1,000 buyers the first day, Langlade county was giving food demonstrations, Marathan county was to be represented at the county fair, and the county council was teaching colloquial French to its soldiers. Milwaukee department stores had agreed to the delivery rules, with patrons assisting, and the food pledge campaign was progressing, several wards being completed. The Portage county junior defense club had held a picnic and was arranging for an exhibit at the county fair, and Richland county had completely organized its soldier pal movement.

At the Janesville fair the products of 300 home gardens planted by Rock county children had been exhibited, and the soldier pal movement was organized. The lawyers of Beloit had played baseball with other professional men, and the barbers had met the insurance men, the proceeds going to the Red Cross. Janesville had held a pavement dance, the result $225 for the same organization. Company E, Washburn county's representation in the National Guard, had been

given a banquet, with an automobile parade from that city to Shell Lake, with cheering citizens bidding farewell to the soldiers, and branches of the Red Cross had been organized at Shell Lake, Spooner, Spring Brook and Minong. The Waukesha county council had started a movement for a fifty per cent increase in crops in 1918, and the women had completed the signing of food pledge cards.

The following resolution was adopted by the state council at its meeting on August 28:

"Whereas, The custom of persons upon the stage of draping themselves in the American flag, or of carrying the flag upon the stage, or of wearing the Red Cross uniform, when the flag or the uniform has no vital relation to the act being presented, is evidence of an unworthy appeal to the patriotism of the audience, and, as such, revolting to all true Americans, and

"Whereas, Such action is a violation of the spirit if not of the letter of those federal statutes prohibiting the use of the flag and the uniforms of federal organizations in such a way as to reflect discredit upon the Nation or the organizations which they represent, therefore be it

"Resolved, by the state council of defense, that there shall not be allowed, in any theater, vaudeville house or place of amusement in Wisconsin, any act in which the American flag or the Red Cross uniform shall be used as an extraneous or unnecessary part thereof."

The splendid cooperation of the newspapers of the state deserved this resolution, which also was adopted at that meeting:

"Whereas, the work of the State Council of Defense and other patriotic bodies of this and other states must depend for results largely upon publicity, and

"Whereas, the press of Wisconsin has more than kept pace with that of other states in cooperation with the state council in encouraging the purchase of Liberty Bonds, Red Cross, the conservation of food, the increase in crop acreage, and in many other departments of patriotic endeavor, and

"Whereas, records on file in the offices of the council show that space worth thousands of dollars to publishers has been freely given to patriotic causes since the nation has been at war, and,

"Whereas, the members of the state council of defense believe that this service deserves public recognition, therefore be it

"Resolved, that the editors and publishers of Wisconsin be hereby tendered the thanks of the state council of defense for contribution to its work, and congratulated for their unselfish and public spirited attitude at a time when the nation asks and needs the services of its citizens, and be it further

"Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be made a part of the records of the state council of defense, that copies be given to the daily press for publication, that a copy be forwarded to each editor in the state, and that these resolutions be published in Forward, the official publication of the state council of defense."

Burnett, Chippewa and Dane counties reported the complete organization of the soldier pal movement, with the Kiwanis club of Madison assisting in Dane county, Dodge reported second meetings at Juneau, Hustisford, Horicon, Danville, Reeseville, Lowell, Beaver Dam, Fox Lake, Theresa, Lomira, Clyman, Iron Ridge, Rubicon, Ashippun, Neosha and Burnett, all held for food conservation work, Superior, in Douglas county, was now adding Minute Women to its war workers, and the report from the Dunn county council said:

"Local councils of defense have been organized in every part of the county. Circulars are being sent to these organizations asking for information concerning the amount of seed grain for sale, the number of silos being built, the number of milch cows, and the number of bushels of potatoes for sale."

Kenosha Four Minute Men had opened their campaign of information and Chief of Police Baker had adopted as his motto "Enlist—Work—Or Go To Jail" and the police had been instructed to arrest every idle man in the city of Keno-

sha. The Marathon county council had purchased 8,000 cords of body wood and 5,000 tons of soft coal to be placed at convenient points for distribution, in its effort to cooperate with the state council to relieve the fuel situation, ministers of Marquette county were presenting food pledge cards to members of their congregations, and in Milwaukee county the milk dealers were taking steps to adopt conservation measures. Pepin county had bid farewell to its soldiers and sent them to camp bearing a donation of several hundred dollars, Pierce had held twenty-five canning demonstrations, a boys' working reserve had been organized in Price county, and Racine had organized two companies of the home guard. Rock county had delayed the opening of school two weeks to assist in harvest work, Shawano reported 8,000 more bushels of wheat for the season, and Waupaca business men were working daily in the harvest fields, the women taking them to their work and returning for them at night.

Christmas was approaching, with many of the Wisconsin soldiers to be in camp, and the state council issued the following bulletin on "The Christmas Spirit and the War:"

"Save money and save worry in selecting presents during the war by giving useful gifts. The generosity of the American people this year should be patriotically devoted to their country. Conserving our resources means giving to the nation.

"All the trinkets, high priced jewelry and china in the world will not help win the war. Why not eliminate those gifts and substitute the useful and the practical this year?

"Small sums of money and Liberty Bonds make very acceptable gifts. If you can afford to buy a bond as a gift it will serve as a reminder of your thoughtfulness for many a Christmas to come.

"Remember the soldier and sailor who is fighting for you. Do your part to make their Christmas in camp or in the trenches or on the war vessels as much like home as possible.

"Buy early, buy sensibly and buy carefully when you do your shopping for Christmas this year."

The Ashland county council announced that it had prepared a list of all persons who had gone from the county into war service that would take them away from the county. The Bayfield county council was distributing posters appealing to the citizens to do their share in war work and was rigidly enforcing the Huber vagrancy law. The first municipal war market had been opened in Green Bay, and the women of De Pere had contributed a large number of comforts to Brown county soldiers. Calumet had organized a boys' working reserve, Clark had secured a county agent, Crawford was holding patriotic meetings in every village and town, Dane county citizens were eating war bread, and 700 farmers had met at Maplewood, in Door county, "to discuss farm problems and local issues incident to the war." Four women had taken positions as engine wipers in the round house in Superior, and a crew of women was at work at Allouez. At the request of the Eau Claire county council the retail druggists of the city of Eau Claire had adopted rules to aid in solving the labor problem. An agricultural committee consisting of eleven members had been formed in Fond du Lac county, with Charles L. Hill of Rosendale as chairman. The surplus garden products were being stored in the basements of the public schools of the city, and women were taking the places of men in the car shops at North Fond du Lac. A campaign of education along patriotic lines had been conducted in Grant county, meetings being held in Platteville, Lancaster, Bloomington, Muscoda, Potosi, Cuba City, Mount Hope, Fennimore, Montfort, Beetown, Patch Grove, Boscobel and Hazel Green. The Red Cross chapter of Green Lake county had shipped a large box of supplies, the women of Berlin, Green Lake and Kingston having been busy for weeks making garments and hospital supplies. Iron county citizens had attended a field day for the Red Cross, contributing generously and the county reported a big war crop. Home guard companies had been organized in Mauston, New Lisbon, Elroy and Necedah, in Juneau county, and the Juneau county newspapers were helping to solve the labor problem by printing the names of all

those wanting help and all those who wanted work. Manufacturers of Kenosha were taking steps to eliminate alien employes. Large signs, reading "We Do Not Want Aliens Here" were posted at the entrances of industrial plants, and steps were to be taken to prevent any man who had not taken out his first papers from securing a position in the county. The Kenosha city council had provided another $250 to the Baby Welfare camp, and more than 500 books had been collected by the Gilbert M. Simmons library, to be sent to the soldiers in camp and at the front.

A canvass of the labor situation in Kewaunee showed that there were only three young men over 16 years of age who were unemployed. Langlade county was preparing for a potato show with prizes for school children who had helped raise the war crop, the city of Wausau, in Marathon county, had organized a company of the Home guard, and the Marinette county council was planning to establish a farmers' market. Its report showed that a record crop had been harvested from fifteen acres of the Marinette city park. Citizens of Marquette county had conducted a huge patriotic rally at Westfield. Seventy Milwaukee merchants had agreed to enforce new and stringent rules to eliminate waste in the sale and delivery of merchandise. Outagamie county records proved that the county had produced a banner war crop, and the same was true in Pierce county. A patriotic celebration in honor of selected men had been held in Ellsworth, attended by citizens from all parts of Pierce county. Polk county reported:

"We have held nineteen canning demonstrations, with an attendance of 950 persons. We are now preparing an exhibit of war bread and canned vegetables for the Polk county fair."

Racine reported that its 364 war gardens would average a profit of $35 per garden. Richland Center now had a successful war market, and Rusk county was planning a publicity campaign to enlist every citizen for war work. Washington county was planning a patriotic day at the opening of the county fair, and a tag day had been held in Hartford which

netted $600 for the Red Cross. The Waukesha county council was preparing for the Second Liberty loan campaign. In Waupaca fifty-two women had volunteered for war work, and the bakeries were selling war bread. The agricultural committee of the Winnebago county council had been organized, with Parker Bussey as chairman and Almon King as secretary. The committee had recommended the establishment of a potato market, and steps had been taken to standardize the market, to relieve the storage situation and stabilize prices. Practically every town in Wood county had contributed to a mess fund for Company K of the National Guard, the first funds coming from a tag day conducted by the Campfire Girls of Abbotsford.

The records of the council contain the following reference to the state fair, which had just closed:

"The Wisconsin state fair at Milwaukee, September 10 to 15, afforded thousands of the citizens of the state an opportunity to inspect the finest exhibition of grain and other crops and the best display of live stock ever shown in Wisconsin. The great stands of agricultural produce of every description were ample evidence of the response of Wisconsin farmers to the appeal of the state council of defense and other organizations for increased production of all kinds of food. The state council had headquarters in the grandstand, where council members and others explained to visitors the work that is being carried on to 'Help Wisconsin Do Her Share.'"

The state council was aided in putting on this exhibit by Secretary O. E. Remey and Commissioner Norgord of the state fair organization.

Barron county had held meetings at Barron, Cumberland, Rice Lake, Chetek and Prairie Farm, there were two Red Cross chapters and six branches in the county, and patriotic moving pictures were being shown. A committee of farmers had been organized in Columbia county "to cooperate with the emergency food agent and to promote the development of the agricultural activities of the county council of defense," Crawford county had closed a successful three-day drive for

the Red Cross, and Dane county had held a monster farewell celebration for its selected men. Ten thousand citizens gathered in the capitol park to do honor to the new soldiers, and to listen to an address by Charles Edward Russell, recently returned from a diplomatic mission in Russia. The Dodge county council had organized its agricultural committee, with E. C. Wrucke as chairman, and the Commercial club of Horicon had aided the county council in staging a celebration in honor of Dodge county selected men. Douglas county was arranging for the shipment of a carload of dynamite to be distributed to farmers for clearing land for the 1918 war crop, and the Rotary club of Superior was assisting the county council in securing funds for the project. Green Lake county had sent its first contingent of selected men to camp with the memories of a banquet, a parade and thousands of citizens turning out to bid them farewell. Hurley, in Iron county, with a population of 3,000, now boasted of a Red Cross organization with 2,093 members, and the county had raised $7,000 for this work. "Let the men send the smokes and we'll send the sweets" was the motto of the girls of Kenosha, who were sending large boxes of good things to the soldiers at Camp Douglas. The Kewaunee county council had made plans to take care of the wants of all its soldiers. La Crosse county had established a rest room for soldiers. The Milwaukee common council had unanimously appropriated another $5,000 for the use of the county council of defense, and the women of South Milwaukee and Cudahy had organized committees for war work. The Monroe county council had conducted a booth at the county fair, at which citizens were given demonstrations in first aid, and the Monroe county banks were taking the lead in advertising the Second Liberty Loan. Hundreds had attended patriotic meetings in Evansville and Milton Junction, in Rock county, and the school children of Beloit were organized, each paying a fee of 25 cents, which went to war contributions. St. Croix was proud of the fact that it had given a banquet to 250 men who had been accepted without a single exemption for the National

army. The twelve local councils had arranged to provide transportation for all soldiers, and citizens were using their automobiles to escort the men to and from trains. When Sheboygan's first honor men left for camp thousands of citizens gathered to bid them farewell, and there had been a parade led by the mayor and city council, and including members of the home guard, the local exemption board, all the selected men of the county and a long line of automobiles. Walworth county farmers were waking up to their war time duties, and a party of 171 had traveled all over the county to visit the dairy farms and study means of increasing the food supply. The county had more than 2,000 boys enlisted in the boys' working reserve. The Waukesha company of the Home guard had been mustered into service.

The "People's Council of America" having attempted to hold a national convention in the city of Hudson, Wis., only to be moved on by citizens there who believed it to be an unpatriotic organization, and having been obliged to abandon the city of Milwaukee as a meeting place, had finally held its meeting in Chicago. The state council, believing that the people should understand this organization, issued the following explanation, which is given here for its historical value:

"The People's Council of America, kicked about from pillar to post, prevented by order of the governor from holding its national convention in Minnesota, excluded by a patriotic mayor from Fargo, North Dakota, escorted from the city by indignant citizens of Hudson, Wisconsin, forced by an executive order of Governor Philipp to pass by Milwaukee, at last took umbrage under the police protection afforded by 'Big Bill' Thompson, mayor of Chicago, and opened its national session. It was shortly brought to an abrupt end by the state militia, acting under orders from Governor Lowden.

"Despite these repeated rebuffs, the misguided officers of the People's Council continue to spread their anti-American propaganda of opposition to the draft law and to the war. 'The People's Council of Milwaukee seeks additional members by sending out a card on which are printed the six de-

mands of the People's Council. For the benefit of Wisconsin citizens who may be approached by the Council, it will be well to examine these demands.'

"(1) 'Early, general, democratic peace by negotiations without forcible annexations or punitive indemnities.'

"Avowedly the government seeks early, general, democratic peace. It does not seek such peace 'by negotiations,' because there is no responsible authority among its enemies with whom to negotiate. With whom would the People's Council negotiate? 'Without forcible annexations or punitive indemnities' are phrases which are repeatedly mouthed over without being given definite meaning.

"(2) 'Immediate statement by our government of its war aims in concrete terms.'

"If any person wishes a more definite statement of America's war aims than has already repeatedly been given by President Wilson, he must be dense indeed. Certainly the President's statements have not been less concrete than the People's Council's 'without forcible annexations or punitive indemnities.'

"(3) 'Defense of constitutional rights of free speech, free press and peaceful assemblage.'

"Governor Philipp answered this demand when he defined these terms for the benefit of the Milwaukee branch:

" 'There seems to be some misapprehension about the meaning of the constitutional guarantee of free speech, right to assemble, etc. It is evidently looked upon by some as a shield against prosecution for seditious or traitorous statements. It should not be difficult for a man of American sentiments to understand that there is nothing contained in the constitution that is intended to interfere with the right of the government to prepare for the country's defense, nor was it the intention of the framers of the constitution that it should contain any provision under which the government which it creates might legally destroy itself.'

" 'Let me assure you that there is no disposition anywhere to destroy American freedom. On the other hand it is clear-

ly the duty of the executive power to protect this freedom from its enemies within. No man who is an American at heart and who loves American institutions will run any risk in lecturing and speaking, nor will the people assembled in that spirit need to concern themselves about being molested either by state or national authority.

" 'It is only those meetings and speeches that are calculated to make trouble for us at home, under whatever guise they may be held, that are objectionable and must be interfered with by executive authority.'

"(4) 'Maintenance of labor standards, elimination of war profits, taxation of wealth to pay for the war.'

"Congress, the properly constituted legislative authority of the nation, is handling these affairs.

"(5) 'Amendment of the conscription law.'

"What does this mean? Some members of the Council have openly declared for the repeal of the conscription law. If this is the real meaning of this demand, it is nothing short of treason. An officer of the Council recently declared he would not serve his country if drafted. If this attitude of an official of the People's Council accurately represents the attitude of the whole membership, it is very easy to classify the Council as anti-American and as seeking to give aid and comfort to the enemy.

"(6) 'Referendum on war and peace, and democratic foreign policy for world peace.'

"It has repeatedly been pointed out by government and constitutional authorities that it is quite permissible to discuss the question of war and peace so long as this country is not involved in war, but when America, through its properly constituted authorities, enters upon a war, the question of the advisability of entering that war is thenceforth closed to discussion. This fact the People's Council fails to appreciate.

"The government of the United States is democratic in form. But that does not mean that any individual or group of individuals can do or say anything and everything at any time. If government by the maojrity is to be successful, the

minority must learn to submit with good grace to the will of the majority. At times such as this, when the life of the nation is at stake, it is absolutely necessary for every individual to do all in his power to support and maintain the government. To do or say anything which hinders the government in the successful prosecution of a war that which has been constitutionally entered upon, is, at least by indirection, to give aid and comfort to the enemy. Such conduct is seditious.

"It is clearly evident from the expressed demands and from the words of its officers that the People's Council is opposed to America's participation in the war in which she is now engaged; that it will do nothing to aid the government in the conduct of that war, and that its actions will make increasingly difficult the task of the government in prosecuting the war to a successful conclusion.

"The State Council of Defense warns the citizens of Wisconsin against membership in the People's Council and against participation in its propaganda."

The attitude of the state council on this subject was shown to be that of Wisconsin by the reports of increasing activity among the county councils. Barron county was still after the idlers, Buffalo county had opened a permanent branch headquarters for its Red Cross, Chippewa county had held a patriotic war concert and the county council had been given a part in the program of the Northern Wisconsin State Fair at Chippewa Falls. Clark county had completed its food pledge campaign, farmers from every township in Columbia county had met in the court house in Portage to discuss food conservation, and a committee had been chosen to act with the county council. Crawford county had held more patriotic meetings, citizens of Horicon were collecting funds for Dodge county soldiers, and Dane county had held three more meetings, at Cambridge, at Cottage Grove, where Richard Lloyd Jones had been the speaker and at Mount Horeb, where a large crowd had listened to a patriotic address by Justice M. B. Rosenberry of the Supreme Court. Door county

was holding farmers' meetings, Fond du Lac was ready to put over its Second Liberty Loan drive, Grant was honoring its selected men, Iowa county had gathered at Dodgeville to say goodbye to its soldiers and point to their service to their country, and Juneau county had determined to carry the war message of the state into every community. Kenosha Four Minute Men were active in "unmasking Pro-German arguments," and a community band concert, with a ball game by professional men and popcorn and peanut stands conducted by young women, had netted a large sum for the soldiers' fund. The volunteers in Lincoln county now exceeded the number of men called by the draft. Harry F. Kelley had been succeeded by H. G. Kless as secretary of the Manitowoc county council, the executive committee had been organized and increased in membership, and the council was furnishing clerical help for the exemption boards. Patriotic meetings had been held in Neshkoro, Germania, Packwaukee, Briggsville, Oxford, Harrisville and Montello, in Marquette county, all of the halls being filled to capacity.

The Milwaukee county council had outlined plans for handling the Second Liberty Loan. The secretary had been instructed to work out plans for individual subscriptions in factories, and a training school for Liberty Bond salesmen had been arranged. Milwaukee had held a parade in honor of its selected men on September 15 which was a fitting demonstration of the loyalty of the city, with Former Gov. Francis E. McGovern as chairman of the executive committee. The village of Whitefish Bay, the town of Milwaukee and the town of Wauwatosa had organized branches of the council. Pepin county had contributed a mess fund to its departing machine gun company, Rusk county had organized branches of the Red Cross at Bruce, Atlanta, Thornapple and Big Bend, and Shawano had held a celebration in the court house when forty-five men left for Rockford.

All over the state selected men were leaving for camp, and demonstrations of the people's loyalty were being given in the crowds which gathered at railroad stations to do them

honor. In Prairie du Chien a parade which included Civil War veterans, Sons of Veterans, selected men, Red Cross nurses, a band, Boy Scouts, a delegation of 300 students from Campion college and hundreds of other citizens had been held in honor of the Crawford county contingent, and the business places had all been closed. A monster demonstration was held in Madison, when the Madison guardsmen passed through the city on September 14, on their way from Camp Douglas to Waco, Texas. Business houses were closed from noon to 3 p. m., the entire force of state capitol employes marched to the station in a body, and 15,000 persons joined in the crowd which flocked to the station, the parade being led by a band and the Elks Fife and Drum corps. Truck loads of lunch and boxes were given to the men, and the soldier pals were on hand with packages. It was a gala day for patriotism in the capital city, and indicative of the feeling in the state. In Douglas county the Four Minute Men, under the leadership of Judge W. M. Steele, had kept American propaganda before the people, and attendance records showed that more than 30,000 had listened to the short addresses. Patriotism ran high in Lancaster, Grant county, on September 18, when 10,000 citizens from all parts of the county attended a war meeting. The citizens of Lancaster on that occasion entertained the Grant county contingent of selected men at their homes. The Home guard of Green county had completed its organization and was holding daily drills. The largest parade in the history of Iron county started the selected men off for camp, on September 19. Nearly every inhabitant of Hurley, and large delegations from Saxon, Mercer and Montreal were in the line of march. The men left loaded with gifts. Jefferson county held a parade at Jefferson, with a meeting in the court house park at which a stirring address was made by Judge Grimm. Kenosha held a patriotic day to increase the mess fund of Kenosha volunteers in camp, more than 3,000 citizens attending, with Gov. Philipp as the speaker. Langlade county reported the organization of Red Cross branches at Elcho, Winner, Grange, Polar, White Lake, Parrish and

Kempster. The Lincoln chapter of the Red Cross had sent away thirteen huge drygoods boxes to the soldiers, the school children of Manitowoc were devoting their out-of-school hours to the harvesting of beans, the Rotary club of Wausau had banqueted the departing selected men, the Marinette high school had organized a council of defense, and the citizens of that city had paraded with the selected men, and attended a record-breaking meeting which was addressed by Chief Justice J. B. Winslow of the Supreme court.

The parade in honor of the Milwaukee county selected men, on September 15, was under the direction of the county council. More than 6,000 persons marched and it was estimated that 75,000 watched the parade. The following evening the men were banqueted at the Auditorium, Milwaukee's big convention hall, and each group was escorted to the train as it departed. Rhinelander reported the completion of its Home guard, with twenty-four names signed to the muster roll the first night. Pierce county had had a successful exhibit at the county fair, and Portage had sent a delegation of three girls who had won agricultural prizes to the state fair to demonstrate what that county was doing to help win the war. The Racine county council had taken a census of men who loafed, the Rotary club had suggested the dispensing of boulevard lights during war time, in advance of the national regulation, and thirty fatherless children of France had been adopted. Burlington and Racine had held rousing farewell meetings for their selected men. Richland county had added another $1,000 to its defense fund, and fifty-two selected men had been entertained at a theater party, a banquet and honored by a parade in which 16,000 citizens joined. Janesville and Beloit bade farewell to their selected men with impressive ceremonies, and the Janesville high school sent eight prize winning boys to the state fair with entries in the war agricultural contests. Thousands of people attended the celebration in honor of St. Croix county selected men at Hudson, Sauk county held a demonstration at Baraboo, with Judge James O'Neill of Clark county as the speaker and a parade

from the court house to the station. Medford had held a banquet in honor of departing Taylor county men and the whole county turned out.

The second statewide conference of county councils of defense was held in Madison on October 9 and 10, 1917, with the following delegates registered:

Ashland—Mrs. Walter Hodgkins, Carl Rudquist, R. F. Brown, C. B. Post.

Barron—R. B. Hart, Mrs. E. Falkenberg, C. A. Beggs, T. T. Hazelberg, J. H. Johnson.

Bayfield—Mrs. A. H. Wilkinson, V. E. Brubaker, Nels M. Oscar, Irwin R. Nye, A. H. Wilkinson.

Brown—Mrs. C. E. Hatch, E. A. Carncross, John A. Kittell.

Burnett—Mrs. Alice Anderson, Paul C. Meier, A. C. Nelson, Rev. Harry E. Krug, George Briggs.

Calumet—Mrs. J. J. Garland, J. J. Garland, Dr. R. Klofanda.

Chippewa—Mrs. Edward Porter, Mrs. W. T. Gilbert, L. M. Newman, F. R. Hughes, L. I. Roe, J. W. Hicks.

Columbia—Mrs. J. R. Wheeler, T. H. Cochrane, H. Lunz, J. W. Hutchinson, F. A. Stare, William M. Richard.

Clark—A. L. Devos.

Crawford—Mrs. G. T. Atwood, Dr. P. L. Scanlan, G. W. Gehrand.

Dane—Mrs. Henry H. Morgan, Miss A. L. Marlatt, Mrs. William Kittle, Miss Amy Comstock, Miss Anna Haswell, Mrs. V. A. C. Henmon, Mrs. C. P. Cary, Mrs. R. S. Jastrow, Miss Louise P. Kellogg, Miss Elizabeth Amery, Mrs. Carl D. Jackson, Mrs. O. Holway, Mrs. George M. Fisk, Mrs. Walter Ayer, Miss Marie L'Hommedieu, Mrs. Charles F. Burgess, Mrs. T. W. Baker, Mrs. A. J. Berge, T. W. Evans, C. A. Johnson, H. A. Smyth, W. J. McKay, J. L. Tormey, Andrew W. Hopkins, J. F. Wojta, A. L. Stone, H. S. Siggelko, E. R. Jones, L. H. Maurseth, T. M. Ferguson.

Dodge—Mrs. A. G. Hill, Mrs. B. K. Mills, Mrs. Fred M. Hawley, John Clifford, A. H. Kuhlman, Silas McClure.

Door—H. C. Scofield, Moulton B. Goff.

Douglas—Mrs. Philip G. Stratton, J. P. O'Connor, J. M. Walz.

Dunn—Miss Daisy A. Kugel, Mrs. L. D. Harvey, L. D. Harvey, E. O. Weigle, Dr. P. E. Riley.

Eau Claire—Mrs. A. H. Shoemaker, G. R. Ingalls.

Florence—Mrs. Max Sells, Max Sells.

Fond du Lac—Miss Frances G. Perkins, Mrs. H. J. Rueping, R. V. Gunn, A. E. Klock, E. M. Jennison.

Forest—Mrs. A. L. Mordt, L. A. Rogers, H. N. Fry.

Grant—Miss Emma Schreiner, Mrs. Janette A. Sylvester, Mrs. M. F. Woodhouse, M. F. Woodhouse, C. H. Baxter, E. B. Goodsell, R. M. Orchard, J. H. Cox, A. V. Wells, David James, D. T. Parker, J. W. Murphy, George E. Beck.

Iowa—Mrs. John Williams, W. J. Briggs, J. A. Van Natta, J. B. Eagan, J. W. Pryor.

Green Lake—G. A. Weinkauf, O. R. Zeasman, J. M. O'Connell, John J. Wood, Jr.

Iron—George C. Foster.

Jackson—Leon H. Robbins, J. H. Carnahan, Samuel Lund.

Jefferson—A. H. Gofke, J. W. Heid, George J. Kispert, William A. Parsons, D. H. Otis, C. V. Holsinger, G. H. Warfield, A. L. Stengel, W. D. James, H. A. Main, A. A. Burr, W. P. Stone, John W. Mansfield.

Juneau—Mrs. Theodora T. Starnes, Mrs. May F. Grimshaw, G. H. Livernash, J. T. Hanson, Frank H. Hanson, W. H. H. Cash.

Kenosha—Mrs. D. O. Head, Miss Cathie McNamara, Mrs. G. H. Ripley, Frank T. Holt, Edward J. Sullivan, John P. Spartz, G. H. Ripley.

Kewaunee—Joseph M. Brey, Joseph H. Koss.

La Crosse—Mrs. Edwin C. Thompson, T. H. Campion.

Lafayette—J. G. Monahan, Mr. Blanchard.

Langlade—Miss Elizabeth A. Cornish, C. G. Te Selle, F. G. Swoboda.

Lincoln—Mrs. L. J. Belott, F. E. Donoghue.

Marquette—Mrs. Lottie Woodford, W. M. Ellis, C. E. Pierce.

Manitowoc—George Vits.

Marathon—C. B. Bird, R. A. Humphrey.

Marinette—V. E. Morton.

Milwaukee—Mrs. John W. Mariner, Mrs. W. A. Lawson, Mrs. C. M. Towne, Mrs. E. D. Angell, Mrs. G. F. Kenney, Mrs. Joseph H. Schumacher, Mrs. George A. Chamberlain, Mrs. L. C. Mayhew, William Coleman, G. E. Kunz, Willits Pollock, Daniel W. Hoan.

Monroe—Mrs. W. W. Warren, Mrs. H. H. Williams, W. H. Hanchett, J. D. Imrie.

Oconto—Mrs. J. B. Chase, Miss M. L. Thomas, Eldred Klauser, John Fitzgerald, John F. Spies.

Oneida—Mrs. S. S. Miller.

Outagamie—William F. Wolf, Thomas B. Reid, Stephen D. Balliet.

Ozaukee—Harry W. Bolens.

Pepin—W. H. Biles.

Pierce—J. M. May.

Polk—Mrs. G. Hansen, Harry D. Baker, George A. Nelson.

Price—Miss Bernice H. Marsh, August Heden, P. H. Hammer, F. H. Sargent, H. W. Campbell, Thomas E. Barrett, L. P. Goodrich, J. A. Morner.

Racine—Mrs. John W. Owen, Martin Gillen, I. S. Wheeler.

Richland—F. D. Brewer, R. F. Runke.

Rock—Mrs. O. C. Colony, Mrs. F. F. Gorham, Mrs. L. A. Markham, Simon Smith, John A. Paul, George W. Hull, F. P. Starr, L. A. Markham, Rev. H. G. Rogers.

Rusk—C. K. Ellingson, G. M. Householder.

Sauk—Mrs. Frank Avery, Mrs. L. M. Barringer, A. H. Clark, D. A. Stoner, George W. Davies, C. A. Clark.

St. Croix—T. M. Olson.

Sawyer—Mrs. J. S. McGeorge, J. H. Hellurg, Calvin P. West.

Shawano—Merton Moore.

Sheboygan—F. S. Harris, A. L. Sommers, J. O. Parish.

Taylor—R. A. Kolb, J. E. Phillips.

Trempealeau—F. N. Symonds.

Vernon—Berlie Moore.

Walworth—Miss Helen Martin, Miss Lulu M. Matheson, Mrs. Earl Eddy, Miss Myrtelle Eddy, Miss May Sanger, J. F. Lyon, J. P. Chafin, Earl Eddy, Grant B. Harrington, L. L. Oldham.

Washington—Mrs. C. C. Henry, George H. Schmidt, H. V. Schwalbach, William H. Froelich, J. H. G. Lieven.

Waukesha—Mrs. M. Kartak, Mrs. Henry M. Youmans, Mrs. Byron M. Caples, Carl H. Sawyer, F. E. Tichenor, J. H. Benton, F. L. Hatch, J. E. Stallard, Howard T. Greene, Burton M. Smith, H. E. Wilson, F. J. Donley, Rev. L. Zirbes.

Waupaca—Mrs. A. R. Lea, George H. Dobbins.

Waushara—E. J. Thompson, F. G. Upton, George M. Scott.

Winnebago—Mrs. E. F. Bickel, N. A. Rasmussen, E. R. Williams, R. C. Brown, Jr.

Wood—E. C. Pors, P. J. Strauss, R. L. Nash, J. D. G. Fritzsinger, W. D. Connor.

The conference was opened by Gov. Philipp, who referred to the events which led to the war, and declared that we were engaged in a just and noble cause and would triumph.

Martin Gillen of Racine made a plea for united support of the Liberty Loan.

Alexander Thompson of Washington spoke as a representative of Herbert Hoover, Richard Lloyd Jones of Madison talked on the war needs, George A. Buckstaff of the state council spoke on agricultural problems, Dean H. L. Russell of the University talked on the work being done by emergency food agents, C. F. Coykendale, field representative of the food administration, spoke on the plans of that work, and N. A. Rasmussen of Oshkosh talked on gardens. Other speakers were Speaker Lawrence C. Whittet of the Wisconsin assembly, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the gov-

ernor, J. Russell Wheeler, chairman of the state council finance committee, W. L. Ross of the Seventh Federal Reserve district, Chairman Magnus Swenson of the state council, President C. R. Van Hise of the University, A. H. Melville of the state council, Miss A. L. Marlatt, Miss Emma Conley, W. N. Fitzgerald, state fuel administrator and A. T. Van Scoy of the state council.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, the sheep and wool industry of our nation and the entire civilized world is in such condition that it threatens the comfort and welfare of every human being, and

"Whereas, There is but one way of meeting the crisis, viz, by stimulating greater production, and

"Whereas, The unoccupied lands of upper Wisconsin have been passed upon by the greatest experts of our state and nation as being admirably adapted to sheep husbandry, and

"Whereas, The shepherds of the west are being deprived of their grazing lands and have a surplus of sheep beyond their present grazing and feeding capacity which must either go to the shambles or be placed on other grazing lands, and

"Whereas, The Wisconsin Advancement association has instituted an intensive campaign to attract the sheep raisers of the west to upper Wisconsin, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Wisconsin Councils of Defense heartily endorse their work and urge on the part of our citizens hearty cooperation with them."

The following resolution, recommended for adoption by a committee consisting of F. R. Hughes, Paul C. Meier and J. P. O'Conner, was carried unanimously:

"Be it resolved, by the state and county councils of defense, in conference assembled, that we are unqualifiedly opposed to disloyal actions or utterances on the part of any citizen in the state of Wisconsin, and especially such persons as are in the public service of the state in any department, and that it is the sense of this meeting that all members of the state and county councils exercise the utmost vigilance in

discovering and reporting disloyal actions and utterances on the part of such persons, and particularly the aforementioned public employes, and furthermore, that such cases, when discovered, be reported without delay through the state council of defense to the governor, the civil service commission and head of department in which such person may be employed, asking the immediate dismissal of such persons from the public service."

Under the auspices of the state council Prof. Max F. Meyer, of the University of Missouri, came to Wisconsin October 19 for a lecture tour of a week. One of his subjects was "German Ambitions And What They Lead To." Prof. Meyer addressed several large audiences, with good results.

October 14, 1917, was a red letter day for patriotic citizens of Jefferson county. The county council and its committees consisted then of more than 250 members, and they were called together in the court house at Jefferson, where addresses were made by Chairman W. D. James, District Attorney Stengel and Judge C. B. Rogers.

Other counties were as active. Adams held a patriotic day with a speech by W. D. Corrigan of Milwaukee and a chorus of 300 school children to sing. Red Cross branches were reported to have been organized in Adams, Arkdale, Easton and Grand Marsh. A conference of the Burnett county council was held, with delegates from Grantsburg, Webster, Siren, Trade Lake, Dewey, Jackson, Oakland, Orange, Sand Lake and Swiss. Chippewa Falls had fallen into line for the curtailing of deliveries from retail stores. The Crawford County Bankers' association was working with the county council for the Second Liberty Loan. War meetings had been held in Deerfield and Mazomanie, in Dane county. Douglas county had been the first to report an oversubscription for the Second Liberty Loan. Eau Claire had purchased $2,000 worth of yarn and eighty school children were knitting it into comforts for the soldiers. Fond du Lac was well organized for the Liberty Loan campaign, and Grant had begun by holding a parade. Green Lake county had held a

rousing celebration at Green Lake, with a Berlin band donating its services. Watertown, in Jefferson county, had established a war market, Kenosha was organizing a provisional battalion for home work, Antigo, in Langlade county, had organized a home guard company, as had the city of Manitowoc. Ozaukee had assembled its citizens at Cedarburg for a celebration for selected men leaving for Camp Custer, and Pepin county had held a celebration, with Prof. Thomas Parsons of the University of Oregon as the speaker. Stevens Point, in Portage county, was discussing ways and means of doing its share in the war, and nine branches of the Red Cross had been organized in the county. A large meeting had been held in Whitehall in honor of selected men, and Rear Admiral Symonds, chairman of the county council, had been chosen to go to Camp Douglas to present a flag to the local company. Barron county was buying Liberty bonds, meetings having been held at Dallas, Bear Lake, Silver Lake, Paskin, Prairie Farm, Cedar Lake, Arland, Reeve, Dovre, Comstock, Turtle Lake, Brill, Stanfold, Campia, Bass Lake and Chetek, Women were at work in Bayfield county factories, the Catholic, Presbyterian and Methodist churches of Columbia county had suspended auxiliary meetings during the war so that the women could devote their time to Red Cross work, patriotic meetings had been held at Cross Plains and Black Earth, in Dane county, and Douglas county had sent a committee west to secure sheep and distributed them among twenty-five farmers. A harvest festival had been held in Wabeno, in Forest county, the entire proceeds going to the Red Cross, Grant county was forming patriotic organizations in every community, the school children of Kewaunee were dismissed to attend a Liberty Bond meeting and hear an address by Judge Graass, Manitowoc held a big Liberty Bond meeting with Gov. Dunne of Illinois as the speaker, and Wisconsin citizens were hearing the famous Jackie bands.

All efforts now were turned to the Second Liberty loan campaign. The Fond du Lac Association of Commerce sent the following telegram to President Wilson:

"This is the Fond du Lac idea. All Fond du Lac merchants have signed an agreement to give five per cent premium on all Liberty bonds turned in for merchandise, each $100 buying $105 worth of merchandise."

The city of Kenosha postponed indefinitely its public work and purchased $100,000 worth of bonds. Other cities followed suit. Notice was given that contractors must take Liberty bonds in payments on their contracts until the war was over. The Milwaukee Flag Display commission had as its object a more general display of the American flag in homes, theaters, hotels, offices and schools. Betsy Ross clubs were formed in the schools, the material was furnished by the commission, the girls made the flags and the staffs were made by boys in the manual training departments. Each of the 2,000 school rooms in the city soon had a flag, and the movement spread throughout the state.

The Wisconsin State Teachers' association appointed a special committee to confer and act with the state council. The members were M. N. McIver, superintendent of schools at Oshkosh; Miss Amy Bronsky, of the state department of education; John Callahan, superintendent of schools at Menasha; M. C. Potter, superintendent of schools at Milwaukee; Miss Ellen McDonald, county superintendent in Oconto county.

Adams county reported a successful entertainment for the Y. W. C. A. war fund, Ashland citizens held another large meeting, with Congressman I. L. Lenroot as the speaker, the citizens of Bayfield, Drummond, Mason, Port Wing and Herbster, in Bayfield county, sent 191 Christmas packages to the soldiers, Burnett was completing its Y. W. C. A. campaign, and the Clark county council was securing the names of every resident over 21 years of age, with the war record attached. Chippewa county voted another $1,000 to its council council, Columbia was making a hard drive for further food conservation, Dane was organizing its child welfare work in the rural school districts, members of the Dodge county council were aiding the exemption boards in securing recruits for

the regular army, Dunn county had given an additional $1,500 to war work and Kenosha had started a "patriot's fund," to which citizens subscribed the wages of one-half hour each week. Lincoln county appropriated $5,000 to its county council, a patriotic league for girls was being organized in Milwaukee county, a "pig" campaign and dance netted $240 for the Red Cross in Ozaukee county, a united charities tag day in Beloit, Rock county, had raised $4,500 for war work, St. Croix county had given $1,500 to its council council, Sauk had given $800 and the county board had voted to employ an emergency food agent for the year, and Vilas had shipped its second consignment of Red Cross supplies.

The Winnebago county board, without a dissenting vote, had adopted resolutions "providing that $5,000 be appropriated for the purpose of carrying on the work of the Winnebago county council of defense; creating the office of county agricultural agent and appropriating $2,000 for the maintenance of agricultural development in Winnebago county; to purchase the necessary equipment for the use and convenience of the county food emergency agent, home demonstration agent and county council."

Complete reports of appropriations made by county boards up to December 13, 1917, showed a total of $113,996.

An investigation of the progress of the war being on in the National Congress, the Wisconsin State Council of Defense sent a message to the citizens of other states, in behalf of the people of the state, by the adoption of the following resolution:

"Whereas, The Congress of the United States is engaged, through designated committees, in the task of investigating the progress of departments charged with the conduct of America's part of the war against Germany and her allies; and

"Whereas, Such investigations must be recognized as an inevitable part of the vigorous prosecution of the war; and

"Whereas, The State Council of Defense of the state of Wisconsin, realizing the need of applying drastic remedies where remedies must be applied, and appreciating the under-

lying patriotism and practical motives of the public press of the nation in reporting the progress of such investigations, welcomes such publicity and constructive criticism and respectfully submits:

"First, That Wisconsin has contributed 30,000 men to the nation's fighting force on land and sea; that these men are in France and in the training camps of the United States, ready to give their lives to win the war.

"Second, That Wisconsin stands ready to fill every quota fixed by the government, for any branch of the service where men are needed.

"Third, That Wisconsin pledges itself to give its treasure to the last dollar and the service of its citizens.

"Fourth, That Wisconsin citizens are aroused, ready to fight for the final and crushing defeat of Germany, which has invaded our national rights, murdered our people, and committed outrages for which no German peace can atone.

"Fifth, That Wisconsin commends the efforts of President Wilson and Congress to correct the present inefficient methods of bureaucracy which have grown up in the army and navy departments in Washington as the inevitable results of a long period of peace, in order that red tape methods may be abolished, and that the business of conducting the war may be simplified and made to produce immediate results.

"Sixth, That Wisconsin demands in the vigorous prosecution of the war that the soldiers and sailors of every state be given food, clothing and other necessities of camp or army and navy life which will keep them in the best physical condition and fighting trim, for which the billions of wealth in this country are abundantly able to pay.

"Seventh, That Wisconsin insists that there be no delay in the manufacture and transportation of guns and ammunition and other like equipment for the soldiers and sailors who are to fight the battles of the United States in this war.

"Eighth, That Wisconsin realizes in part the task that has been imposed upon President Wilson; that it realizes the patience, the wisdom, and the thoroughly American spirit

he has thus far employed, and that this state is not inclined to temporize with members of Congress or other public officials or public men who hamper, because of political selfishness, inefficiency, or by their subservience to offical red tape, the work of the President.

"Ninth, That the Wisconsin State Council of Defense, on behalf of the citizens of the state, realizing that this is a people's war, tolerating no delay in preparation, urges the utilization of the best talent of the nation, regardless of party affiliations.

"Therefore, Be It Resolved, That the Wisconsin State Council of Defense, for the people of the state of Wisconsin, calls upon all members of Congress from this state to give their loyal and helpful support to the President in the vigorous prosecution of the war; that any criticism which they may offer should be constructive, with the understanding that it will be recognized at this time as a drastic but necessary remedy, and that they be assured of the support of this state in every effort that will assist the President in prosecuting the war, to the end that a satisfactory and lasting peace may be achieved."

The agricultural committee of the state council announced plans for the forming, in every town of more than 5,000, of a committee to plan the war gardens for 1918. The State Horticultural society, to aid in this work, sent out speakers, among them N. A. Rasmussen of Oshkosh, George Potter of Madison and W. A. Toole, Jr., of Baraboo.

The third statewide conference of county councils of defense was held in Madison Feb. 14 and 15, 1918, with the following delegates present:

Adams—G. W. Bingham, Dr. James.

Barron—R. L. Cuff, J. H. Johnson, R. B. Hart, T. T. Hazelberg.

Bayfield—W. A. Duffy.

Brown—Mrs. S. D. Hastings, L. J. Wilkins.

Buffalo—W. L. Houser, E. S. Ganz, A. L. Fugina, C. A. Kirtchner.

Burnett—A. P. Nelson.

Calumet—W. N. Knauf, A. W. Kingston.

Chippewa—C. L. Ainsworth, J. W. Hicks.

Columbia—Robert Caldwell, J. A. Wheeler, T. H. Cochrane, A. C. Wittman, R. F. Roberts.

Crawford—C. L. Lathrop, Thomas Polackia, O. P. Vaughan.

Dane—J. S. Wojta, Reid Murray, Robert Zieske, R. G. Moore, E. J. Cooper, F. J. Holt, W. J. McKay, J. C. Prien, T. S. Thompson, J. A. James, W. N. Parker, A. H. Sholts, L. F. Graher, Mrs. H. C. Noyes, K. L. Hatch, J. H. Koltes, J. S. Donald, W. T. Pierstorff, J. C. Caldwell, Sylvanus Ames, C. A. Johnson, J. W. Long, C. A. Lyman, G. W. Gehrand.

Dodge—A. H. Kuhlman, John Clifford.

Door—J. J. Horlett.

Douglas—R. J. Nye.

Dunn—L. D. Harvey, D. P. Hughes, F. G. Copp.

Florence—A. F. L. Campbell.

Fond du Lac—A. E. Klock, Bishop Weller, F. A. Foster.

Forest—John Swenehart.

Grant—William Victora.

Green—P. J. Weirich, J. W. Burns, P. F. Newman, H. W. Johannott, M. H. Stauffacher, F. B. Luchsinger, S. J. Morgan, Willis Ludlow.

Green Lake—C. D. Lamberton, G. V. Kelley.

Iowa—J. W. Pryor, Platt Whitman, G. D. Springer, F. C. Ludden, J. A. Van Natta, W. J. Briggs, M. C. McIntyre.

Jackson—B. L. Van Gordon, Samuel Lund, J. H. Carnahan.

Jefferson—A. F. Yafke, J. W. Porter, W. D. James, G. J. Kispert, Ray Twining, R. L. Lawton.

Juneau—C. O. Cron, J. H. Wolfinden, G. W. Bell.

Kenosha—T. W. Tremper.

La Crosse—G. van Steenwyk.

Lafayette—F. J. McConnell, Thomas Kirwan.

Lincoln—F. E. Donoghue, J. A. Chilsen.

Marinette—C. W. Wells, W. E. Morton, Ralph Skidmore.

Marquette—Lottie Woodford, Charles Barry, Neal Houslet, J. E. Wall, A. G. Taylor, C. E. Pierce.

Milwaukee—J. S. Lawson, N. H. Heideman, H. L. Ashworth.

Monroe—J. H. Johnson.

Oconto—Elden Witter, Mrs. J. B. Chase, Eldred Clauser, Robert Amundson, J. F. Spies.

Oneida—E. A. Forbes.

Outagamie—Gustav Keller, J. A. Wood, G. R. Schaefer, Dr. J. Lyons.

Ozaukee—H. W. Bolens.

Pepin—C. C. Clemons, George Tarrant, W. A. Parker, George Kees.

Pierce—W. P. Knowles.

Polk—Mrs. G. H. Thompson.

Portage—W. F. Owen.

Price—G. W. Campbell.

Racine—P. T. Stoffel.

Richland—L. A. Core, L. C. Johnson, C. R. Thomson, T. L. Brewer.

Rock—Simon Smith, W. B. Davis, W. W. Wooll, D. D. Manners, John Arbuthnot, J. E. Wallin, F. E. Converse, F. P. Starr, W. T. Pomeroy, L. A. Markham, Mrs. L. A. Markham, A. M. Church.

St. Croix—R. Baker, John Sakrison.

Sauk—A. H. Clark, C. A. Clark, C. H. Dinsmore, F. A. Cooper, G. W. Davis, W. E. Smith.

Sawyer—C. P. West, John Berger.

Shawano—J. E. Scanlon, W. J. Dolan.

Sheboygan—M. H. Hand, A. L. Sommers.

Taylor—Herman Leicht, G. N. Harder.

Trempealeau—H. A. Anderson.

Vernon—J. E. Stoll.

Walworth—L. L. Oldham.

Washburn—L. H. Mead, T. H. Fielding.

Waukesha—V. W. Gilham, S. A. Baird, C. R. Guthrie, J. E. Stallard, J. B. Whittaker.

Waupaca—L. D. Smith.

Waushara—E. F. Kileen, Edwin Owens, W. H. Reimer, J. W. Brann, Guy Mumbrue.

Winnebago—W. J. Wagstaff, G. A. Buckstaff.

Wood—I. P. Tiffault, F. H. Normington, W. W. Clark.

One session each was devoted to production, labor problems, organization, publicity and aid to the food administration.

When the conference was called to order by Chairman Swenson, that official started a demonstration by announcing that a Wisconsin man, Max Mason, of the faculty of the University, had invented a device that promised to eradicate the submarine menace.

Gov. Philipp welcomed the delegates.

"The men who are deserving the name of patriots in the war," he said, "are the class of men who were patriots before us. The man who stands at the front, the man who has exposed himself to the bullets of the enemy, to him we must give first place, and next to him the man who supports him who is at the front."

Speaking of the work of the state council, the governor said:

"Wisconsin, I am proud to say, has taken the lead in many things. Wisconsin, as you know, was the first state in the Union to organize a defense council and give it a regular status. The Wisconsin law has been passed in many other states. Whether that has been helpful or not I will leave to the states to answer, but in Washington the Wisconsin system has been highly appreciated, and I am here to say to you that we have received many letters of commendation from the Federal government concerning the work that the State Council of Defense and other military organizations of the state have performed in the aid of the government."

Justice M. B. Rosenberry of the Supreme Court, in an address before the conference in the assembly chamber, voiced the keynote of the meeting when he said:

"This war is not only a fight for democracy, but it is a

test of democracy, perhaps the supreme test of all history. Whether democracy shall meet and successfully pass that test depends immediately and directly upon every citizen of the country."

Other speakers were K. L. Hatch, Madison, on "Plans For Increased Wheat Production;" George W. McCormick, food administrator for the upper peninsula of Michigan, on "The Need Of More Sugar Beet Acreage;" C. P. Norgord, state commissioner of agriculture, on "The Seed Corn Situation;" N. A. Rasmussen, president of the state horticultural society, on "War Gardens For 1918;" L. L. Oldham, county agricultural agent for Walworth county, on "The Work of the County Agricultural Agent;" J. B. Borden, state organizer for farm labor, on "How Is The Farmer To Obtain Help?"; A. H. Melville, secretary of the state council, on "Recruiting Labor For Shipbuilding And Other Industries Necessary To The War;" W. J. Wagstaff, secretary Winnebago county council, on "The Kind of a County Council Organization We Must Have In Every County If We Are To Get Effective Work Done;" Gustav Kellar, chairman Outagamie county council, on "How We Re-Organized Our County Council of Defense;" W. D. James, chairman Jefferson county council; J. R. Wheeler; J. G. D. Mack; R. B. Duncan, Madison, on "How the Speakers' Bureau of the State Council Can Assist Counties In Their Speaking Campaigns;" Walter L. Houser, Mondovi, on "The Need For a Statewide Speaker's Campaign To Arouse Patriotism and Increase Production;" R. B. Pixley, on "The Newspapers' Part In The War;" G. A. Buckstaff; Miss Abby L. Marlatt, on "Food Conservation In The Counties."

On March 7, 1918, the state council issued a special bulletin which launched a "drive all along the line" for superwar work in Wisconsin. It was as follows:

"The United States and the Allies are facing a crisis. It is so serious that we are in danger of losing the fight, unless we put every effort and every resource of our country into the game to win. Are we doing it? The State Council of De-

fense has outlined the following drive for County Councils to take effect at once. Look the machinery of your organization over carefully; if it has broken down or fails to work anywhere fix it up, or get new parts, oil well and start it off with a bang. Within the next ten days we want a report from every county council in Wisconsin on what it is doing, or what it plans to do on each one of the following points:

"Organization—We must have as perfect a working organization in each county as it is possible to get, reaching every city, town, trade center and school district.

"Food Production—Your officers, agricultural committee and county agricultural agent should get together at once and be on the job every minute until every acre of crop is in the ground. Have you enough good high test seed corn for every farm in your county? Have you canvassed your own county to determine local needs and supplies? If unable to locate enough in your own county, the state council of defense will help you find it. More wheat in 1918 is our motto. Every farmer who can do so should raise some wheat. We must raise more this year, if we are to feed our boys at the front. Increase the sugar beet acreage. We must have more war gardens. Wisconsin had 26,000 acres last year. Increase the production of live stock. We need meat and milk.

"Food Conservation—Make every effort to market the surplus potatoes in the cellars of the farmers. Encourage larger consumption of potatoes.

"Labor For Farms—Every boy from the seventh grade upward should be enrolled to work on the farm and given the best preparatory training possible. Retired farmers and all other men without permanent occupations and adapted for farm work should be listed.

"Labor For Ship Building and Other Necessary Industries—Each county should have a sufficient number of enrollment agents to take care of all men who wish to enroll in the Public Service Reserve.

"Liberty Loan and War Contributions—Each county council should assist in every way in these campaigns.

"Patriotism—No county is at its best unless it is continually stimulating the patriotism of the people through speaking campaigns. Every school district in the state should be reached.

"Child Welfare—The boys and girls are our greatest asset. The women's committee should be given every assistance in its plan to further the work of the National Child Welfare Bureau."

This was the beginning of a campaign of education and cooperation with other war organizations on the part of the state council and its auxiliaries which greatly aided in Wisconsin's war record. As a result of this bulletin twenty-five counties had reserve enrollment agents within a few days. From then until the end of the war men were added to the reserve of Uncle Sam's army-at-home in every county. The women strengthened their organizations all over the state. The state council began a campaign for members and in every county the roll of members grew. Fond du Lac, a striking example, had 1,800 active workers in its county organization when the armistice was signed. The state council organized Liberty choruses, and all over the state musicians and singers contributed their time to campaigns and added zest and patriotic fervor to mass meetings. A campaign was inaugurated to organize the work down to the smallest unit, the township.

The Thrift Stamp campaigns were now in full sway, and the councils aided in this great undertaking, in which Wisconsin led the nation.

President Wilson, in April, 1918, sent the following telegram to Chairman Swenson in commendation of Wisconsin's campaign for the formation of local councils:

"Your state, in extending its national defense organization by the creation of local defense councils, is, in my opinion, making an advance of vital significance. It will, I believe, result when thoroughly carried out in welding the nation together as no nation of great size has ever been welded before. It will build up from the bottom an understanding

and sympathy and unity of purpose and effort which will no doubt have an immediate and decisive effect upon our great undertaking."

Wisconsin began the regulation of explosives through the cooperation of the county and state councils, with the following committee in charge:

J. S. Guidice, Schleisingerville, chairman; H. D. Plimpton, Milwaukee, representing casualty insurance; E. G. Frazier, Milwaukee; J. G. D. Mack, representing the state council; J. T. Janssen, Milwaukee, representing police authorities; S. J. Williams, Madison, representing National Safety council; P. N. Estes, Chicago, bureau of explosives; Prof. E. R. Jones, Madison, representing the college of agriculture; Prof. Victor Lenher, Madison, representative chemist; F. T. Beers, Barksdale, representing explosive manufacturers; Ferd Mumm, Brillion, representing explosive users.

An Americanization committee was created for the state, with J. G. D. Mack of the state council as chairman, and its work began in every county.

Community center meetings began in Jefferson county, and spread throughout the state, at which thousands of citizens enrolled for war work.

The registration day when those men who reached the age of twenty-one since Duty Day, 1917, was approaching, and through the state council Gov. Philipp sent an appeal for another state record.

Wisconsin had won a flag for being first in its district in the Second Liberty Loan campaign, and this emblem was flying from the state capitol.

The duties of the food administration having grown to a volume that made necessary the maintaining of two organizations, Secretary A. H. Melville of the state council resigned to continue the food work and J. B. Borden was elected to succeed him. Thereafter these bodies worked together, but each with its own membership.

The state council published and circulated all over the state at this time an editorial in the Germania Herold, Ger-

man language daily of Milwaukee, in which that paper declared Germany to have been the aggressor in the war. That document had great value, and received favorable comment from Washington authorities.

The Fourth of July, 1918, was another holiday in which Wisconsin joined for a demonstration of loyalty and constructive patriotism unsurpassed in the nation. The spirit of the day was increased when word came that Wisconsin troops had been among the first to fight on German soil.

The state council took up the problem of helping the farmer harvest the 1918 war crop, and the work was done in much the same manner as it had been in 1917, except that there were more volunteers.

National Registration day, Sept. 1, 1918, found the councils cooperating all over the state. Another great state fair exhibit had been held, viewed by thousands, under the direction of J. B. Borden, Mrs. H. H. Morgan, H. A. Burd and W. P. Jones.

The Fourth Liberty Loan campaign was on, and the councils placed their organizations at the disposal of county committees.

Gov. Philipp had appointed W. S. Heddles of Madison to succeed Magnus Swenson as chairman of the state council, and Mr. Heddles plunged into the work with all the energy he had displayed in other war activities. In assuming his office, he said:

"It is my desire that all the councils—state, county and community—shall amply justify their existence by service to all the people. With this ideal as our goal and with an earnest effort on the part of each and all to reach it, we cannot fail to be of great assistance to the people of Wisconsin in their generous and heroic efforts to win the war for the freedom of mankind."

It was in this spirit that the state council had already begun to look forward to the time when peace should come. When the armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, the state was constantly speeding up its war program.

One of the last acts of the state council was the organization of non-war construction committees under the direction of J. G. D. Mack and Chairman Heddles, which enforced that stringent rule adopted late in the war.

The county committees were as follows:

Adams—C. A. Veeder, Emanuel Layer, Earl Gillispie. Ashland—J. I. Levy, R. B. Prince, M. E. Dillon. Barron—J. E. Horsman, E. Huser, A. T. Galby. Bayfield—George F. Morgan, W. W. Witmer, J. M. Long. Brown—J. A. Duncan, O. W. Brightmand, H. A. Foeller. Buffalo—George W. Davie, Henry Roettiger, Paul F. Shaw. Burnett—Ole Anderson, Daniel Johnson, A. W. Kulbeck. Calumet—O. L. Dorschel, Louis Hipke, Mark Ohlsen. Chippewa—Eugene O'Neil, L. I. Roe, Arndt Erickson. Clark—J. J. Irvine, A. B. Marsh, Robert Kurth. Columbia—Henry Lunz, James Towers, Wallace Murison. Crawford—O. P. Vaughn, M. R. Munson, J. H. Peacock. Dane—G. W. Gehrand, L. W. Gay, M. M. Parkinson. Dodge—John C. Healy, E. D. Doney, G. A. Strassen. Door—D. E. Bingham, H. E. Stedman, William Bastar. Douglas—Solon L. Perrin, Vincent McKinnon, Ole Norman. Dunn—Martin Filadoes, J. S. Gavin, Oscar Wilson. Florence—Geo. W. Baird, Emanuel Chainey, J. E. Parry. Fond du Lac—W. W. Wild, R. H. Lee, F. J. Wolff. Forest—S. J. Conway, Francis Shoemaker, J. D. Grandine. Eau Claire—John Huebsch, Joseph C. Culver, James Garaghan. Grant—R. I. Dugdale, E. B. Goodsell, S. E. Smalley, C. P. Hiene, Dr. J. C. Betz, C. J. Radatz, Wm. Fahlin, David James, M. S. Metcalf, William Victora. Green—M. T. Gettings, F. F. West, L. C. White. Green Lake—John O'Connell, George U. Kelley, Victor Kutchin, Alex McDonald, Frank Paterick, A. O. Eldson, Eph. Dixon, E. A. Umbreight, John Kasierski, Charles McClelland, Walter Steers. Iowa—W. H. Correll, Charles Singer, J. A. Van Natta. Iron—J. J. Defer, Henry Metde, J. B. Metde, J. T. Kendrigan. Jackson—F. B. Dell, G. R. Sechler, E. E. Gilbertson. Jefferson—W. D. James, John W. Porter, George Kispert, Miss Carrie J. Smith, A. F. Gafke, Herbert Main, Will Parsons. Juneau—J. T. Hanson,

R. I. Chamberlain, A. W. Bishop. Kenosha—J. M. Albers, Harry Golberg, H. B. Kotz. Kewaunee—A. W. Schmutzer, J. D. Dishmaker, W. Hock. La Crosse—B. C. Smith, J. E. Higbee, B. O'Connell. Lafayette—W. W. Woolworth. Langlade—L. Freiburger, Mose Jansen, Endre Norem. Lincoln—George Shafer, Harry Krom, H. J. Bowell. Manitowoc—John J. Kelley, Arthur Schultze, Robert Suettinger. Marathon—H. E. Marquardt, W. R. Chellis, J. H. Vogt. Marinette—Alva L. Hillis. Marquette—H. J. Eubank, John S. Cant, Waldo Brown. Milwaukee—C. C. Jacobus, Wm. Eichfeld, A. C. Downing. Monroe—Robert Canfield, S. C. Leston, Warren T. Aney, A. Butts, Geo. H. Robertson, John A. Kerrigan, L. C. Lee, A. Procknow. Oconto—J. B. Chase, Eldon Witter, John Spies. Oneida—C. F. Smith, John Moen, Maurice McRae. Outagamie—Major Charles Green, P. M. Conkey, S. A. Whedon. Ozaukee—Harry W. Bolens, Frederick W. Walker, Charles A. Miller. Pepin—H. A. Miles, W. H. Bowman, Fred Polzer. Pierce—R. E. Spriggs, Edward Longworth, Frank Springer, Frank Carpenter, G. A. Thompson, R. N. Clapp, C. D. Sieberns, J. A. Nelson. Polk—Niels Sorenson, Robert Soderberg, Gust Paulson. Portage—T. E. Cauley, D. E. Frost, Chas. Packard. Price—Max Fielder, Carl Sandquest, L. E. Chase. Racine—F. Lee Norton, H. F. Johnson, J. O. Rohan. Richland—B. W. Poole, F. O. Smith, John Gunnill. Rock—M. P. Richardson, Frank J. Green, George Thomas. Rusk—H. W. True, U. G. Blood, L. E. Knutson. St. Croix—Paul Salscheider, Ed. J. Hogan, J. H. Kotts. Sauk—C. H. Evenson, H. B. Quimby, James Carpenter. Sawyer—I. J. Silesky, D. S. Peck, Wm. Collett. Shawano—M. Moore, King Weeman, Geo. Klosterman. Sheboygan—Thomas McNeill, Eugene Pautzer, M. H. Hared. Taylor—T. W. Anderson, J. T. Edwards, Ferdinand Grahl. Trempealeau—Albert M. Pederson, E. F. Clark, F. A. Kellman. Vernon—C. O. Johnson, F. M. Sorley, C. A. Minshall. Walworth—J. E. Lyon, Grant D. Harrington, L. L. Oldham. Washburn—J. D. Thomas, J. H. Thompson, F. W. Gaynor. Washington—David Rosenheimer, James B. Day, John W.

Gehl. Waukesha—S. A. Baird. Waupaca—D. J. Rohrer, E. H. Ramm, Nathan Cohen. Waushara—R. G. Scobie, Ed. O'Connor, Vilas Follet, James Kelley, J. E. Dignam, William Wiske, William Amend. Winnebago—W. L. Doughty, Henry Auder, John Mulva, E. D. Pingrey, Albert Abraham, P. V. Lawson, T. E. McGillen, L. W. Whitemore, J. J. Oberweiser, James Hart, John Mayer, C. H. Pope, Frank I. Merrill, J. F. Gillingham, H. S. Zemlock. Wood—I. P. Tiffault, C. E. Briere, G. W. Brown, R. J. Strauss.

This chapter has been written to give, in part, a record of the state council of defense and its auxiliary organizations. It gives only a partial record. It cannot name the thousands who gave their time to the work. It mentions, as had been said before, only the leaders. But to the unnamed thousands who made the success of the state council of defense possible, and who justified its creation by the legislature, the state owes a debt which it never can repay. Their payment will be, as it will be for the members of the state council, the realization that when the state and nation were in peril they came to the rescue, giving their services without stint that Wisconsin's record might be placed high up in the roll of the nation when the war was won.

CHAPTER FIVE.

The Draft Administration.

To those men and women who made up the working personnel of the draft boards in Wisconsin belongs the credit for placing the state far in the lead in the administration of the selective service law during America's participation in the world war. Gov. Philipp and others at the head of the organization did their part, but it was a case of a perfect machine being necessary. If one cog had failed, the whole record of the state would have suffered.

It is doubtful if any other state was able to work with less friction. The men who made up the draft boards were obliged to neglect their business for the business of Uncle Sam, and they did it without arguing the point. To all the appeals for speed, accuracy and unselfish devotion to the work which they were asked to devote to their country's cause they responded as one man.

Wisconsin led the nation in the first draft—because every board tried to be first in completing its work. Had one board failed, the state could not have accomplished this record.

Gov. Philipp received the first communication from the federal authorities looking towards the administration of the law while the legislation was pending in Congress. The selective service bill had been introduced in Congress April 17, 1917, and was to become a law on May 17. While the bill was being considered Gen. Crowder and his staff were planning for the administration of the law and on April 23, 1917, the governor received a letter from the secretary of war in which the whole scheme was practically outlined on April 23, just a month before the passage of the law. The governor

immediately called to his assistance Dr. Charles McCarthy of the Legislative Reference library, and that official with Edward A. Fitzpatrick as his assistant, began working out the problem as it affected Wisconsin.

The letter of the secretary of war pointed out that the machinery for the selection of men available for military service within the draft was first to be created. In the Civil War, a period of two and one-half months for preparation was necessary before a single name could be written in the rolls of available men.

"The prospect of such delay," wrote the provost marshal general, "is most disturbing."

The plan of the provost marshal general was then outlined as follows:

"It is proposed to execute so much of the law as I have here discussed along the following lines. By proclamation, the President will call upon persons of the designated classes to present themselves on a certain day at the customary polling places in their domiciliary voting precincts. These precincts are now delineated with contained populations of convenient size for the enumeration in one day. In nearly all of them there is a provision of method and material to that end. The voting precinct, therefore, shall be the primary registration area. For each the service of registrars must be secured; but, so well are their population proportioned to enumeration, that in most of them one registrar will be sufficient. It is felt that much voluntary service will be offered. It would be gratifying to think that in each precinct the position of registrar could be filled by competent and responsible citizens who would claim no compensation, but while I desire to encourage such offers, I shall not depend upon them."

Wisconsin made its first contribution to the success of the selective service law at this early date. Within the time limit set, there would have been great difficulty in the designation of registrars. Under the plan, as proposed, it would have been necessary to name 2,320 registrars in the election precincts of the state. Time was precious. The

governor and the men who were working with him felt that the whole proposition should be handled exactly as an election is handled. The machinery existed, and had been in operation for years. A request was therefore made of the secretary of war, in a telegram dated April 30, 1917, for authority to use the election machinery, not merely the scheme of the election plan, but the whole election machinery. That telegram said:

"Reference your telegram dated April 30 suggested that Governor Wisconsin be given authority to direct use of election personnel in registration for selective draft as follows: All blanks, forms and circulars pertaining to draft be sent by the war department to Secretary of State for distribution through county clerks to election inspectors three in number at each poll, such inspectors to act as registrars, thus following procedure and using officers in accustomed duties and at accustomed polling places. Amount of detailed information required from persons registering will fully task three registrars and their joint knowledge of voting precinct go far towards assuring completeness of registration. In matter of appointments of city boards attention of Secretary is invited to fact that the most populous Wisconsin city and some others have socialistic mayors whose politics are against war and the draft. Recommend Governor be authorized to disregard mayors of cities of over thirty thousand population and appoint boards in sympathy with the draft measure. If I am permitted to follow the above program, we can carry through the registration without a hitch and give you the result promptly."

The suggestion of the governor was approved May 1 by the following telegram from the Secretary of War:

"Reference your telegram April 30 you have authority to use election inspectors at each poll as you propose. You also have authority to appoint registration boards in cities of over thirty thousand as you propose. It will be necessary, however, to send the blanks out from here addressed to sheriffs of counties and mayors of cities. Require such sheriffs and

mayors to turn the blanks over to the persons you name to supervise registration in counties and cities."

Gov. Philipp, following these instructions, appointed the following citizens as local boards for the counties named:

Adams—J. W. Hoard, chairman; John W. Purves, secretary; Dr. G. F. Treadwell, A. W. Baker, Luke Vliet; Almer J. Soley, chief clerk; C. C. Murphy, government appeal agent.

Ashland—C. L. Kleinsteiber, chairman; Theo. R. Yankee, secretary; C. A. Lamoreaux, John A. Watson, W. G. Fordyce; Ida L. Yankee, chief clerk; Carl Rudquist, government appeal agent.

Barron—H. S. Comstock, chairman; T. T. Hazelberg, secretary; Dr. Nels Werner, T. W. Borum, J. W. Bell, W. A. Demers; F. B. Kinsley, chief clerk; R. B. Hart, government appeal agent.

Bayfield—Andy Murray, chairman; Nels M. Oscar, secretary; Dr. P. G. Frey, C. H. Werden; Clarice Johnson, chief clerk; Charles F. Morris, government appeal agent.

Brown—Dr. Daniel H. Gregory, chairman; Horace J. Smith, secretary; Henry C. Smith, Michael J. Flaherty, Frank Woodward; Horace J. Smith, chief clerk; William Cook, government appeal agent.

Buffalo—Albert Anderson, chairman; John Meili, secretary; Dr. P. B. Amunson, Ed. F. Ganz, Fred J. Bohri, Jr., Otto Ochsner, Dr. John Leutscher; John Meili, chief clerk; Theodore Buehler, government appeal agent.

Burnett—Robert C. Anderson, chairman; Paul C. Olson, secretary; L. R. Roberts, H. A. Anderson, James H. Jensen; Paul C. Olson, chief clerk; C. J. Strang, government appeal agent.

Calumet—Herman Rau, chairman; Henry Rollman, secretary; Dr. N. J. Knauf; Estelle M. Gierow, chief clerk; George C. Hume, government appeal agent.

Chippewa—James G. Connell, chairman; C. L. Christianson, secretary; C. A. Hayes, C. F. Groetzinger, W. H. Howieson, W. H. Bridgman, A. T. Newman; Anna Jasper, chief clerk; F. W. Jenkins, government appeal agent.

Clark—Otis Slocomb, chairman; Ole C. Anderson, secretary; Dr. E. L. Bradbury, R. F. Kountz, F. W. Draper; Helen Crocker, chief clerk; W. A. Campman, government appeal agent.

Columbia—J. R. Klabunde, chairman; H. R. Tongen, secretary; Dr. A. V. Deneven, Robert Caldwell, C. D. Gates, L. A. Wright, H. E. Andrews; Winifred Jones, chief clerk; W. G. Clough, government appeal agent.

Crawford—John F. Herold, chairman; Sam Sletmark, secretary; Chas. A. Armstrong, O. P. Vaughan, Geo. T. Atwood, L. F. Copsey, Dr. T. E. Ferrell; Regina Sletmark, chief clerk; M. R. Munson, government appeal agent.

Div. No. 1, Dane—Dr. Henry V. Bancroft, chairman; Wm. F. Pierstorff, secretary; T. G. Lingard, James King; J. H. Weinberg, chief clerk; Harry Sauthoff, government appeal agent.

Div. No. 2, Dane—Nels Holman, chairman; C. S. Crosse, secretary; J. R. O'Malley, Dr. N. G. Omsted; Luther Holman, chief clerk; Erlung Loverud, government appeal agent.

Div. No. 1, Dodge—Harry Marsh, chairman; Chas. Hawks, secretary; Frank Bodden, Dr. Louis M. Bachhuber, Fred H. Clausen; David Mann, chief clerk; J. P. Riordan, government appeal agent.

Div. No. 2, Dodge—C. W. Hathaway, chairman; Erwin E. Williams, secretary; Dr. B. C. Tarnutzer, S. R. Webster, Wesley J. Cochrane; Herman Rehfeld, chief clerk; C. A. Christianson, government appeal agent.

Door—Samuel Perry, chairman; Dr. T. C. Proctor, secretary; Nathaniel C. Garland, Wm. Jess, Rev. O. N. Jordheim, H. Herlache; Dr. T. C. Proctor, chief clerk; H. C. Scofield, government appeal agent.

Douglas—A. G. Farnshaw, chairman; Dr. Arthur G. Wilcox, secretary; K. W. McLaggan; R. Bruce Johnson, chief clerk; Archibald McKay, government appeal agent.

Dunn—Ferdinand Mortenson, chairman; Frank Peiper, secretary; Dr. B. J. Steves, Geo. M. Hovlid, E. B. Hill, Henry

Miller, E. E. Black; Anna M. Lynn, chief clerk; Henry W. Rudow, government appeal agent.

Eau Claire—Geo. W. Williams, chairman; C. W. Cheney, secretary; Dr. J. F. Farr, C. H. Henry, H. M. Johnson; Geo. W. Williams, chief clerk; Geo. B. Wheeler, government appeal agent.

Florence—C. J. Erickson, chairman; J. J. Pontbriand, secretary; O. G. Johnson, E. W. Peterson, William Judge, Peter G. Hoving; J. J. Pontbriand, chief clerk; Max Sells, government appeal agent.

Div. No. 1, Fond du Lac—T. E. Worthing, chairman; Dr. F. M. McGanley, John P. Kalt, Roy L. Morse, Emil Kraemer; Jennie A. Coad, chief clerk; L. A. Williams, government appeal agent.

Div. No. 2, Fond du Lac—W. F. Sommerfield, chairman; F. A. Preston, secretary; Dr. H. J. Weld, A. C. Maudlin; F. A. Preston, chief clerk; S. M. Pedrick, government appeal agent.

Forest—Martin Georgeson, chairman; W. E. Mountain, secretary; Ward A. Westcott, M. J. Quinlin, John D. Grandine, Harry P. Keith; A. E. Hinley, chief clerk; S. A. Corning, government appeal agent.

Grant—W. C. Hymer, chairman; W. J. Brennan, secretary; W. E. Howe, S. E. Pearson, George R. Barden; W. A. Johnson, chief clerk; Harry E. Carthew, government appeal agent.

Green—C. F. Engelhardt, chairman; C. A. Roderick, secretary; W. B. Guagi, Fred Ties, Wm. A. Loveland, John Theiler; Mazie Bowen, chief clerk; Howard Chadwick, government appeal agent.

Green Lake—Dave C. Williams, chairman; G. A. Weinkauf, secretary; Dr. F. R. Silverthorn, James M. Davidson, Harry C. Truesdell, Edw. Vaughan, Gustav Teske, Jr.; G. A. Weinkauf, chief clerk; John J. Wood, Jr., government appeal agent.

Iowa—Chas. C. Warn, Chairman; M. J. Briggs, Secreary; Dr. H. H. Morton, J. A. Meserole, Platt Whitman,

Jerome J. Jones; Anita Marr, chief clerk; J. B. Eagan, government appeal agent.

Iron—Max Menstrena, chairman; W. D. Tyler, Secretary; Dr. H. F. Ringo, A. L. Ruggles, Frank Marta, R. Paul, George Foster; Della C. Amunson, chief clerk; William T. Lennon, government appeal agent.

Jackson—Edward Mills, chairman; A. Nanstad, secretary; P. W. Jones, Dr. Eugene Krohn, Chas. Sechler, M. P. Cannon, A. J. Webb; Ludwig Gilbertson, chief clerk; B. L. Van Gorden, government appeal agent.

Jefferson—Edward T. Hayhurst, chairman; John F. Welch, secretary; Dr. G. L. Smith, George J. Kispert, Frank W. Hoard, Oscar Wertheimer, Henry Mulberger; S. M. Kerschensteiner, chief clerk; L. H. Smith, government appeal agent.

Juneau—E. F. Smith, chairman; S. E. Phillips, secretary; Dr. Brand Starnes, J. T. Hanson, R. C. Falconer; S. E. Phillips, chief clerk; Clinton G. Price, government appeal agent.

Kenosha—J. A. Foster, Jr., chairman; Joseph E. Dalton, secretary; Myron Hale; G. S. Davison, chief clerk; Peter Fisher, Jr., government appeal agent.

Kewaunee—Jos. Kott, chairman; Jos. G. Lazansky, secretary; W. M. Wochos, Edward Seyk, Jos. Shilbauer, C. L. Peters, Anton G. Schauer; J. H. Dewane, chief clerk; John Borgman, government appeal agent.

La Crosse—Valentine S. Keppel, chairman; Frank P. Coburn, secretary; Dr. Guy Wakefield, S. P. Markel, Aaron Darling; Bert A. Jolivette, chief clerk; O. M. Schlabach, government appeal agent.

La Fayette—Jos. Coulthard, chairman; Dr. H. O. Shockley, secretary; W. B. Vail, M. A. O'Brien; Benj. Deakin, chief clerk; Dr. C. C. Gratiot, government appeal agent.

Langlade—Ed. F. Buchen, chairman; Valentine P. Rath, Dr. J. C. Wright, F. J. Funucane, Henry J. Hersant, Fred Jacobus, J. C. Lewis; C. A. Collins, chief clerk; L. Freiburger, government appeal agent.

Lincoln—Henry H. Patzer, chairman; John Brandt, sec-

retary; Geo. G. Curtis, Dr. Andrew Oelhofen, Dr. D. B. Reinhart, Jos. A. Emerich, A. C. Ebert; A. C. Ebert, chief clerk; F. E. Donoghue, government appeal agent.

Div. No. 1, Manitowoc—Jos. A. Kellner, chairman; Fred Carus, secretary; Dr. F. S. Luhmann, E. S. Bedell, Judge Adolph P. Schenian; Fred Carus, chief clerk; Charles E. Brady, government appeal agent.

Div. No. 2, Manitowoc—Dr. J. R. Currens, chairman; Geo. H. Dicke, secretary; William Morgan, Frank E. Riley, Milo Dushek; Josephine Herian, chief clerk; Edward Mickleburg, government appeal agent.

Div. No. 1, Marathon—George Kreutzer, chairman; A. E. Beebe, secretary; Alfred Puchner, Dr. Edward F. Butler, Karl Kronewetter, George Cook, A. A. Damon; L. H. Cook, chief clerk.

Div. No. 2, Marathon—Chas. N. Goerling, chairman; Louis H. Cook, secretary; A. W. Trevitt, W. A. Ladwig, H. G. Flieth, F. P. Stone, W. L. Edmonds; Louis H. Cook, chief clerk; C. B. Bird, government appeal agent.

Marinette—Michael Hallen, chairman; Harry A. Sommerville, secretary; Dr. A. T. Nadeau, Geo. B. Bogrand, John M. Harper, Fred C. Burke; E. N. Wazek, chief clerk; Jacob Wittig, government appeal agent.

Marquette—Charles Brown, chairman; F. J. Dodge, secretary; Dr. S. A. McGregor, C. E. Pierce, F. W. Meinke; Lucy Cumming, chief clerk; B. Houslett, government appeal agent.

Div. No. 1, Milwaukee—Dr. H. T. Brogan, chairman; George H. Gabel, secretary; Dr. J. H. Rohr; Rose E. Heffling, chief clerk; Paul D. Durant, government appeal agent.

Div. No. 2, Milwaukee—J. P. Beuscher, chairman; William Kuhnke, secretary; Ben Baden; A. J. Ries, chief clerk; Winfred Zabel, government appeal agent.

Monroe—George A. Henry, chairman; O. J. Jackson, secretary; Dr. Spencer D. Beebe, Charles W. Crotty, Fred Barber, John L. Hefferman, E. C. Van Wie; W. K. Moffat, chief clerk; W. H. Hanchett, government appeal agent.

Oconto—V. J. O'Kelliher, chairman; Sol. G. Pelkey, sec-

retary; L. P. Perry, W. A. Smith, Wm. A. Flatley; Sol. G. Pelkey, chief clerk; J. B. Chase, government appeal agent.

Oneida—Hans Rodd, chairman; E. O. Brown, secretary; T. C. Wood, D. L. Jenkinson, Dr. T. B. McIndoe; John J. Verage, chief clerk; S. S. Miller, government appeal agent.

Div. No. 1, Outagamie—R. C. Wolter, chairman; F. J. Harwood, secretary; Chas. J. Hagen, Judson G. Rosebush; Leone Gardner, chief clerk; Mark S. Catlin, government appeal agent.

Div. No. 2, Outagamie—M. A. Wertheimer, chairman; Dr. A. L. Foster, secretary; F. W. Grogan, D. J. Ryan, H. J. Mulholland, Robert Mill; Elmer H. Jennings, chief clerk; John Coppes, government appeal agent.

Ozaukee—Peter Watry, Jr., chairman; John Bichler, secretary; George F. Savage, Dr. Theo. J. Roesch, Bernhard Herziger, Jr., Dr. T. D. Ryan, John Dennett; Mary G. Bichler, chief clerk; Albert W. Grady, government appeal agent.

Pepin—W. P. Taylor, chairman; W. C. Richardson, secretary; Dr. W. W. Cassidy, M. A. McMahon, Ed. F. Woods; C. J. Swanson, chief clerk; S. B. Ingram, government appeal agent.

Pierce—Toby Halverson, chairman; Ole J. Hohle, secretary; Dr. Wm. Alsion Lumley, R. W. Campbell, Ferris M. White, W. C. Condit, George S. Fox; Ole J. Hohle, chief clerk; Wm. P. Knowles, government appeal agent.

Polk—O. H. Peterson, chairman; N. P. Swanson, secretary; Dr. J. D. Nicholson, Will T. Kennedy, E. E. Husband; Marion Park, chief clerk; C. S. Roberts, government appeal agent.

Portage—J. F. Kubisiak, chairman; A. E. Bourn, secretary; Dr. C. Von Neupert, Sr., W. E. Fisher, W. Atwell, C. A. Crowell, L. A. Pomeroy; A. E. Bourn, chief clerk; G. L. Park, government appeal agent.

Price—Nick J. Bey, chairman; Wm. H. Lippels, secretary; Dr. Chas. B. Fenelon; Grace E. Dreher, chief clerk; Michael Barry, government appeal agent.

Racine—Louis H. Rohr, chairman; A. J. Topp, secretary;

F. A. Malone, J. J. Wishau, George Ela; Florence Strassen, chief clerk; L. J. Quinn, government appeal agent.

Richland—O. J. Howard, chairman; C. B. Stofer, secretary; Dr. F. W. McKee, Joe Bock, Charles Nye; M. Householder, chief clerk; C. R. Thompson, government appeal agent.

Div. No. 1, Rock—Robert Whipple, chairman; A. E. Matheson, secretary; Dr. J. F. Pember, Wm. McIntosh, Irving Hinckley; J. M. Enright, chief clerk; S. G. Dunwiddie, government appeal agent.

Div. No. 2, Rock—George B. Ingersoll, chairman; Charles Still, secretary; Dr. Arthur Helm, J. W. Moehlenpah, Owen Ritland, Wm. O'Neill, James Brittan; W. J. Tucker, chief clerk; F G. Fifield, government appeal agent.

Rusk—William Dodson, chairman; F. E. Munroe, secretary; Dr. L. M. Lundmark, Christ K. Ellingson, A. F. Hein, Peter J. Kassola, P. E. Carow; F. E. Munroe, chief clerk; L. E. McGill, government appeal agent.

St. Croix—N. O. Varnum, chairman; H. S. Offerdahl, secretary; Dr. L. P. Mayer, George Oakes, C. K. Hawley; J. B. Newholm, chief clerk; W. T. Doar, government appeal agent.

Sauk—William Welk, chairman; Frank A. Cooper, secretary; Dr. L. W. Sayles, H. E. Paddock, Robert Buerki, Wilber Cahoon; Nellye Stackhouse, chief clerk; Chas. A. Clark, government appeal agent.

Sawyer—John S. Johnson, chairman; John Berger, secretary; Dr. G. A. Larson, A. A. Veness, O. C. Sabin, Wm. Giblin, J. S. McGeorge; Elmer Anderson, chief clerk; H. E. Rohlf, government appeal agent.

Shawano—Chas. E. Otto, chairman; M. J. Wallrich, secretary; W. H. Cantwell, Paul Furrman, H. J. Bloecher, Guy Van Doren; Beulah E. Whitehouse, chief clerk; Paul Winter, government appeal agent.

Div. No. 1, Sheboygan—Geo. S. Goodell, chairman; R. H. Thomas, Jr., secretary; Dr. Chas. A. Squire; F. S. Morris, E. E. Pantzer, Francis Williams, William Braasch; Carrie Mc Taggart, chief clerk; Thos. McNeill, government appeal agent.

Div. No. 2, Sheboygan—Geo. Spratt, chairman; H. Davis, secretary; E. A. Dow, Carl Corbett, Charles Eastman, Charles Weisse, Dr. E. B. Felter; Harry M. Timm, chief clerk; Charles Voigt, government appeal agent.

Taylor—W. E. Hibbard, chairman; Carl Herrmann, secretary; Dr. Eugene LeSage, R. A. Kolb, Herman Leicht; D. G. Blakeslee, chief clerk; K. J. Urquhart, government appeal agent.

Trempealeau—Ed. Erickson, chairman; P. K. Risberg, secretary; Dr. J. J. Powell, Ole J. Eggum, Chas. B. Melby, Frank H. Hotchkiss, Ole Sylfest; Elmer Barlow, chief clerk; F. M. Symonds, government appeal agent.

Vernon—Perry Cowden, chairman—Berlie Moore, secretar; Wm. A. Trowbridge, C. V. Porter, Sr., L. C. Boyle, C. W. Fowell, Roy L. Heindal; Berlie Moore, chief clerk; Chas. J. Smith, government appeal agent.

Vilas—George H. Jackson, chairman; Geo. E. O'Connor, secretary; Dr. A. W. Thorpe, Alex Higgins, Patrick J. Gaffney, N. M. Emmons, Grant Cook; W. B. Raymond, chief clerk; Jno. R. Powell, government appeal agent.

Walworth—W. E. Babcock, chairman; G. D. Harrington, secretary; Dr. Edward Kinne, F. H. Kiser, Wells D. Church, M. E. Cusack; G. D. Harrington, chief clerk; J. F. Lyon, government appeal agent.

Washburn—F. P. O'Connor, chairman; Frank G. Tozer, secretary; Frank Hammill, C. D. Stockwell, Henry Bieloh, Frank L. Lampson; Frank G. Tozer, chief clerk; O. H. Kjorstad, government appeal agent.

Washington—Chas. D. Hayden, chairman; Geo. T. Carlin, secretary; Joseph Schmidt; Emma Boden Altendorf, chief clerk; Henry Rolfs, government appeal agent.

Waukesha—Albert L. Morris, chairman; Wm. Koehler, secretary; Dr. S. B. Ackley, Henry Lockney, R. G. Morey, George Dwinnell; Lovinia Barnes, chief clerk; Howard T. Greene, government appeal agent.

Waupaca—Albert Arnold, chairman; L. F. Shoemaker, secretary; Dr. G. T. Dawley, J. B. Jensen, John F. Jardine;

Ella E. Shoemaker, chief clerk; Ingebret Ovrum, government appeal agent.

Waushara—B. J. Morse, chairman; Ward B. Stillwell, secretary; George M. Reeder, Dr. E. M. Wilson; W. L. Roberts, chief clerk; E. F. Kileen, government appeal agent.

Winnebago—Frank J. Sensenbrenner, chairman; M. E. Patch, secretary; Dr. Frank M. Corry, H. K. Babcock, J. M. Pleasants; Duene Bach, chief clerk; David K. Allen, government appeal agent.

Wood—John E. Normington, chairman; Sam Church, secretary; Dr. W. T. Sexton, John Werner, Theo. W. Brazeau; Sam Church, chief clerk; F. W. Calkins, government appeal agent.

City of Green Bay—Elmer S. Hall, chairman; Frank T. Jonet, secretary; Dr. Thos. J. Oliver, Dr. H. W. Baldwin, Frank B. Desnoyers, Robert R. Campbell, Harry W. Fisk; Frank J. Jonet, chief clerk; Max H. Strehlow, government appeal agent.

City of Kenosha—Chas. H. Pfennig, chairman; Arthur Quigley, secretary; D. O. Head, Dr. Geo. F. Adams, Alfred Terrill, Elmer Hansen, James Cavanaugh; Glenn C. Huff, chief clerk; John C. Slater, government appeal agent.

City of La Crosse—A. A. Bentley, chairman; C. W. Hunt, secretary; Dr. Geo. W. Lueck, George H. Gordon, W. F. Goodrich, J. E. McConnell; C. W. Hunt, chief clerk; John F. Doherty, government appeal agent.

City of Madison—Wm. L. Dowling, chairman; Prof. E. B. Van Vleck, secretary; Dr. H. E. Purcell, Carl A. Johnson, Joseph H. Brown, Dr. Reginald H. Jackson; Harry C. Buser, chief clerk; William Ryan, government appeal agent.

Div. No. 1, City of Milwaukee—M. E. Trayser, chairman; Dr. Philip Fox, secretary; Cornelius Corcoran; M. E. Trayser, chief clerk; Stephen McMahon, government appeal agent.

Div. No. 2, City of Milwaukee—Dr. James P. Taugher, chairman; H. D. Thiele, Jr., secretary; Otto J. Schoenleber; J. D. Munro, chief clerk; Wm. J. Kershaw, government appeal agent.

Div. No. 3, City of Milwaukee—Arthur Lambeck, chairman; F. L. McNamara, secretary; Dr. R. G. Sayle; Gertrude Finn, chief clerk; H. W. Connell, government appeal agent.

Div. No. 4, City of Milwaukee—Max Kufalk, chairman; George L. Baldauf, secretary; Dr. H. W. Powers; Elton Schultz, chief clerk; Garfield S. Canright, government appeal agent.

Div. No. 5, City of Milwaukee—J. S. Kaney, chairman; Fred W. Reuter, secretary; Dr. Wm. Malone; Ruth Torphy, chief clerk; M. W. Kalaher, government appeal agent.

Div. No. 6, City of Milwaukee—Henry B. Bodenstab, chairman; Hugo Zedler, secretary; Dr. R. T. Lovedan; Bertha Corbeau, chief clerk; George Morton, government appeal agent.

Div. No. 7, City of Milwaukee—C. T. Mueller, chairman; A. Wangerin, secretary; Dr. T. H. Rolfs; Adele Gerhard, chief clerk; Arnold C. Otto, government appeal agent.

Div. No. 8, City of Milwaukee—Charles N. Peterson, chairman; Ignatz Czerwinski, secretary; Dr. S. A. Baranowski; E. J. Meczyski, chief clerk; Andrew Agnew, government appeal agent.

Div. No. 9, City of Milwaukee—Louis Scheich, chairman; Alois Knoernschild, secretary; Dr. A. J. Muckerheide; Lillian Whitman, chief clerk; Henry J. Bendinger, government appeal agent.

Div. No. 10, City of Milwaukee—C. B. Whitnall, chairman; Dr. M. A. Kleinhans, secretary; Dr. C. L. Toepfer; Rhoda Brook, chief clerk; Julius Roehl, government appeal agent.

Div. No. 11, City of Milwaukee—Archie Tegtmeyer, chairman; James T. Drought, secretary; Dr. E. J. Panetti; Goldie Levin, chief clerk; John C. Kleczka, government appeal agent.

Div. No. 12, City of Milwaukee—Theo. Otjen, chairman; Frank J. Grutza, secretary; Dr. William V. Nelson; W. H. Nelson, chief clerk; Avery T. Hanson, government appeal agent.

Div. No. 13, City of Milwaukee—A. L. Lindemann, chairman; H. K. Curtis, secretary; Dr. James H. Hackett; G. C. Yockey, chief clerk; J. W. McMillan, government appeal agent.

Div. No. 14, City of Milwaukee—Dr. S. L. Krzysko, chairman; Martin S. Cyborowski, secretary; John Rediske; Leo P. Hojnacki, chief clerk; Clarence W. Bradford, government appeal agent.

Div. No. 15, City of Milwaukee—Judge N. B. Neelen, chairman; C. W. Henning, secretary; Dr. Wm. Jobse; Royden Webster, chief clerk; W. A. Hayes, government appeal agent.

City of Oshkosh—J. Y. Hull, chairman; George Hilton, secretary; A. H. Gruenewald, F. W. Mueller, John H. Laabs, H. H. Mensel; George Hilton, chief clerk; R. A. Hollister, government appeal agent.

Div. No. 1, City of Racine—H. J. Smith, chairman; E. W. Leach, secretary; E. H. Burgess, Fred H. Schultz, Dr. Robert C. Thackeray, J. B. Simmons, Joseph Hamate; Muriel Fischer, chief clerk; John Liegler, government appeal agent.

Div. No. 2, City of Racine—Wm. W. Storms, chairman; Geo. H. Porter, secretary; W. S. McCaughey, Ward Gittings, Christ Krogh, I. O. Mann, Dr. E. A. Taylor; James C. Peterson, chief clerk; M. J. Knoblock, government appeal agent.

Div. No. 1, City of Superior—E. A. LeClair, chairman; C. A. Swanson, secretary; Dr. D. R. Searle, A. A. Campbell, Frank L. Wilcox, J. S. Stack; Irene O'Brien, chief clerk; H. V. Gard, government appeal agent.

Div. No. 2, City of Superior—Frank Crumpton, chairman; Clarence Grace, secretary; Dr. T. J. O'Leary, Henry S. Butler, W. R. Hallam, John Barden; Manfred Nelson, chief clerk; G. E. Dietrick, government appeal agent.

During the administration of the draft some changes were made as men were called to other war service. The organization remained practically intact, however, and these men and women formed the basis of the successful work in Wisconsin. In accordance with the federal program, the sheriff, the county clerk and the county physician were made the first

three members of the boards. Where there was no county physician, a capable physician in the county was selected.

The principal duties of these boards were to attend to the distribution of forms to each of the election precincts and to be custodians of the records of the registrants. These boards worked diligently and long, and were the responsible agencies in each jurisdiction for getting in a prompt report. They were also responsible for the tabulation of the detailed results of the registration and for the preparation of the duplicate cards and the necessary lists that had to be made to protect the registration of men.

Five district boards were appointed, as follows:

Division No. 1, Western District—Richard Meyer, Jr., chairman, Lancaster; C. F. Burgess, secretary, Madison; John C. Gaveney, Arcadia; Dr. W. W. Gill, Madison; J. A. Craig, Janesville; J. O. Blackshare, chief clerk, Madison.

Division No. 2, Western District—A. H. Wilkinson, chairman, Bayfield; G. Johnson, secretary, Eau Claire; Dr. H. L. Garner, Rhinelander; Louis Hanitch, Superior; W. B. Heineman, Wausau; Guy J. Johnson, chief clerk, Eau Claire.

Division No. 1, Eastern District—George Lines, chairman, Milwaukee; Fred H. French, secretary, Milwaukee; Dr. C. H. Stoddard, Milwaukee; Charles H. John, Milwaukee; Max W. Babb, Milwaukee; Rossiter Lines, chief clerk, Milwaukee.

Division No. 2, Eastern District—Harry W. Bolens, chairman, Port Washington; A. J. Horlick, secretary, Racine; George Harrington, Elkhorn; Dr. Grove Harkness, Waukesha; Chester D. Barnes, Kenosha; Stephen Benish, chief clerk, Racine.

Division No. 3, Eastern District—Dan E. McDonald, chairman, Oshkosh; Florian Lampert, secretary, Oshkosh; Frank Durham, Neenah; Dr. Frank Brockway, Oshkosh; John Strange, Neenah; William Rand, chief clerk, Oshkosh.

Medical advisory boards were appointed as follows:

Board No. 1—Dr. H. A. Sifton, chairman; Dr. L. M. Warfield, Dr. S. G. Higgins, Dr. Richard Dewey, Dr. J. A. Bach,

Dr. W. H. Washburn, Dr. L. C. Tisdale, Dr. M. N. Federspiel, Dr. S. J. Seeger, Dr. F. H. Munkwitz, Dr. B. D. Partridge.

Board No. 2—Dr. Alfred W. Gray, chairman; Dr. D. E. W. Wenstrand, Dr. Horace M. Brown, Dr. Wm. E. Grove, Dr. Daniel M. Hopkinson, Dr. Henry V. Ogden, Dr. Edward Quick, Dr. Otto Foerster, Dr. A. J. Patek, Dr. J. D. Madison, Dr. W. S. Stanley, Dr. G. W. Fox, Dr. E. D. Regan, Dr. G. A. Harlow, Dr. C. A. Fidler, Dr. Henry Banzhof, Dr. R. G. Washburn, Dr. G. W. Wilson, Dr. J. S. Janssen, Dr. Harry Cohn, Dr. W. G. Hyde.

Board No. 3—Dr. Louis F. Jermain, chairman; Dr. Wilbur L. LeCron, Dr. Claude S. Beebe, Dr. Edward F. Barta, Dr. Frank C. Studley, Dr. E. W. Bentzein, Dr. Albert H. Purdy, Dr. Oscar Lotz, Dr. W. C. F. Witte, Dr. G. R. Ernst, Dr. Harry J. Heeb, Dr. J. C. Sargent; Dr. Fred A. Stratton, Dr. Jos. Lettenberger, Dr. Raymond J. Wenker.

Board No. 4—Dr. Wm. Thorndike, chairman; Dr. C. A. H. Fortier, Dr. E. A. Fletcher, Dr. F. J. Gaenslen, Dr. C. J. Coffey, Dr. J. A. Carhart, Dr. A. W. Myers.

Board No. 5—Dr. Henry W. Abraham, chairman; Dr. J. B. MacLaren, Dr. Everett H. Brooks, Dr. Geo. T. Hegner, Dr. M. J. Sanborn, Dr. Albert E. Rector, Dr. G. E. Johnston.

Board No. 6—Dr. John M. Dodd, chairman; Dr. Adellon P. Andrus, Dr. Archibald O. Shaw, Dr. Clyde J. Smiles, Dr. Laura Gilman, Dr. F. D. Brennen.

Board No. 7—Dr. John V. R. Lyman, chairman; Dr. Eugene E. Tupper, Dr. Arthur L. Payne, Dr. Roy E. Mitchell, Sister Augustine, Dr. E. F. Sommermeyer.

Board No. 8—Dr. Frank S. Wiley, chairman; Dr. Oliver M. Layton, Dr. Wm. H. Folsom, Dr. J. Elmer Twohig, Sister Frances Claire, Dr. C. W. Leonard, Dr. T. A. Hardgrove.

Board No. 9—Dr. Wm. H. Bartran, chairman; Dr. Warren E. Leaper, Dr. James J. Robb, Dr. Henry P. Rhode, Dr. Ralph M. Carter, Dr. Robert L. Cowles, Dr. F. R. Houston.

Board No. 10—Dr. Thomas W. Nuzum, chairman; Dr. Edward B. Brown, Dr. Fred T. Nye, Dr. Samuel B. Buck-

master, Dr. Fred B. Welch, Dr. W. A. Munn, Dr. R. J. Hart.

Board No. 11—Dr. Gustave Windesheim, chairman; Dr. John H. Cleary, Dr. Nelson A. Pennoyer, Dr. H. F. Miller, Dr. Herbert A. Robinson, Dr. H. E. Briggs, Dr. T. W. Ashley.

Board No. 12—Dr. Edward Evans, chairman; Dr. William E. Bannen, Dr. C. Christiansen, Dr. Archie S. Kemp, Dr. D. S. Smith, Dr. G. F. Hauser.

Board No. 13—Dr. Robert Van Valzah, chairman; Dr. Joseph Dean, Dr. Frederick A. Davis, Dr. John A. E. Eyster, Dr. Charles H. Bunting, Dr. Charles R. Bardeen, Dr. S. H. Chase.

Board No. 14—Dr. Theodore H. Redelings, chairman; Dr. Maurice D. Bird, Dr. James V. May, Dr. Henry F. Schroeder; Dr. E. H. Redeman.

Board No. 15—Dr. Karl W. Doegs, chairman; Dr. Hansford H. Milbee, Dr. William Hipke, Dr. Victor A. Mason, Dr. Roy P. Potter, Dr. W. H. Poad.

Board No. 16—Dr. F. Gregory Connell, chairman; Dr. Neil Andrews, Dr. Ernest A. Hunt, Dr. Adin Sherman, Dr. Geo. M. Stelle, Dr. W. P. Wheeler, Dr. M. L. Christensen.

Board No. 17—Dr. Wilson Cunningham, chairman; Dr. James Oettiker, Dr. Harry Andrews, Dr. Clarence M. Schmidt, Dr. Wm. M. Gratiot, Dr. Daniel L. Brady.

Board No. 18—Dr. J. S. Keech, chairman; Dr. L. E. Fazen, Dr. William P. Collins, Dr. Frederick C. Christensen, Dr. Walter S. Haven, Dr. Emil L. Tompach, Dr. John J. Meacham, Sr., Dr. P. T. Van Orum.

Board No. 19—Dr. Wm. F. Zierath, chairman; Dr. Arthur E. Genter, Dr. George B. Wiles, Dr. John A. Junck, Dr. H. J. Pohland, Dr. William Van Zanten.

Board No. 20—Dr. William E. Ground, chairman; Dr. Luther A. Potter, Dr. R. C. Smith, Dr. William Strasser, Dr. Herbert J. Orchard, Dr. Geo. Saunders, Dr. C. W. Giesen.

Board No. 21—Dr. John W. Coon, chairman; Dr. Franklin E. Walbridge, Dr. David N. Alcorn, Dr. Wm. W. Gregory, Dr. Ellietson H. Rogers, Dr. M. A. Handcock.

Board No. 22—Dr. Byron M. Caples, chairman; Dr.

Albert J. Hodgson, Dr. George E. Peterson, Dr. William H. Oatway, Dr. William E. Nicely, Dr. F. C. Elliot.

Board No. 23—Dr. Joseph Smith, chairman; Dr. David T. Jones, Dr. Lee M. Willard, Dr. William E. Zilisch.

A glance at this list of names will show the reader who has some acquaintance in the state that the most prominent physicians, men whose services command the highest fees and whose time is constantly occupied, served on these medical advisory boards. No less was this true of the legal advisory boards, which included the lawyers with the largest practice.

The central legal advisory committee consisted of John B. Sanborn, a well known attorney of Madison, Chief Justice John B. Winslow of the Supreme Court, who gave his time to this work in addition to his contributions to many other war activities, Attorney General Spencer Haven and W. A. Hayes, an attorney well known in Milwaukee and in the state.

The legal advisory boards of the state were selected as follows:

Adams—C. C. Murphy, chairman; J. W. Houghton, C. A. Veeder.

Ashland—W. F. Shea, chairman; A. T. Pray, M. E. Dillon.

Barron—C. C. Coe, chairman; H. S. Comstock, Clarence Teitgen.

Bayfield—A. W. McLeod, chairman; A. M. Warden, J. J. Fisher.

Brown—B. L. Parker, chairman; E. R. Minahan, W. L. Evans.

Buffalo—Theodore Buehler, chairman; S. G. Gilman, C. W. Gilman.

Burnett—S. F. Grover, chairman; Paul C. Meier, C. J. Strong.

Calumet—Jas. Kerwin, chairman; L. P. Fox, George M. Goggins.

Chippewa—T. J. Connor, chairman; F. W. Jenkins, D. E. Cook.

Clark—W. A. Campman, chairman; C. R. Sturdevant, E. W. Crosby.

Columbia—W. S. Stroud, chairman; W. C. Leitsch, J. Maloney.

Crawford—W. R. Graves, chairman; J. P. Evans, A. H. Long.

Dane—Burr Jones, chairman; H. T. Sheldon, Miles Riley.

Dodge—C. A. Christiansen, chairman; G. B. Swan, August Kading.

Door—T. A. Sanderson, chairman; W. E. Wagener, H. M. Ferguson.

Douglas—W. R. Foley, chairman; C. Z. Luse, J. A. Murphy.

Dunn—J. R. Mathews, chairman; R. E. Bundy, C. R. Freeman.

Eau Claire—R. P. Wilcox, chairman; L. M. Sturdevant, F. R. Farr.

Florence—Edward Elmer, chairman; Frank Waring, Max Sells.

Fond du Lac—T. L. Doyle, chairman; S. M. Pedrick, L. A. Williams.

Forest—W. A. Westcott, chairman; S. A. Corning, J. F. Hooper.

Grant—G. B. Clementson, chairman; J. W. Murphy, H. E. Carthew.

Green—J. D. Dunwiddie, chairman; Wm. T. Saucerman, H. N. Caradine.

Green Lake—John J. Wood, chairman; W. E. Cavanaugh, Thomas F. Davlin.

Iowa—J. E. O'Neil, chairman; C. Spensley, G. D. Mc Geever.

Iron—W. T. Lennon, chairman; M. F. Reid, F. A. Emunson.

Jackson—H. M. Perry, chairman; L. O. Ellis, F. J. Reichenbach.

Jefferson—L. H. Smith, chairman; J. G. Conway, C. B. Rogers.

Juneau—F. H. Hanson, chairman; J. A. McFarlane, Chas. Leicht.

Kenosha—A. E. Buckmaster, chairman; R. V. Baker, A. L. Drury.

Kewaunee—L. A. Karel, chairman; G. W. Wing, James H. McGowan.

La Crosse—J. F. Doherty, chairman; G. H. Gordon, A. Lees.

La Fayette—C. F. McDaniel, chairman; C. F. Osborn, J. D. Darrow.

Langlade—Henry Hay, chairman; Chas. H. Avery, A. B. Goodrick.

Lincoln—Geo. Curtis, Jr., chairman; J. Van Hecke, F. J. Smith.

Manitowoc—E. G. Nash, chairman; H. L. Markham, A. L. Haugen.

Marathon—L. A. Pradt, chairman; A. P. Woodson, John J. Okoneski.

Marinette—E. C. Eastman, chairman; A. T. Fairchild, J. O. Miller.

Marquette—D. W. McNamara, chairman; John Barry, John Metzler.

Milwaukee—William Kaumheimer, chairman; A. C. Umbreit, C. H. Van Alstine.

Monroe—R. B. Graves, chairman; H. Teasdale, Wm. Mc Caul.

Oconto—A. V. Classon, chairman; John B. Chase, Frank P. Megan.

Oneida—S. S. Miller, chairman; E. D. Minahan, C. F. Smith.

Outagamie—T. H. Ryan, chairman; P. V. Cary, John M. Morgan.

Ozaukee—W. F. Shanen, chairman; J. W. Collins, Charles J. Kunny.

Pepin—C. M. Hilliard, chairman; C. A. Ingram, E. S. Pattison.

Pierce—G. B. Skogmo, chairman; J. H. Grimm, J. E. Foley.

Polk—C. H. Oakey, chairman; M. E. Yager, M. P. Jerdee.

Portage—G. B. Nelson, chairman; L. J. M. Murat, C. H. Cashin.

Price—W. K. Parkinson, chairman; J. S. Barry, J. W. Hicks.

Racine—Peter J. Myers, chairman; Fulton Thompson, G. W. Waller.

Richland—P. L. Lincoln, chairman; L. H. Bancroft, F. W. Burnham.

Rock—M. P. Mouat, chairman; T. D. Woolsey, P. W. Grubb.

Rusk—Charles Kirwan, chairman; L. E. McGill, T. M. Thomas.

St. Croix—W. F. McNally, chairman; L. H. Ashley, E. B. Kinney.

Sauk—F. R. Bentley, chairman; H. H. Thomas, J. A. Stone.

Sawyer—J. F. Riordan, chairman; A. M. Johnson, S. J. Williams.

Shawano—Robt. A. Upham, chairman; C. F. Dillett, A. M. Andrews.

Sheboygan—E. R. Bowler, chairman; M. C. Mead, A. C. Prescott.

Taylor—J. B. Hagerty, chairman; K. J. Urquhart, George Adams.

Trempealeau—Earl F. Hensel, chairman; H. A. Anderson, A. T. Twesme.

Vernon—J. H. Bennett, chairman; C. W. Graves, L. Grimsrud.

Vilas—F. W. Carter, chairman; C. H. Wiegand, Finn Lawler.

Walworth—W. C. Norton, chairman; H. E. Hamilton, H. A. Burdick.

Washburn—Stephen A. Barrett, chairman; W. J. Knapp, A. M. Sabin.

Washington—T. O'Meara, chairman; C. E. Robinson, E. W. Sawyer.

Waukesha—H. J. Frame, chairman; J. A. Kelly, C. W. Newberry.

Waupaca—Lloyd D. Smith, chairman; O. L. Olen, John C. Hart.

Waushara—E. F. Kileen, chairman; Chas. T. Taylor, B. Johnson.

Winnebago—E. J. Dempsey, chairman; Henry Barber, J. W. Hume.

Wood—George L. Williams, chairman; C. B. Edwards, H. E. Fitch.

To give full legal standing to the use of the election machinery the governor asked the executive counsel, Former Senator George B. Hudnall, to draft a bill providing for the registry of those persons in the state who were eligible for service. The bill was introduced in the assembly. The rules were suspended, an effort to lay the bill over was opposed. the bill was ordered engrossed and read a third time, by a vote of 59 to 7, the rules again were suspended and the bill was put on final passage and transmitted to the senate. The state senate received the bill on May 4, it was immediately read the first time, the rules were suspended by unanimous consent, and it was read a second and third time and concurred in after an amendment by Senator Arnold had been defeated.

The bill was approved by the governor on May 9—eight days before the passage by Congress of the selective service law.

The selective service law was passed by Congress on May 18, 1917. The registration provision of the law was contained in Section 5, which was as follows:

"That all male persons between the ages of twenty-one and thirty, both inclusive, shall be subject to registration in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Presi-

dent; and upon proclamation by the President or other public notice given by him or by his direction stating the time and place of such registration, it shall be the duty of all persons of the designated ages, except officers and enlisted men of the regular army, and the National Guard and Naval Militia while in the service of the United States, to present themselves for and submit to registration under the provisions of this act; and every such person shall be deemed to have notice of the requirements of this act upon the publication of said proclamation or other notice as aforesaid given by the President or by his direction; and any person who shall wilfully fail or refuse to present himself for registration or to submit thereto as herein provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction in the District Court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, and shall thereupon be duly registered: provided, That in the call of the docket precedence shall be given to the trial of criminal proceedings under this act: Provided further, That persons shall be subject to registration as herein provided who shall have attained their twenty-first birthday, and who shall not have attained their thirty-first birthday on or before the day set for the registration, and all persons so registered shall be and remain subject to draft into the forces hereby authorized, unless exempted or excused therefrom as in this act provided: Provided further, That in the case of temporary absence from actual place of legal residence of any person liable to registration as provided herein, such registration shall be made by mail under regulations to be prescribed by the President."

The exemption provision named in this act was the great problem for the local boards, and for the district boards to which appeals were made. The war came out of a clear sky to most men and business was obliged to meet the emergency quickly. It required the best of judgment and absolute faithfulness to the needs of the country at war upon the part of the board members to meet the situation. There was no disposition on the part of Wisconsin citizens to avoid the draft,

but there were many cases where exemption seemed advisable for the general good and the conduct of the war. To decide the nature of the business that was essential, to decide that this man or that was of more importance at home than as a soldier, to make exemptions fairly and without favor, required ability and character of the highest order, and the members of the Wisconsin boards met these problems without flinching, and with lasting credit to the state.

The importance of the work which these boards undertook is shown in the following statement by the provost marshal general in his report of the first draft:

"There were many who feared the total failure of the selective service law. The law was unequivocal in its terms. It boldly recited the military obligations of citizenship. It vest the President with the most plenary power to prescribe regulations which should strike a balance between the industrial, agricultural and economic need of the nation on the one hand and the military need on the other and should men for service in the place in which it should best suit the common good to call them. It was a measure of unguessed significance and power."

Wisconsin, an agricultural state, was engaged in raising the greatest crop in its history, and all over the state the cry of more food for the war was being raised. The manufacturer, at the same time, was responding to the call of the nation, and these factors entered into the daily work of the boards.

The experience during the Civil War had an effect upon all people who were considering the draft in May. Inquiries came from Washington as to the possibility of any likelihood of disturbance or riots or any possible need of military forces.

Wisconsin authorities, relying upon the patriotism of the people, replied that there would be no need of troops in the state. That faith in the people was verified. No state carried out registration with less trouble.

The Presidential proclamation setting the date for the first registration, on June 5, 1917, was issued on May 18. Gov.

Philipp followed this with a proclamation on May 23, which, after reciting the provisions of the law, said:

"It will be observed that the penalties of the law are severe, and I hope that no man subject to registration will attempt to shirk his duty in this respect. There is no possible escape from it because those who may attempt to do so will be apprehended in course of time and will be obliged to submit to the punishment provided by law.

"I call upon all citizens, patriotic bodies, county defense councils, and all other patriotic organizations, to give us their aid in making the registration a success. I suggest that every person who can do so make an effort to notify every man whom he knows to be of military age, reminding him of the fact that it is registration day, in order that he may not subject himself to the penalties of the law by reason of neglect or because of the fact that he had not received personal notice. If you have a friend who is forgetful, remind him that June 5 is the day upon which he must register.

"Our country is involved in a great war. The registration of our young men who are of military age is the first act by the government that makes us realize that we are engaged in war. No man can refuse his country's call, and I feel confident that the people of Wisconsin will respond without a murmur. They responded to the call of the country in former wars—they will do so now.

"The President wishes us to understand that this is not a draft, but a selection. That to be drafted for military service under this law merely means that the person so drafted has been found physically fit to render service as a soldier, and is asked by the government to do what we would expect him to volunteer to do.

"I recommend to the citizens of the state that June fifth be made a memorable day in the state of Wisconsin; that flags be displayed on public buildings and private homes, and that those who go to the booth and register, with the expectation of rendering a service, will receive the applause that is due a patriotic citizen.

"The day should be known by an appropriate name, and I suggest to the people and to the press of the state that we refer to it as Duty Day.

"Finally I express the hope that the law and proclamation of the President will be complied with by all citizens who are subject to it, that the unpleasantness of inflicting punishment shall be avoided, and that you will enable me to say to the President of the United States, at nine o'clock on the evening of June fifth, that Wisconsin stands ready to furnish her quota of soldiers to the nation."

Registration day came and passed without notable incident and with orderly procedure. There was less disturbance in Wisconsin on June 5, 1917, than there is at a regular election. More than 200,000 citizens went to the election booths and entered their names on the honor roll to be assigned to such military or other duty as the war department should subsequently determine.

At nine o'clock on the evening of June 5 the places of registration closed, and determined effort was made to report the number registered before morning. The telephone and telegraph companies, in response to plans previously made, were of great assistance. At four o'clock on Saturday morning, June 6, C. L. Miller, manager of the Madison Telephone company, who had worked all night with a staff of employes from the company, carried over to the telegraph office the following telegram:

"Four o'clock a. m. All Wisconsin counties and cities have reported registration complete. Totals 218,700."

When, on September 11, 1918, this registration was finally closed, the number of registrants was 241,131.

Wisconsin, with its machinery working smoothly, with every member of a local board making it a personal task, had beaten the nation in reporting the first draft. This proud place was maintained all through the administration of the law.

Wisconsin at this time made another patriotic offer to the nation. The war department wished to encourage gratu-

itous service in the administration of the law, but stood ready to compensate promptly services that could not be so secured. Gov. Philipp, under date of May 4, and in behalf of the people of the state, in a telegram designating Adjutant General Holway disbursing officer for Wisconsin, wired:

"I am, however, pleased to advise you that this state will pay all expenses with registration and that no funds will be required from the national government for that purpose."

In accordance with this telegram, the registration of June 5, 1917, did not cost the federal government a cent, nor, for that matter, did the registrations of June 5, 1918, August 24, 1918, or September 12, 1918.

The policy of the provost marshal general's office with reference to the calling of men into the military service was to restrict the call to men who were placed in Class One under the classification scheme. This policy was announced for the first time in the report of the first draft, in these words:

"Whether the guess (that the classification would furnish one million men physically acceptable) be justified or not, it can be announced now as the policy and belief of this office that in all probability it will be possible to fill our military needs without ever invading any class more deferred than Class One; and this is the promise, the standard and the goal, here for the first time announced, towards which every administrative effort of this office shall be directed."

The fulfillment of this hope, in view of the increasing demands made upon the provost marshal general's office by the chief of staff, was seen to depend upon further legislation. It was finally determined that the first step would be the registration of men who had become twenty-one years of age since the first registration.

Under the provisions of a joint resolution passed by Congress, President Wilson ordered a registration on June 5, 1918. On May 24, the governor issued a proclamation, and on May 25 the provost marshal general's office was advised:

"Wisconsin is ready."

Because of the comparatively few men to be registered,

it was not felt desirable to call into being the whole election machinery as it had been the year before. The question was put up to the local boards of the state whether they wished to designate additional places of registration outside the offices of the local boards. In all, about ten local boards expressed the advisability of such designation.

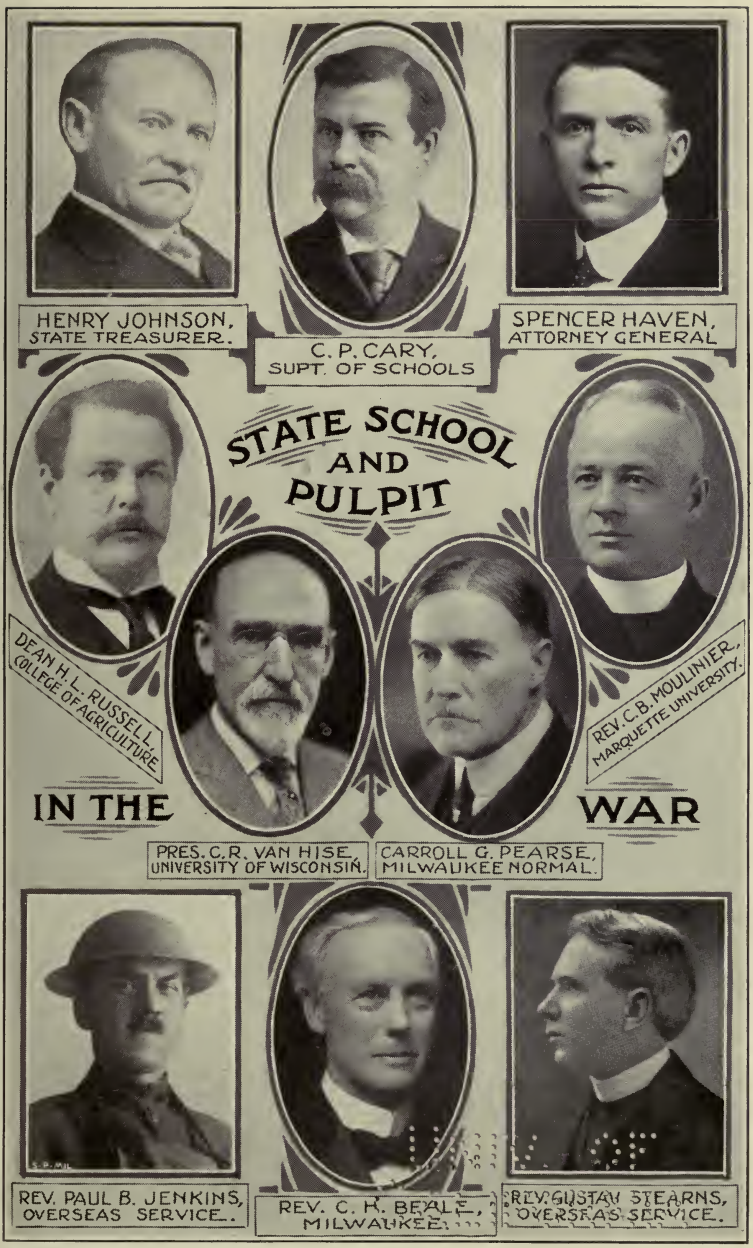
The registration day came and passed without incident. The same service was given by the board members, and the response of the men who were to be registered was as spontaneous as it had been in June, 1917. Almost 20,000 men were registered, and the provost marshal general, in a letter received June 24, said that "the state might well be proud of its record."

Instructions were issued by the governor's office on August 9, anticipating legislation extending the draft ages. That letter said, in its introductory statement:

"It is anticipated that legislation extending the present draft ages will soon be enacted by congress. At this time, it cannot be stated with exactness what ages will be subject to draft, but it is safe to assume that a very large number of men will be required to register, and that registration day will be early in September.

"To conduct successfully a registration of the magnitude which the forthcoming registration is certain to assume, requires detailed and extensive preparation. There will not be time for such preparation after the passage of the legislation. The success of the coming registration on that date depends upon the adequacy of the preparation you will make. We rely upon you to do the things outlined in this series of memoranda containing the instructions of the provost marshal general. If you have any difficulties, communicate immediately with the governor's office for advice or further instruction.

"Preparedness for the anticipated registration is by far the most important work now confronting those connected with the administration of the draft and the necessity for


HENRY JOHNSON,
STATE TREASURER.
C. P. CARY,
SUPT. OF SCHOOLS
SPENCER HAVEN,
ATTORNEY GENERAL
STATE SCHOOL
AND
PULPIT
DEAN H. L. RUSSELL,
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
REV. C. B. MOULINIER,
MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY.
IN THE
WAR
PRES. C. R. VAN HISE,
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.
CARROLL G. PEARSE,
MILWAUKEE NORMAL.
REV. PAUL B. JENKINS,
OVERSEAS SERVICE.
REV. C. H. BEALE,
MILWAUKEE.
REV. GUSTAV STEARNS,
OVERSEAS SERVICE.

complete readiness at the earliest possible date cannot be overemphasized."

Preparation for this registration was being pushed when on August 15 word was received regarding a special registration on August 24. A special effort, in view of the short time allowed, was made to interest the newspapers of the state, and the response was generous. Many local boards upon their own initiative circulated handbills. On August 21 full preparation had been made, and at four o'clock on August 24, 3,250 men had registered. At 11 o'clock on the evening of August 25 the following telegram was sent to Provost Marshal General Crowder:

"Wisconsin adds to its honor roll today 4,381 registrants. These men will be classified and available for September calls."

The next day the local boards again took up the preparation for the registration of early September, and pushed the work with the usual vigor.

On September 6 the governor wired the provost marshal general as follows:

"The entire registration machinery of Wisconsin as usual volunteers enmasse its services without cost to the federal government for the registration of September 12."

This telegram called forth the following comment:

"We are sincerely appreciative of your patriotic cooperation to make every dollar do its utmost on the firing line. Your spirit is splendid! Congratulations!"

Again registration day passed without noteworthy incident. In spite of their huge task the local boards worked as a smoothly oiled machine and at midnight on September 12 the following telegram was on its way to Washington:

"Wisconsin gladly adds to its honor roll 308,861 registrants. Wisconsin eagerly awaits your instructions to proceed with the selective process. Wisconsin will be ready to furnish its quota for October."

During the war the registration boards handled a gross registration of 584,559. Taking into consideration that these

men had first to be registered, then classified, with the consideration of all the war activities before mentioned to be remembered, and then ordered into the service, the stupendous work of the boards will be partially recognized.

Provost Marshal General Crowder, upon many occasions, complimented Wisconsin. He, as he said in a telegram, came to expect the impossible of Wisconsin, and referred often to "the wonderful administration of the selective service law in Wisconsin."

In a letter dated November 20, 1917, he said:

"We have had constant occasion to place Wisconsin at or near the head of our lists in nearly every step that has been taken in the execution of the selective service law."

To Gov. Philipp he gave personal credit, a letter dated January 19, 1918, containing this sentence:

"I am sure that your own spirit in this work has been communicated to the members of local and district boards and to other persons in your state charged with the administration of the selective service law and that this is the secret of the splendid work that has been done in Wisconsin."

To the district boards he paid this high compliment:

"The rapid progress in the dispatch of cases by your district boards has given great satisfaction to this office and has enabled us to feel that a pace has been set by which we can justly estimate the progress of other boards. The exact and systematic methods which have been employed in your district boards are much appreciated. In this stage of our military operations, when so much depends upon inducting new men promptly into the army and allotting them to their appropriate places, every day's speed gained by the selective service boards in dispatching their work means a day gained in the operations of the army and a speedier termination of the war."

Wisconsin had established a central purchase of supplies, and from Washington came this comment on that undertaking:

"Efforts have been made to have the various states un-

dertake this work as it is impossible to control this question at this time from Washington. A memorandum showing 'How Wisconsin Does It' will be shortly issued."

The state headquarters of the draft administration were maintained naturally in the executive office, with the following staff:

Adjutant General—Orlando Holway, Brigadier General, W. N. G.

Draft Administrator—Edward E. A. Fitzpatrick, Major of Infantry, O. R. C.

Medical Aide to the Governor—Rock Sleyster, First Lieutenant, M. R. C.

John B. Sanborn, chairman central legal advisory committee.

M. F. Blumenfeld, in charge of supplies.

Myron T. MacLaren, assistant to draft administrator.

William Holway, disbursing clerk.

Franklin D. Blumenfeld, accountant.

In common with other soldiers-at-home, the draft administration members contributed their share towards Wisconsin's record in the war.

Provost General Marshal Crowder, on October 29, 1918, wired as follows:

"As I glance at my chart I see the advanced state of the work of physical examination in Wisconsin and I congratulate you upon the results, feeling sure that in the further examination of the 18 and 37-45 group you will find a way of repeating the enviable record you have made in classifying and examining the 19-20 and 32-36 group."

And on November 11, 1913, Gen. Crowder wired the following comment upon the whole administration of the draft in Wisconsin:

"I take this opportunity to convey my congratulations upon the vigorous and systematic manner in which the whole administration of the selective service system has been conducted in the state of Wisconsin."

CHAPTER SIX.

State Food Administration.

When, on June 12, 1917, President Wilson directed Herbert Hoover to begin the mobilization of the food economy forces of the United States, the value of that suggestion already become apparent to close students of the needs of the war.

To the ordinary citizen, patriotic as he or she might be, war meant armies and navies—fighting men who could win battles and force the enemy to its knees. Never before, in all the wars in which the United States had been engaged, had a government department been organized to regulate and direct the conservation of food. People knew that soldiers and sailors must have food, but to our mind the knapsack of the soldier and the chow table of the sailor always had been well provided. We sometimes had inquired into the quality of the food, but never the quantity. We had not learned that bread is as much part of the equipment of a victorious army as bullets. We had not sensed the world food situation, and we could not visualize the commissary necessary for millions of fighting men.

President Wilson took the first step and brought the situation home to our awakening realization in the following letter to Mr. Hoover:

"My Dear Mr. Hoover: It seems to me that the inauguration of that portion of the plan for food administration which contemplates a contemplation of the mobilization of the great voluntary forces of the country which are ready to work towards saving food and eliminating waste admits of no further delay.

"The approaching harvesting, the immediate necessity for wise use and saving, not only in food but in all other expenditures, the many undirected and overlapping efforts being made toward this end, all press for national direction and inspiration. While it would in many ways be desirable to wait complete legislation establishing the food administration, it appears to me that so far as voluntary effort can be assembled we should not wait any longer, and therefore I would be very glad if you would proceed in these directions at once.

"The women of the nation are already earnestly seeking to do their part in this our greatest struggle for the maintenance of our national ideals, and in no direction can they so greatly assist as by enlisting in the service of the food administration and cheerfully accepting its direction and advice. By so doing they will increase the surplus of foods available for our own army and for the export to the allies. To provide adequate supplies for the coming year is of absolutely vital importance to the conduct of the war, and without a conscientious elimination of waste and very strict economy in our food consumption we cannot hope to fulfill this primary duty.

"I trust, therefore, that the women of the country will not only respond to your appeal and accept the pledge to the food administration which you are proposing, but that all men also who are engaged in the personal distribution of foods will cooperate with the same earnestness and in the same spirit. I give you full authority to undertake any steps necessary for the proper organization and stimulation of their efforts. Cordially and sincerely yours, WOODROW WILSON."

Wisconsin citizens, particularly the women, had taken up food conservation through the State Council of Defense early in the war, and this state was ready to do its part as soon as Mr. Hoover gave the word. Mrs. H. H. Morgan, woman member of the council, had arranged for the distribution of food pledge cards and they were being signed generally. The production of food, however, had been given the most atten-

tion. Wisconsin became a part of the national food conservation movement in fact when Magnus Swenson, chairman of the state council, was appointed, late in August, 1917, to the position of Federal Food Administrator for the State of Wisconsin. Mr. Swenson's first message to the people of this state was published after his return from a conference in Washington, which was attended by representatives of twenty-one other states.

He said:

"I have just returned from Washington, where the representatives of twenty-two states were in conference with Mr. Hoover and his assistants, regarding the administration in the various states of the federal food law.

"Mr. Hoover has certainly a most remarkable personality —his whole manner is quiet and unassuming, but he has a most powerful influence on those with whom he comes in contact. One soon discovers that back of that quiet countenance lies a most determined and forceful mind, and after being with him but a short time one knows instinctively that he will carry through any plan regardless of opposition or difficulties. His knowledge of the food situation all over the world is simply amazing, and he arrives at his conclusions in a clear, concise and determined manner of a man who is accustomed to wield power and assume responsibility. He is exactly the type needed at Washington in the crisis now confronting our country, and we would be fortunate indeed if we had more men like him.

"He has surrounded himself with assistants from all over the country, who are giving their services free to the government, in the same way as the administrators for the different states.

"At this meeting only the general policies were formulated as it was thought best owing to the individual needs of the various states that each should work out its own problems with such advice and assistance as the central administration at Washington could render.

"The Federal Food Administration of the state is clothed

with all the power provided by the new food law, and is expected to assist the administration in enforcing this law within the state. In doing so, however, it was the wish of Mr. Hoover that we should appeal to the patriotic cooperation of those engaged in the distribution of food supplies, to try and stabilize rather than disturb conditions. On the other hand, we were instructed to spare no one who for personal gain would hoard food or speculate in food stuffs, or exploit the people in this time of war, when we should all be united for the purpose of helping the country. In such cases we are told to use all the drastic powers that were conferred upon us by the food administration, in conformity with the food law. Where certain dealers charge exhorbitant prices they will be placed under a federal license which may be taken from them upon evidence of unfair dealing. No leniency will be shown towards food speculators. They will be compelled to sell at a reasonable profit or the government is prepared to take over all foods which are stored to force an increase in price or for purposes of speculation. Aside from this, such conduct is liable to punishment, by fine, imprisonment, or both.

"One of the most valuable suggestions made at the conference was that the different state food administrators should keep each other advised as to the lack or excess of certain food stuffs so that our public markets could be supplied direct and give the poorer people a chance to buy the needed food at the lowest possible price. As an example of this, Louisiana has a large surplus of plantation sugar, which is all sold to the sugar trust. This can be obtained direct from the planter at a much lower price than the refined sugar and is as good or better for many household purposes.

"In so far as possible the food administrators of the various states will work through their respective state councils of defense. In this way the different phases of defense work will be kept coordinated, and overlapping and duplication of efforts avoided. The Wisconsin state council of defense, at its meeting on August 28, tendered to the federal food adminis-

trator for Wisconsin the entire resources of the state council of defense and through it those of the seventy-one county councils of defense."

Following is the personnel of the state food administration during the war:

Magnus Swenson, Federal Food Administrator, Madison.

A. H. Melville, Executive Secretary, Madison.

Enforcement Division—Charles H. Tenney, Chief, Madison; Charles N. Brown, Madison; E. J. B. Schubring, Madison.

Cooperation with County Food Administrators' Division —Ritchie D. Lewis, Madison; Frank Jenks, Madison.

Sugar Division for State—Wm. J. Teckemeyer, Madison; F. E. Caughey, Madison; Julius Klueter, Madison; G. P. Nourse, Madison; G. P. Irwin, Extension Division, Madison.

Sugar Division for Milwaukee County—Francis J. Rickert, Milwaukee—E. O. Hoffmann, Milwaukee; W. H. Hoffmann, Milwaukee; F. E. Dewey, Milwaukee; Oscar Host, Milwaukee.

Flour and Feed Division—H. M. Hansen, Madison; S. L. Foote, Madison.

Licensing Division—Charles N. Brown, Madison.

Dairy and Poultry Division—W. W. Power, Chicago, Ill.; J. L. Sammis, University of Wisconsin, Madison; C. E. Lee, Dairy and Food Commission, Madison.

Home Economics—Miss Abby L. Marlatt, Director, University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Library and Graphic Exhibits Division—C. B. Lester, Director, Reference Library, Madison.

Mill Inspection—M. G. Udey, Columbus, Wisconsin.

Inspector Retailors and Wholesalers—F. C. Kuebler, Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

Educational Division—A. H. Melville, Director, Madison; Dorothy Hart, Ass't. Director, Madison.

Bakery Division—S. W. Tredway; Joseph Poehlman, Milwaukee.

State Retail Representative—Carl Herzfeld, Milwaukee; M. Slattery, Milwaukee.

State Hotel Representative—Harry S. Hadfield, Milwaukee.

Threshing Division—L. L. Lunenschloss, Madison; E. E. Parkinson, Madison; R. G. Nuss, Madison.

Medical Advisor—Dr. J. S. Evans, Madison.

Accounting Division—George M. Fuller, Madison; F. H. Elwell, Madison.

The following served as food administrators:

Adams, G. W. Bingham, Friendship.

Ashland, Walter S. Cate, Ashland.

Barron, John L. Dahl, Rice Lake.

Bayfield, John J. Fisher, Bayfield.

Brown, Frank H. Smith, Green Bay.

Buffalo, Val Thoeny, Fountain City.

Burnett, Robert C. Anderson, Siren; F. R. Huth, Grantsburg.

Calumet, Peter Iversen, New Holstein.

Chippewa, J. A. Brooks, Chippewa Falls.

Clark, J. E. Ketel, Neillsville.

Columbia, J. Russell Wheeler, Columbus; George Bunsa, Columbus.

Crawford, A. M. Laird, Prairie du Chien.

Dane, C. B. Chapman, Madison.

Dodge, A. A. Washburn, Horicon; H. A. Bird, Beaver Dam; J. W. Deniger, Beaver Dam.

Door, Robert B. Cornish, Sturgeon Bay; H. A. Wagener, Sturgeon Bay.

Douglas, F. B. Jerrard, Superior.

Dunn, S. W. Jackson, Menomonie; Alfred Thomas, Menomonie.

Eau Claire, John G. Owen, Eau Claire; D. R. Moon, Eau Claire.

Florence, Oscar Soderburg, Florence.

Fond du Lac, J. C. Harcum, Fond du Lac; L. B. Cummings, Fond du Lac; W. P. Leek, Fond du Lac.

Forest, Martin Georgeson, Crandon; H. P. Keith, Crandon.

Grant, Len Stauffacher, Fennimore.

Green, H. W. Johonnott, Monroe; F. W. Wettengel, Monroe.

Green Lake, D. C. Williams, Green Lake.

Iowa, John M. Reese, Dodgeville.

Iron, P. J. Lanzer, Hurley.

Jackson, H. H. Ormsby, Black River Falls; Freeman B. Dell, Black River Falls.

Jefferson, Fred Prentiss, Watertown.

Juneau, Clinton Price, Mauston; R. D. Chamberlain, Mauston.

Kenosha, H. L. Bullamore, Kenosha.

Kewaunee, James H. McGowan, Algoma.

La Crosse, G. Van Steenwyk, La Crosse.

La Fayette, John P. Sheldon, Darlington.

Langlade, Chas. Metcalf, Antigo; M. T. Canfield, Antigo; David Stewart, Antigo; Mose A. Jansen, Antigo.

Lincoln, Fred Rossman, Merrill; Fred Heinemann, Merrill.

Manitowoc, Henry Mulholland, Manitowoc.

Marathon, O. P. Babbitt, Wausau; Dr. G. G. Anderson, Wausau; W. R. Chellis, Wausau.

Marinette, C. R. Johnston, Marinette; Dan Madagin, Marinette.

Marquette, C. H. Butler, Montello; John Conant, Westfield; F. L. French, Montello.

Milwaukee, A. T. Van Scoy, Milwaukee.

Monroe, Myron Bracket, Sparta.

Oconto, Harry Serier, Suring.

Oneida, D. F. Recker, Rhinelander.

Outagamie, C. A. Pardee, Appleton; Theodore Sanders, Appleton.

Ozaukee, W. H. Ramsey, Port Washington.

Pepin, George Kees, Durand.

Pierce, W. G. Haddow, Ellsworth.

Polk, E. A. Palmer, St. Croix Falls.

Portage, J. M. Pfiffner, Stevens Point.

Price, F. H. Sargent, Phillips.

Racine, W. T. Harvey, Racine.

Richland, W. E. Gillingham, Richland Center.

Rock, Fred L. Clemons, Janesville; W. M. Van Lone, Beloit.

Rusk, Glenn H. Williams, Ladysmith.

St. Croix, Swenum Swenumson, Baldwin.

Sauk, H. H. Thomas, Baraboo; H. L. Halsted, Baraboo.

Sawyer, Lee Swift, Hayward; C. D. Benack, Hayward; H. Sabin, Hayward.

Shawano, D. W. Van Doren, Birnamwood; H. B. Richmond, Shawano.

Sheboygan, Emil Clarenbach, Sheboygan.

Taylor, P. Landon, Medford; A. E. Whitney, Medford.

Trempealeau, Frank George, Whitehall.

Vernon, C. J. Smith, Viroqua; Gus Morterud, Westby.

Vilas, Amos Radcliffe, Eagle River.

Walworth, L. L. Oldham, Elkhorn.

Washburn, S. H. Williams, Earl; A. J. Donnelly, Shell Lake.

Washington, Henry Rolfs, Sr., West Bend.

Waupaca, Llewellyn Cole, Clintonville.

Waukesha, Hawley Wilbur, Waukesha; Roy T. Benjamin, Waukesha.

Waushara, John W. Brann, Wautoma; J. M. Timble, Wautoma.

Winnebago, Geo. A. Buckstaff, Oshkosh.

Wood, E. C. Pors, Marshfield.

The county food administrators' staff was as follows:

Miss Louise C. Bolton, Racine; Miss E. J. Campbell, Milwaukee; Mrs. Margaret Cavanaugh, La Crosse; Miss Jennie Doerschlag, Baraboo; Joseph Duxbury, Marinette; Miss Frances Galvin, Mauston; Miss Hazel Gakey, Janesville; Miss Mary Hollmann, Appleton; Miss Mary L. Horan, Eau Claire; Miss Nina A. Karlsbroten, La Crosse; Miss Helena Marka-

toris, Green Bay; Miss Anna McDonald, Elkhorn; Miss Gretchen Mehlmann, Oshkosh; Miss Edith Sandstrom, Hayward; Miss Ruth Sims, Dodgeville; Mrs. Sara O. Laird, Prairie du Chien; Mrs. Jessie F. Richmond, Shawano; Nels Swenumson, Baldwin; Elizabeth Deffner, Milwaukee.

The campaign for the signatures to the Hoover pledge card which had been conducted by the women's committee under the auspices of the state council of defense came to an end on September 5, 1917. Since the inauguration of the campaign Congress had passed the food conservation bill, and Food Administrator Swenson announced a second campaign under his direction.

One of the first acts of the Wisconsin Food administration, in fact, one which placed it early in the lead of the other states, was the establishing of the meatless and wheatless days, which made the state famous for its observance of food saving rules.

This idea had been suggested at the first conference in Washington, but many of the administrators were sceptical as to its practicability. The National Hotel association had agreed to support the food conservation campaign, and in Wisconsin Mr. Swenson had been offered the same cooperation.

Firmly believing in this plan and in the cooperation of the people of the state, Mr. Swenson issued the following proclamation on Friday, September 14:

"PROCLAMATION TO CITIZENS OF WISCONSIN:

"Pursuant to the authority vested in him by the President of the United States, Herbert Hoover, National Food Administrator, has urged as a patriotic duty one meatless day and one wheatless day in each week as a means of conserving the food supply.

"Owing to the very great shortage of wheat and meat, and the urgent necessity of conserving the present food supply and of creating a reserve supply for future needs, the people of this Nation have been asked to make personal sac-

rifices. It is through their cooperation alone that the food administration can be successfully carried out.

"Therefore, acting under the direction of Food Administrator Herbert Hoover, I, Magnus Swenson, Food Administrator for Wisconsin, hereby call upon and urgently request the citizens of this state to set aside Tuesday, September 18, 1917, and each Tuesday thereafter during the period of the war as a meatless day. I ask that all hotels, restaurants and other eating places serve meatless meals upon that day and that this practice be followed in the homes of all patriotic citizens.

"In order, further, that Wisconsin may do its share in the conservation of food I ask that Wednesday, September 19, 1917, and each Wednesday thereafter during the period of the war be set aside as a wheatless day. I ask the people of Wisconsin to abstain from the use of bread and pastries made from wheat upon that day to the end that the wheat supply of the United States may be increased for the time when greater calls will be made upon it."

The response to this proclamation was surprising, even to the most optimistic. Issued on Friday, the following Tuesday and Wednesday it was obeyed to the letter by many hotels and restaurants and private homes. In the cases of many eating places supplies had been purchased and to avoid waste these were allowed to establish the days the following week.

One week later found Wisconsin leading the nation in the conservation of the two articles of food most vital to the winning of the war. Hotels and restaurants provided menus on Tuesday containing no mention of meat. It was to the credit of the hotel men that they entered into the spirit of the undertaking and greatly assisted in the enforcing of the rule. On meatless days, under the heading of "roasts" were printed the words "Meatless Tuesday," and under the heading of entrements was printed an American flag. On wheatless Wednesday patrons suddenly found substitutes for white bread which they had not known but which were palatable. The hotels and larger restaurants went to great expense to

reorganize their kitchens and chefs were set at work inventing new breads.

Many amusing incidents enlivened the meatless and wheatless days, all proving the patriotism of the people. Transients afforded most of them, for Wisconsin residents knew that there was no use in ordering meat or wheat, and, as a matter of fact, gladly accepted this small way in which to help win the war.

"Give me some shredded wheat," said a patron of the restaurant.

"No wheat today," replied the waitress.

"What's the matter with this state," asked the man. "I asked for meat yesterday in Milwaukee and could not get it."

"That was meatless Tuesday," was the reply, "and this is wheatless Wednesday. We've got to win the war."

"By George, that's so," replied the man. "Give me a cheese sandwich, and, say, put it on rye bread."

Wisconsin store windows, under the direction of the food administration, now began to teach conservation by displays. The foods displayed were wheat, beef, pork, dairy products and sugar.

To aid in the observance of the meatless and wheatless days the state food administration prepared and distributed all over the state a calendar containing six pages, which urged this reason for meatless day:

LET US REMEMBER

That every flag that flies opposite the German one is by proxy the American flag, and that the armies fighting in our defense under these flags cannot be maintained through this winter unless there is food enough for them and for their women and children at home. There can only be food enough if America provides it. And America can only provide it by the personal service and patriotic cooperation of all of us. Wisconsin must do her part. To save meat we must use more poultry, rabbits and especially fish

and sea food in place of beef, mutton and pork. Observe meatless days every Tuesday. On other days do not use either beef, mutton or pork more than once daily. Use all left over meat, cold or in made dishes. Use soups more freely. Use beans. They have nearly the same food value as meat.

This argument was made for wheatless Wednesday:

LET US REMEMBER

That the men of the allied nations are fighting. They are not on the farms. The production of food by the countries that are fighting with us in the war has, therefore, been greatly reduced. Even before the war it was much less than the amount consumed. The difference came from America and few other countries. Now this difference is greater than ever and at the same time but little food can be brought in from the outside world except from America. We must increase our normal export surplus of 88,000,000 bushels of wheat to 220,000,000 bushels, and Wisconsin must do her part. It can be done in but one way —by economizing and substituting. The whole problem can be met if we will substitute one pound of corn or other cereal flour for one pound of wheat flour weekly per person. Observe wheatless day on Wednesday and use substitutes on other days as far as possible.

The state food administration did not stop with wheat and meat. The value of dairy products and the great need of the armies was recognized, and Wisconsin, as a dairy state, took an early step towards this kind of saving. The food administration, in the same booklet, made this argument, which was readily accepted by the people of the state:

LET US REMEMBER

That our allies in the great world war depend upon America for food as they have never depended before, and they ask us for it with a right which they

have never had before. Today they are our companions in a great war for democracy and liberty. They are doing the fighting, the suffering and dying in our war, and will be carrying this burden for months. The decreasing herds and the lack of fodder means a steady falling off in the dairy products of our allies. We must increase our exports. Dairy butter has food values vital to little children. Therefore, use it on the table as usual, especially for little children. But use it as little as possible in cooking, and reduce the use of fried foods to reduce the consumption of lards and other fats. Use vegetable oil, as olive and cotton seed oil. Save daily one-third of an ounce of animal fat. Waste no soap. It contains fat and glycerine necessary for explosives. We must do our part at home in Wisconsin while our soldiers are fighting at the front.

This was in September, 1917, more than a year before the end of the war, and at a time when other states were just awakening to the need of the conservation of food. Wisconsin already was on the firing line.

The spirited address by Alexander Thompson of Washington, representing Herbert Hoover, before the conference of county councils of defense early in October, 1917, aroused the people of the state to a realization of the need of saving and the small efforts they had already made, and the meatless and wheatless days became general.

"I have been attending your meetings," he said, "and I am impressed with the work you are doing in this state. You must be inspired by leaders who are giving no thought to themselves but are unselfishly giving their time to this work. You must be inspired, yourselves, to have come, so many of you, from long distances to make up this body. I can say that it is one of the greatest, perhaps the greatest meeting of its kind that I have attended.

"There are those who say 'I have always had bread, and

I will continue to have it.' There are others who say, with a shrug of their shoulders, 'I have always had meat, and I will continue to have it.' They say 'Who is this Hoover, anyway?'

"I say to you that we must draw a line at this critical time. On one side will be those people, like yourselves, who are willing to sacrifice some of their meat and some of their wheat, and whose hearts burn with the fire of patriotism, born of the need of their country.

"On the other side of this line will be those who do not understand and those who selfishly refuse to respond to their country's call, and their names will be anathema."

This was the spirit in which Wisconsin entered into the Housewife Food Pledge Campaign, which was inaugurated October 28, with C. F. Coykendale, field representative for the food administration, coming here from Washington to handle the details under Mr. Swenson.

Five weeks after Wisconsin adopted the meatless and wheatless days, and when in this state the idea was a complete success, this announcement was made by Tracy C. Drake, chairman of the hotel and restaurant division of District No. 5, federal food administration:

"Orders have just been issued from Washington at once to establish and announce a wheatless and a meatless day each week, in every state in the Union. Therefore, Wednesday of each week, beginning October 24, will be designated as a wheatless day, and Tuesday of each week, beginning October 30, as a meatless day in all the hotels and restaurants, as well as in the homes. Your immediate cooperation in this movement, therefore, is absolutely essential, and you will please arrange your menus accordingly."

With the other states now taking the first step, Wisconsin had had the advantage of five weeks of education, and was showing the way for the whole nation. It was an undertaking of some magnitude to bring home to the people the necessity and advantage of these meatless and wheatless days.

Once the argument had been driven home, it was readily accepted.

The wholesalers of Wisconsin were anxious and willing to comply with the government's request for cooperation and faithful observance of the margin of profit indicated in the government regulations. That spirit of loyalty was expressed at a meeting in Milwaukee on November 1, which was addressed by A. T. Van Scoy, food administrator for Milwaukee county, and A. H. Melville.

The students of the University of Wisconsin and the other colleges were given an opportunity to assist the food administration. The Wisconsin committee prepared a special pledge card which was circulated and signed by students without exceptions. A copy of that card follows:

"I promise as a voluntary member of the food administration to keep the meatless Tuesday and wheatless Wednesday pledge, and in addition I promise:

"1. To have at least 7 wheatless meals a week.

"2. To have at least seven meatless meals a week.

"3. To use at least one less pat of butter a day.

"4. To omit between meals ice cream, candy and other luxuries.

"5. To cut the use of candy at least one-third."

With the food situation in the United States growing even more serious, the state administration began at this time to consider the problem of the regulation of the retail stores. Food Administrator Swenson had returned from Washington, and, at a meeting of the state council of defense had made the following statement, as the impressions he had gained there:

"The European powers are depending upon the United States for money, supplies and food.

"The wheat situation is such that this country will probably run out of wheat by next June, unless we immediately begin to conserve wheat to an extent that we have not yet begun to do.

"Every possible means of conserving wheat, sugar and

fats must be taken if the United States is to do her full share in aiding the allies."

With the state council cooperating, the state food administration began the study of further saving rules. Wisconsin had made a start, but there was more work to do.

The reports of the housewife food pledge campaign were being made. Green Lake county led the state, with 100 per cent of its homes pledged to save food. Milwaukee county reported that eighty per cent of the large population of that city had signed the cards. Other counties which were leading at this time were Ashland, with 65 per cent; Columbia, with 51 per cent; Dane, with 87 per cent; Eau Claire, with 67 per cent; Grant, with 51 per cent; Juneau, with 61 per cent; Monroe, with 52 per cent; Pepin, with 53 per cent; Price, with 66 per cent; Rock, with 55 per cent; Trempealeau, with 85 per cent.

A total of 247,814 housewives had signed the cards, or 44 per cent of the total in the state.

The state food administration stopped combination sales by retail dealers in food commodities, on the ground that such purchases were wasteful.

On December 3, 1917, Wisconsin received the following acknowledgment of its work from Herbert Hoover, in a letter to Mr. Swenson:

"Now that the recent family enrollment campaign is practically completed with a result far exceeding my expectations, I wish to extend to you and through you to the many workers in your state my personal appreciation of the spirit with which the campaign has been waged.

"The work already done so successfully should be an inspiration for the further spreading of the gospel of food conservation and I trust that—through you—the people of your state will be brought to a more complete realization of the necessity of conservation even to the extent of personal sacrifice.

"With renewed thanks for the work which you and your loyal assistants performed in the recent campaign and with

hopes that this work will be continued for the duration of the war with even increasing efficiency and enthusiasm, I am, yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER."

Hotels in Wisconsin had saved, during the months of October and November, 1917, 286,300 pounds of meat, 125,200 pounds of wheat and 93,100 pounds of sugar as a result of their observance of meatless and wheatless days. Of the 700 hotels all but 149 had been able to send in detailed reports. Sixty of these reported large savings, but their figures could not be added to the total.

Eighty-seven hotels reporting on meat saving showed an average economy per month of 409 pounds. The average monthly saving in wheat was 176 pounds, and in sugar 133 pounds.

On a basis of a monthly saving the reports showed 143,150 pounds of meat, 61,600 pounds of wheat and 46,550 pounds of sugar.

That the charitable institutions of the state, under the supervision of the State Board of Control, were living up to the spirit of the food conservation regulations was shown by replies to letters sent out by the state food administration.

All of the forty-eight institutions were reducing waste to a minimum, and nearly all observing the meatless and wheatless days. In seven institutions in Milwaukee county 2,740 pounds of meat were being saved weekly, without inconvenience to the inmates, and the economy in sugar amounted to 665 pounds per week. The pupils of the Wisconsin School for the Blind, at Janesville, at their own initiative, were saving one-third of their former consumption of wheat and sugar. This institution was an inspiration for the rest of the state in all the war activities.

During the month of February, 1918, sixty-five Wisconsin towns and cities heard lectures by a flying squadron brought here by the state administration. The tours were ar-

ranged and directed by Robert Duncan, chairman of the speakers' bureau of the state council of defense.

The organization of an army known as Potato Patriots was made at this time by Miss Abby L. Marlatt, Wisconsin director of home economics for the federal government. Wisconsin had a large crop of potatoes, and in her appeal to the citizens Miss Marlatt said:

"Just say it to yourself, that one bushel of potatoes equals thirty-two loaves of bread in food value, and that every potato that I eat releases a slice of bread for the boys in France. We cannot ship potatoes in quantity. But we can ship wheat to France, and it is in France that our boys are today. Let us eat our potatoes at home and ship our wheat to them abroad. In other words, let us be Potato Patriots."

To supplement this appeal, the state food administration published a picture of a potato, bearing this inscription:

Everybody
At home
The U. S. A.
Please remember
Our food is as essential
To win battles
As bullets.
Try to do your bit.
Ours will be done.
Eat potatoes.
Save wheat for us.
Your Soldiers.

Under this postcard was printed:

"If you received such a letter as this from one of the boys in France—one of your boys—would you be inclined to do what it asks? If it tells you that the boys—American, French, British, Italian—need wheat and more wheat in order to win your battles, would you be willing to do your part to save wheat? Wouldn't you?

"They say that the German prisoners are astounded when they find that the soldiers of the allies have white bread.

Well, just that difference between the white bread of the allies and the black bread—or no bread—of the Germans is what will win the war.

"And the white bread that our soldiers eat must come out of what you save. In Wisconsin potatoes are going to waste, millions of bushels of them.

"Why not write back to the boys and say:

" 'We're eating potatoes. We're sending the wheat to you.' "

Sectional meetings of agricultural committees of county councils of defense, agricultural agents and emergency food agents were held in the state for the purpose of discussing crop problems. J. Russell Wheeler presided at a meeting at the College of Agriculture, and G. A. Buckstaff had charge of similar gatherings at Appleton and at Eau Claire.

A campaign to increase the sugar beet acreage was launched at the statewide conference of state councils of defense, which was attended by county food administrators of fifty-nine counties. A circular explaining the sugar beet industry and market was prepared, and thirty thousand copies were sent out to farmers in sugar beet raising counties. In order to encourage the raising of sugar beets arrangements were made with the refineries whereby farmers who raised beets could exchange them for sugar.

The acreage allotment in this campaign was fixed as follows:

Barron, 600; Brown, 1800; Calumet, 4690; Chippewa 695; Clark, 200; Columbia, 150; Crawford, 200; Dane, 1600; Dodge, 900; Door, 165; Dunn, 340; Eau Claire, 300; Fond du Lac, 1370; Green Lake, 150; Jackson, 100; Jefferson, 500; Juneau, 150; Kenosha, 750; Kewaunee, 100; La Crosse, 220; Manitowoc, 450; Marinette, 490; Milwaukee, 1500; Monroe, 200; Oconto, 770; Outagamie, 1100; Ozaukee, 350; Pepin, 100; Pierce, 400; Polk, 170; Racine, 200; Rock, 1950; Rusk, 200; St. Croix, 600; Sauk, 225; Shawano, 100; Sheboygan, 560; Trempealeau, 340; Vernon, 200; Walworth, 200; Washington, 600; Waukesha, 1400; Waupaca, 400; Winnebago, 1200.

The state food administration at this time issued a schedule for meatless and wheatless meals which was designed to increase the savings, which was:

Sunday—Breakfast meatless, supper wheatless.

Monday—All meals wheatless, breakfast meatless.

Tuesday—All meals meatless, supper wheatless.

Wednesday—All meals wheatless, breakfast meatless.

Thursday—Breakfast meatless, supper wheatless.

Friday—Breakfast meatless, supper wheatless.

Saturday—All meals porkless, breakfast meatless, supper wheatless.

This regulation was accepted as readily by the people as had been the first meatless and wheatless days. The hotels and restaurants, in spite of some complaints at first, religiously followed the schedule, and before long their patrons were endorsing their patriotic stand. Before the war ended Wisconsin people had forgotten "white bread." Sugar bowls had disappeared, and hotel guests became used to "not more than one pat of butter."

Food Administrator Swenson, in announcing the further reduction in allowances of wheat, meat and sugar, issued the following appeal:

"As food administrator for Wisconsin I appeal to you to help make a record for compliance with the federal food law. The hoarding of flour, sugar and other necessities must stop in Wisconsin. Our state can lead all others in establishing a 100 per cent record. This practice, through thoughtlessness or ignorance of the law in most cases, is prevalent throughout the nation. We insist that Wisconsin shall be one state where it is absolutely abolished.

"If hoarding is abolished all over the nation it means:

"1. We shall have abundant food in our stores for every need of the people at home.

"2. We shall have food in abundance for our soldiers at the front.

"3. We shall have food to spare for our Allies.

"Without these conditions we cannot win the war.

"We have no control over other states, but we can insist that our own state does its part. I ask, therefore, the following as the first steps in this campaign:

"County federal food administrators should at once obtain an inventory of sales of sugar and flour for January, 1918.

"From these lists county federal food administrators will secure the return to stores, where credit will be given, of all supplies in excess of needs for thirty days.

"All citizens will be asked to examine their supply and determine their reasonable needs for the next thirty days. Then, as a patriotic duty, they will return the surplus.

"I wish to be able to report to Washington at an early date, and before any other state, that we are on a thirty day war basis, without a single prosecution under the law. The penalty is severe—$5,000 fine and two years in prison. I have faith that the people of Wisconsin will do as loyal citizens what the law forces the disloyal to do.

"Begin in your own home. Then insist that your neighborhood, your city, your county and your state establish the record we shall all be striving for.

" We are not fighting at the front. Let us do our part at home."

These regulations continued in force until early in April, when they were withdrawn except for meatless Tuesday. The consumption of meat on all other days but Tuesday was allowed.

Wisconsin, however, continued to go without wheat products until the end of the war.

On March 30, 1918, the following bulletin was issued:

"All meatless days and wheatless days are hereby suspended by order of the food administration until May 1. This ruling is due to the fact that there is an unusual run of hogs in the market and limited storage capacity in packers' cellars and also a shortage of cars and a shortage of overseas transportation.

"We urge people to eat more potatoes, milk and meat, of

which there are now bountiful supplies, and conserve all breadstuffs possible.

"There is no change in the ruling to the effect that all consumers must purchase wheat flour and substitutes on the fifty-fifty basis.

"After April 1 housewives and households should not purchase and consume to exceed one and one-half pounds of flour per person per week, or six pounds of flour per person per month.

"Five hundred leading hotel men from all parts of the United States pledged themselves on March 30 to abolish absolutely the use of wheat products in their hotels until the next harvest, in order that through their example an adequate shipment of wheat to the allies may be made. We ask all hotels, restaurants and eating houses to cooperate in this agreement.

"All bakers are hereby notified that rye flour cannot be used as a substitute for wheat flour after April 1.

"Beginning with April 14 all bakers must use 25 per cent of substitutes in their bread.

"The use of sugar on bread and rolls is forbidden. It may be used in crackers and other pastry products."

County food administrators now found that the task which they had undertaken was a hard one. Many of them were obliged to abandon their private business, and all worked without compensation. The people responded to their appeals, however. Hotels set a good example, and this spirit of saving made its way into the homes. Housewives invented "wheatless cake" which tasted as good as the dainties of "before the war." Some households were proud of the fact that they had gone weeks without tasting a single bite of a food containing wheat.

The bakers of the state had responded to the appeal of the food administration, and at their request a meeting was called in Milwaukee. They wished to submit for approval a plan for making a uniform war bread in the state. The difficulty as presented was in making a bread which contained

large admixtures of other than wheat flour. To meet this situation the bakers proposed to appoint a committee in each county upon which technical experts able to instruct bakers in the use of wheat substitutes would be placed. These committees, which were later appointed, took the added responsibility of working with the county food administrators in the enforcement of food regulations.

Miss Marlatt's appeal for the use of the potato to save wheat had attracted the attention of people all over the state, and already much had been accomplished. On April 4, 1918, a potato conference was held in Madison, attended by potato growers and shippers, representatives of the food administration and others. A committee was appointed to take charge of a "potato drive," consisting of Senator George B. Skogmo, River Falls, chairman; Miss A. L. Marlatt, Madison; C. P. Norgord, Madison; J. A. Jardine, Waupaca; George Barnhardt, Wautoma; G. B. Cummings, Eau Claire.

Dean Eugene Davenport, of the University of Illinois, in addressing the conference, brought home the gravity of the situation when he said that the wheat situation was far more serious than had appeared in print.

"If we don't wriggle through the next few weeks," he said, "we never will. The question is one of food; in fact, we can say it is one of wheat. We must ship more wheat to the Allies. There is no other way to win the war.

"If we lose this war it will be the fault of the civilian population of the Mississippi valley. None with a knowledge of the true situation now is sure of victory. Germany, fully organized, with forty years of preparation, is fighting a democracy, slow to start and hard to keep going. We know that food will win the war—but whose food?"

As the first steps the extension division of the University was induced to prepare moving picture slides urging an increased consumption of potatoes, which were shown throughout the state. Food administrators in other states and chambers of commerce in large cities were reached by telephone and telegraph and asked to cooperate in the movement.

The problem was presented to a conference of bakers in Milwaukee with the idea of effecting a larger use of potatoes in the use of bread. Potato bread, long before the war ended, came to be a well liked article of food in Wisconsin.

Hotels were urged to serve potatoes free and charge for bread. The cooperation of the Four Minute Men was secured, through a wire to Herbert Hoover. April 14 was set aside as "Potato Sunday," and ministers of the state were urged to preach on that day sermons on the subject, and generally responded.

C. P. Cary, state superintendent of schools, sent a letter to all of the public schools, asking that the children be told of the situation so that the message could be carried into every home. H. E. Holmes, representing the growers, and J. E. Jardine, representing the shippers, took charge of a statewide publicity campaign.

As a further step to aid Wisconsin in contributing to the wheat supply for overseas, the state food administration sought the smaller supplies in the state. The following appeal was issued.

"Farmers of Wisconsin! Throw your wheat reserve into the fight against the Hun!

"The Federal Food Administration for Wisconsin calls upon all farmers who have reserves of wheat to carry it at once to mills and elevators.

"The success of the battles raging in Picardy and Flanders depends upon the wheat shipments of America to our soldiers and allies. They must have wheat, and have it now."

The state food administration had proceeded, thus far, by appealing to the patriotism of the people, and no prosecutions had been made under the stringent federal food law. It was found necessary, however, to make an example of those who persisted in violating the law, and the first instance of this was when the following sign was placed upon two store fronts:

"This store closed until April 22 for violating the rules of the U. S. Food Administration."

Until the end of the war it was necessary to enforce the law in isolated cases, more particularly during the closing months when food was a vital factor. That part of the record of the administration of the food problem in this state, is small. Ignorance of the law, in many cases, was the cause.

A conference of all the county food administrators of the state was called for May 8 and 9, 1918, at which the whole problem of the food situation in the state was taken up and plans were made for an even greater control of food supplies.

J. W. Hallowell was sent here from Washington by Herbert Hoover with a message for Wisconsin. It was:

"Give them a message of both gratitude and encouragement. Gratitude for the disinterested work which the state food administration under Mr. Swenson has done. Encouragement because the situation has so changed in the last three months, because of the splendid records of states like Wisconsin, that the National Food Administration feels justified in saying that it can at least see daylight."

During the four sessions of the conference, the problems before the delegates were thoroughly discussed. The members were welcomed by Gov. Philipp. President Van Hise of the University spoke on the "Food Crisis," and was prepared to make an interesting address because of his experience here and abroad in the interest of the food administration. Francis Rickert, secretary of the State Wholesalers' association, discussed methods of cooperation. The plans of the sugar distributing committee were discussed by W. H. Hoffman of Milwaukee, chairman of that committee. W. W. Powers spoke on the egg, poultry and cheese situation.

The principal address of the conference was made by Chief Justice J. B. Winslow of the Supreme Court, at an evening meeting to which the public was invited.

Following Mr. Hallowell's address at the opening session of the second day, S. W. Treadway of the State Bakers' conservation bureau described the work the bakers were doing to conserve wheat, George J. Weigle, state dairy and food commissioner, spoke on the inspection of bakeries and stores,

and "What We Expect of the Hotels and Restaurants in the Use of Substitutes" was the subject of a talk by Dr. C. A. Harper of the state board of health. The work of women was discussed by Miss A. L. Marlatt, and A. H. Melville spoke on the general work and plans of the state food administration.

Another duty was given the county food administrators when, in an effort to save wheat, a grain threshing division was established in Washington. It was estimated that from one to ten per cent of the wheat crop had been annually wasted because of careless operation and inefficiency in threshing. In Wisconsin committees composed of the county food administrator, the county agricultural agent and a thresherman representing the county council of defense were formed wherever the county had an acreage to require the operation of five or more threshing outfits. The cooperation of farmers was sought. Machines were inspected and arrangements were made whereby farmers secured the use of machines in time to save their whole crop.

The state food administration began the collection of wheat flour for immediate transmission to cantonments and to ports for overseas shipment. Two carloads of flour were sent in one day to the Great Lakes Naval Training station, to be baked into bread for the 20,000 jackies in training there.

Further penalties became necessary at this time in the administration of the food laws. In announcing the fact that several citizens and firms had been penalized, the following statement was made:

"When the question of food for the world is as grave as it is today, the Wisconsin Food Administration deems it vital that each person and firm should follow its food regulations. After studying the food supply, the condition of the crops, the food administration formulates plans whereby all the peoples may be most adequately fed.

"These plans fail unless everyone helps to carry them out, and so the food administration has found it necessary to punish all violations of them.

"But, before imposing penalties upon violators, it always

considers the intent; in some cases, ignorance of recent rulings or unavoidable delay in carrying them out renders the food administration lenient. No mercy, however, is shown to cases of deliberate violation of the regulations."

A grower was fined $100 for advertising wheat flour for sale. A manufacturing concern was closed for an indefinite period. A grocer was twice penalized, first for violating the sugar regulation in failing to take the necessary certificates from consumers to whom he sold large quantities of sugar, and then because he had failed to file with the county food administrator the prices he was receiving for substitutes for flour, the names of the firms from whom he purchased them and the prices he paid for them. Another man paid $50 for hoarding flour. Carelessness in making reports brought fines to several.

A milling company was found guilty of excess profits in retail sales and a few individuals were fined for raising their sugar certificates, much in the matter that a check is raised. Selling flour without substitutes and violations of the meat regulations caused penalties. Mills were penalized for grinding too much flour for customers, also. Two grocers were fined small amounts because they had kept their records on slips of paper instead of using a regular book, a few restaurants came in for penalties and a pop manufacturer paid a fine of $10 for using too much sugar.

These violations, however, proved to be the exception to the rule in Wisconsin. No state in the Union lived up to the regulations of the food administration with better spirit.

The sugar ration in Wisconsin was reduced in June, 1918, to purchases of two pounds to city customers and five pounds to rural customers. No householder was permitted to buy more than twenty-five pounds for canning purposes except from a special permit issued by the local food administrator. Each retailer was required to keep a sugar book, and a violation meant that their sugar supply would be cut off.

Wisconsin people were asked to "live off their garden,"

in order that canned goods might be saved for the armies, and the following bulletin was issued to again urge the necessity of saving wheat:

"With the approach of a bountiful harvest it would seem that we could once more see and actually eat wheat bread, but the undeniable need for a wheat reserve will oblige us to continue the minimum consumption of wheat. It will require unceasing ingenuity on the part of the cook to concoct wheatless puddings and biscuits, but even the gourmand would prefer a plain diet this year to going hungry next year as a result of eating all of his cake now."

Regulations of eating houses grew more stringent. These rules were enforced:

"Monday noon—Roast beef, served hot or cold.

"Wednesday noon—Stewed, boiled or beef hash.

"Thursday noon—Steaks, any form, including hamburger.

"Saturday noon—Stewed, boiled or beef hash.

"Any Time—By-products of beef, including ox-tails, livers, tongues, sweetbreads, hearts, kidneys, brains or tripe.

"At no other time may clear beef be served, and, in case of violations the offenders will be warned and then supplies cut off."

It will be seen that the man who was used to ordering "steak and onions" did it in Wisconsin during the closing days of the war not more than once each week.

As a step to discourage and prohibit "profiteering," the state food administration, through the county administrator, published during the war what was called a "fair price list" of commodities purchased at retail stores. Merchants as well as consumers were protected by these lists.

For their historical value, some of these war time prices are given here. Turkeys were sold at from 42 to 47 cents. Chickens, dressed, brought 23 to 27 cents. Eggs, storage, fall pack, were worth 58 to 65 cents a dozen. Other prices were: Hams, 38 to 42 cents a pound; sliced, as high as 59 cents. Sliced bacon, 57 to 70 cents. Lard, 34 to 37 cents. Butter, 60 to 77 cents. Milk, 13 to 18 cents a quart. Cheese, 32 to

48 cents a pound. Potatoes, $1.40 to $1.52 a bushel. Beans, 13 to 19 cents a pound. Onions, $1.20 to $1.40 a bushel. Sugar, 11 cents a pound. Flour, 6 to 7½ cents a pound. Cornmeal, 5½ to 6 cents a pound. Bread, 9 cents for sixteen ounces. Prunes, 10 to 18 cents. Raisins, 13 to 16 cents. Canned corn, 15 to 20 cents; tomatoes, 15 to 20 cents; peas, 20 to 28 cents; corn syrup, 12 to 80 cents; sardines, 8 to 10 cents. Carrots, 90 to $1.25 a bushel.

Just before the armistice was signed, Wisconsin was preparing to do its part in a campaign to save 15,000,000 tons of food for shipment abroad. The following bulletin was issued:

"Greater conservation of all foods will take the place of the definite drives on specific commodities last year. America must send 15,000,000 tons of foodstuffs across the Atlantic this coming year to maintain the strength of our gigantic armies, the allied armies and the allied civil population. This means a shipment of 5,000,000 tons more than we sent last year.

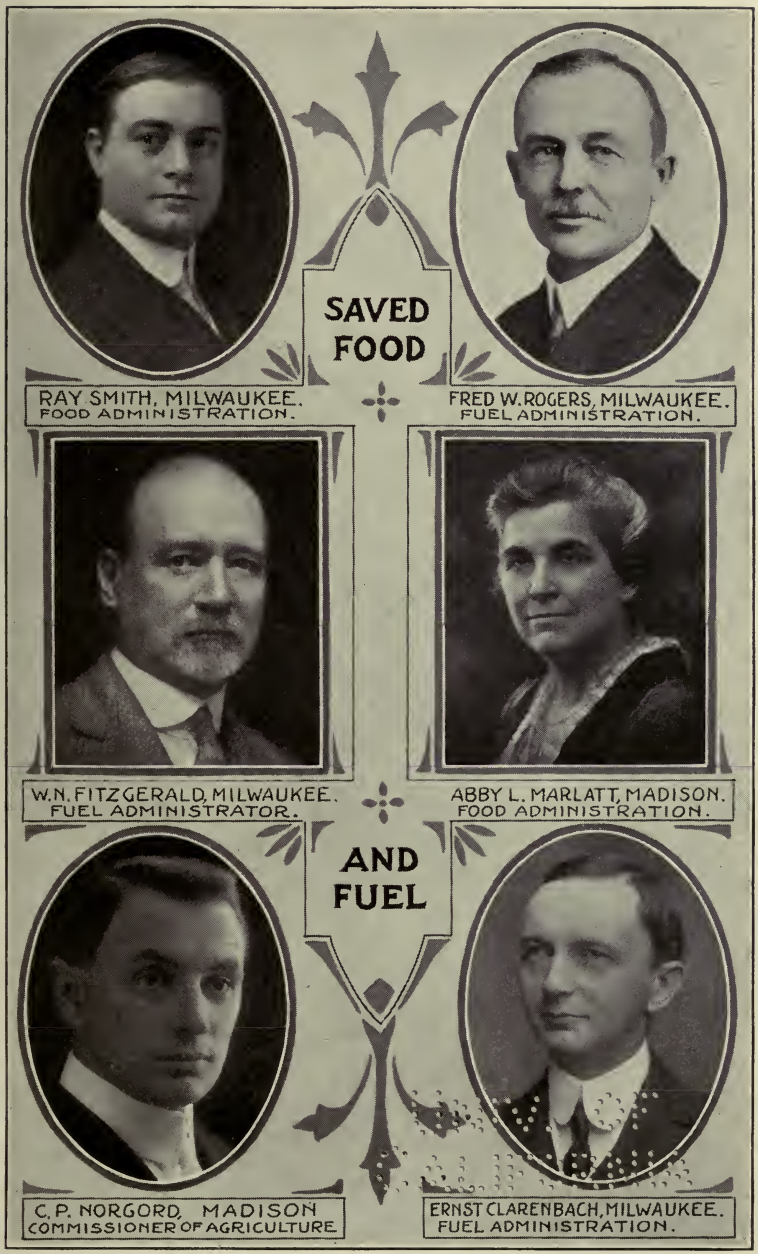
"A general program of thrift and denial, curtailment of consumption and elimination of waste will be carried throughout Wisconsin."

This motto was adopted:

"Buy less. Cook less. Serve less. Waste Nothing. Eat less and produce more."

During the week of October 8, 1918, the retail grocers of the state were asked to sign cards pledging the obeyance of the food regulations, and soon these stores, with cards of acknowledgment displayed in their windows, appeared all over the state. They read:

> "This certifies that John Doe has enlisted in the service of the nation and as a dealer in the necessaries of life pledges to abide by the rules and regulations of the United States Food Administration to give all customers the benefit of fair and moderate prices, selling the necessaries at only a reasonable advance over cost regardless of market conditions, to discourage and prevent hoarding and


SAVED
FOOD
RAY SMITH, MILWAUKEE.
FOOD ADMINISTRATION.
FRED W. ROGERS, MILWAUKEE.
FUEL ADMINISTRATION.
W. N. FITZGERALD, MILWAUKEE.
FUEL ADMINISTRATOR.
ABBY L. MARLATT, MADISON.
FOOD ADMINISTRATION.
AND
FUEL
C. P. NORGORD, MADISON
COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.
ERNST CLARENBACH, MILWAUKEE.
FUEL ADMINISTRATION.

CANCELLED

waste, and to cooperate fully in the food conservation program in order to save food for our people, our armies and those of the allied nations."

Effective October 21, 1918, the following rules for eating places were announced:

"No bread or other bakery product which does not contain at least twenty per cent of substitutes may be served, and no more than two ounces of Victory bread and four ounces of other breads such as muffins or corn bread may be granted to any patron.

"Bread or toast may not be served as a garniture or under meat.

"At one meal, a patron must not have more than one kind of meat, that is, beef, mutton, pork, poultry or any by-products thereof. Bacon will not be permitted as a garniture.

"Not more than one-half ounce of butter and one-half ounce of American cheese may be served to individuals. Double cream is banned.

"The sugar bowl is abolished. Guests may have one teaspoonful per meal, and only two pounds will be permitted for every ninety meals, including all uses on table and in cooking except to hotels holding a bakery license.

"No waste food may be burned, but must be saved to feed animals or reduced to obtain fats.

"To save food and labor, the food administration suggests that vegetables and meat should be placed on one plate instead of in several side dishes. The great variety of dishes usually listed on menus should be cut down, the menus must be printed in English and the guests should write their order.

"Luncheons and banquets are considered unpatriotic, and simple meals should be served to gatherings of people."

Little Americans were urged to sign the following pledge, the records being kept at public libraries:

"I'll eat cornmeal, oatmeal and rice
And nice sweet hominy;
Corn flakes and mush with lots of milk
Are good enough for me.

"At table I'll not leave a scrap
Of food upon my plate.
And I'll not eat between meals but
For supper time I'll wait.

"I make the promise that I'll do
My honest, earnest part
In helping my America
With all my loyal heart.

"This is a Promise, and I hope
All children make the same.
I'll be a good American,
And hereto sign my name."

On November 10, 1918, the day before the signing of the armistice, 600,000 home cards were shipped by the state food administration to postmasters in the state, for distribution on December 2 to 7 to every household in the city or rural district. The sternest task yet set for the American people was in sight, and Wisconsin was ready to do more than its part. The home cards showed how the millions of tons of food necessary for winning the war could be saved.

The signing of the armistice did not end the work of the food administration. The slogan "Food Will Win The War" was changed overnight to "Don't Stop Saving Food." With millions of men in France America was called upon to save food with no less energy than before. The Wisconsin food administration issued the following bulletin:

"Peace or no peace, there will be need of the most careful food conservation until the next harvest comes. During the war, we must increase our food shipments; as the armies march to victory we must take care of the liberated peoples; and when peace does come we will have many more starving peoples on the eastern front to feed and will be able to make larger shipments without submarine danger.

"If the war ends before another harvest, our allies will need as much food as they will if the war continues. They have no reserve stocks and some reconstruction work will be

necessary before their own crops will be sufficient. For Germany has destroyed much of the farm machinery of France and of Belgium, and a shortage of labor will also interfere with proper cultivation. Moreover, new crops cannot be planted nor harvested until late next summer.

"After the war is over, we will be able to send food to millions of Poles, Serbians, Russians and Armenians who are now starving. The number of dead and dying in Armenia may only be guessed at, but enough is known to appeal to humanity. Our soldiers over there must also be fed after the war until they can be brought home.

"Despite popular belief, our stock of food is no greater than last year. Our larger wheat crop is counterbalanced by a shortage of other food. There is a decrease in yields of corn, oats, potatoes and sweet potatoes. Consequently, although there may be a relaxation in wheat saving, there must be greater conservation of all foods."

International food conditions and the after-the-war problems of state and county food administrators were explained at a meeting of these workers at Madison on November 20, 1918. The 150 delegates, representing the entire state, came to receive instructions and carry back to the people of their counties the word for the next few months.

As an acknowledgment of the assistance women workers had rendered the food administration during the year Food Administrator Swenson appointed the chairmen of the women's conservation committees official members of the food administration.

Mr. Swenson, in addressing the gathering, said:

"When the armistice was signed, the food administration faced an entirely new problem. Up to that time, practically all of our energies had been devoted to feeding our soldiers, and those who, with us, made war against the robber barons of Central Europe. Our work was devoted almost entirely to winning the war.

"Our work from now on will be much more difficult because of its much broader scope and lack of any definite pol-

icy. Our work will now be one of mercy and compassion towards those stricken peoples who have suffered under the brutal heel of the Central Powers, until they have been reduced to such misery and want as beggars all description.

"The food administration has two definite things to do from now until peace is finally declared, when the food administration automatically goes out of existence. We were told by both Mr. Hoover and President Wilson to rigidly regulate prices and put a stop to profiteering up to the last hour of our existence, and to impose the drastic penalties provided by law against all offenders. Only in exceptional cases will donations to the Red Cross (the usual method during the war of disposing of fines) be permitted. Hereafter it means the closing of the offender's business for such a time as the food administration deems necessary, and I want to assure each one of you that you will be backed up to the limit in taking such action in your respective communities."

Eighteen months of war work were discussed by Miss Abby L. Marlatt, speaking for the women of the state.

It is probable that no government bureau has the figures which show how much food was saved in the United States during the war. When the statistics of the war are ready, Wisconsin's part in the feeding of the victorious armies will be shown, and it will compare favorably with that of any other state. Wisconsin gave more than her share in producing food, and did her share in saving.

Perhaps no member of Uncle Sam's army-at-home worked harder than did the members of the food administration. Perhaps none received as little of the glory of war. They were obliged to enforce rules which were hard to follow. They dealt in prosaic things, such as most articles of food are, but their battles were none the less important, and they won them all.

A fitting testimonial to the work of the Wisconsin food administration was the selection by Herbert Hoover, of Magnus Swenson to go to Europe after the armistice was signed, for work in the allied countries. Mr. Swenson had been

close to the federal food administration all during the war, and when Mr. Hoover undertook the task of handling after-the-war food problem abroad, he recognized Mr. Swenson's efficient service.

CHAPTER SEVEN.

State Fuel Administration.

Wisconsin was the pioneer state in the conservation of fuel and the handling of this product which entered into every move and phase of the world war.

When Harry A. Garfield was appointed United States Fuel Administrator by President Wilson, this state had been investigating the fuel situation for months. The State Council of Defense had been active in this, and months before Washington found its way through red tape and departmental rules Wisconsin had been trying to get coal across the lakes for the northwest.

Under the Lever act passed by Congress and signed by the President August 10, 1917, the executive was given the power to deal with the fuel situation for the period of the war. The necessity for this step had been made plain by the need for increased production, for supervision of transportation and distribution and for the regulation of prices.

The activity of the state council, the investigations which covered every phase of the situation and the early work of W. N. Fitzgerald, later state fuel administrator, followed closely the declaration of war. The Great Lakes had long been an avenue of shipment for coal from the eastern mines to the northwest, and advantage had been taken of the lake transportation during the summer months. Early in 1917, however, it was seen that unless some action was taken the northwest would face a fuel famine during the winter of 1917-1918 which would cause hardship and seriously interfere with the manufacture of war essentials.

Mr. Fitzgerald was sent east to investigate on behalf of

the state, and to insist on shipments from the eastern lake ports before the closing of navigation.

The wisdom of this course was shown when Dr. Garfield issued his famous order which closed factories and all other industries not classified as essential. The northwest was in the grip of a fuel famine for days, but Wisconsin was able to go through an unusually severe winter without serious hardship.

Early in September, 1917, Mr. Fitzgerald was appointed state fuel administrator by Dr. Garfield, and his experience during the summer proved of great value. He immediately devoted his energies towards building up an organization throughout the state to undertake the work of distribution and the regulation of prices under the rules of the federal fuel administration.

Committees were appointed in each county, and plans for the registration of dealers were worked out. It was found necessary to transfer the state headquarters from Madison to Milwaukee early in the fall. County committees were instructed to regulate the delivery of anthracite so that no consumer would suffer, and this necessitated the delivery of not more than a ton at a time to a customer as the shipments came in.

The federal fuel administration, in the spring of 1918, worked out an anthracite distribution program based on the shipments in 1916. Under this plan the anthracite shipments to the middle western states were cut by varying percentages. Wisconsin was allotted 86.64 per cent of its 1916 supply. When the annual increased need of ten per cent was taken into account, it was seen that the state would receive but seventy-five per cent of its needed supply. Wisconsin went through the war, increasing its war manufactures, keeping wheels turning and avoiding suffering in homes and educational institutions because of the cooperation of the people and the efficient service of the men who enlisted in the state fuel administration.

Even this curtailed supply might not have reached the

state, however, had it not been for the continued vigilance of the fuel administrators for the four northwestern states, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota, whose persistence in following up shipments for the northwest was responsible for the fact that all of the anthracite allotted to these four states was received.

An equitable distribution of Wisconsin's anthracite allotment depended upon the registration of all retail dealers. Consumers, then, were urged to place their orders early with the dealer who had formerly supplied them with coal. A plan then was worked out so that each dealer would receive at least fifty per cent of his share before any other dealer had received more than fifty per cent. Under a system of priority shipments dealers who had received less than fifty per cent were given preference until each had received his allotment.

The retail dealers, in making their deliveries, were at first limited to deliver but two-thirds of the customer's annual requirements, but this regulation later was changed to accommodate heating systems which could burn anthracite only. It was left to the discretion of county fuel administrators to change these delivery regulations and many adopted the system of permitting the delivery of but one ton of anthracite at a time, in order that each shipment be distributed to as many customers as possible.

A problem which the fuel administration was called upon to solve was that of education in the elimination of waste and the spread of information on the use of bituminous coal and wood as substitutes for anthracite. Wisconsin adopted readily the "lightless night" idea. Milwaukee's "white way," Grand avenue and Wisconsin street, became dark. Electric signs disappeared during the war. In other cities this same rule was enforced. To carry out this program a statewide volunteer organization was made, which had the cooperation of the members of county councils. The same organization aided in carrying out the gasolineless Sundays, and in Wiscon-

sin the man who used his automobile on Sunday had to have a visible excuse for so doing.

Perhaps no department of Wisconsin's war activities had less of the glamor of war than did the fuel administration. It was plain business. Its members wore no uniforms. They were not even known, except when their duties brought them before the public. Nevertheless, these men and women, nearly all of whom were volunteers, and some of whom gave all of their time to the work, did their part in the war unselfishly, and because many of them were too old to be accepted as soldiers they found great satisfaction in being able to do this work for the government.

The work, under Fuel Administrator Fitzgerald, was handled by a state advisory committee, all volunteers. The members were George A. Buckstaff, Oshkosh; Stephen W. Gilman, Madison; Fred W. Rogers, Milwaukee.

The county organizations included the following volunteers:

Adams county—C. B. Meteyard, Friendship, county fuel administrator; E. Layer, Adams, J. R. Eakle, Adams, member county committee.

Ashland county—A. J. Kull, county fuel administrator; H. B. Warner, Ashland, George H. McCloud, Ashland, member county committee.

Barron county—T. T. Hazelberg, Baron, county fuel administrator; Frank Goettsche, Rice Lake, R. B. Hart, Comberland, member county committee.

Bayfield county—D. M. Maxey, Washburn, county fuel administrator; F. T. Bears, Washburn, H. C. Wachsmuth, Bayfield, member county committee.

Brown county—John A. Kittell, Green Bay, county fuel administrator; Sheldon Wilcox, De Pere, F. B. Desnoyers, Green Bay, member county committee; Henry Fuller, Green Bay, Max Schota, Green Bay, fuel engineer.

Buffalo county—A. L. O'Mera, Mondovi, county fuel administrator; Fred Reiter, Mondovi, Charles Kirschner, Fountain City, J. A. Ganz, Alma, member county committee.

Burnett county—James Jensen, Grantsburg, county fuel administrator; S. F. Glover, Grantsburg, C. J. Strang, member county committee.

Calumet county—Leo P. Fox, Chilton, county fuel administrator; A. N. Schewe, Chilton, A. P. Bauman, Chilton, member county committee.

Chippewa county—L. M. Newman, Chippewa Falls, Charles Ainsworth, Chippewa Falls, Earl S. Barker, Chippewa Falls, county fuel administrators; W. M. Bowe, Chippewa Falls, C. A. Mandelert, Chippewa Falls, member county committee.

Clark county—William L. Smith, Neillsville, John P. Kintzele, Neillsville, county fuel administrators; John Grimes, Colby, W. C. Tufts, Withee, member county committee.

Columbia county—F. L. Van Epps, Portage, county fuel administrator; R. E. York, Portage, R. C. Stotzer, Portage, member county committee.

Crawford county—C. P. Vaughn, Wauzeka, county fuel administrator; Fred. Speck, Prairie du Chien, T. T. Sime, Gays Mills, member county committee.

Dane county—George E. Gary, Madison, county fuel administrator; G. J. Corscot, Madison, John Holtan, Stoughton, member county committee.

Dodge county—A. B. Chandler, Beaver Dam, C. H. Smith, Beaver Dam, county fuel administrators; Charles Hawks, Horicon, Fred Green, Watertown, member county committee.

Door county—Frank Graas, Sturgeon Bay, county fuel administrator; H. G. Garland, Sturgeon Bay, James Johnson, Sturgeon Bay, member county committee.

Douglas county—P. G. Stratton, Superior, county fuel administrator; W. R. Foley, Superior, R. I. Tipton, Superior, member county committee.

Dunn county—E. O. Wright, Menomonie, county fuel administrator; Oscar Wilson, Menomonie, H. W. Jimmerson, Menomonie, member county committee.

Eau Claire county—John G. Owen, Eau Claire, O. W.

Robertson, Eau Claire, S. R. Davis, Eau Claire, county fuel administrators; F. E. Nichols, Eau Claire, O. W. Robertson, Eau Claire, member county committee.

Florence county—Max Sells, Florence, county fuel administrator; William Judge, Florence, J. E. Perry, Florence, member county committee.

Fond du Lac county—E. H. Lyons, Ripon, G. B. Horner, Ripon, county fuel administrators; A. J. Kremer, Fond du Lac, H. B. Tubbs, Fond du Lac, T. L. Doyle, Fond du Lac, Clyde Harris, Waupun, member county committee; Edward Kopplin, Ripon, E. F. Ahern, Fond du Lac, fuel inspectors.

Forest county—John Swenehart, Crandon, L. A. Rogers, Crandon, county fuel administrators; S. D. Switzer, Wabeno, J. L. Raile, Crandon, member county committee.

Grant county—H. E. Schreiner, Lancaster, county fuel administrator; C. H. Gribble, Platteville, Fred W. Lewis, Boscobel, P. K. Kelly, Platteville, W. N. Smith, Platteville, E. J. Sawbridge, Platteville, Horace Fawcett, Platteville, member county committee.

Green county—R. D. Gorham, Monroe, P. J. Weirich, Monroe, F. J. Bolender, Monroe, county fuel administrators; F. J. Bolender, Monroe, F. B. Luchsinger, Monroe, member county committee.

Green Lake county—W. J. Patton, Berlin, county fuel administrator; G. F. Rasek, Princeton, J. M. Hull, Markesan, W. A. Peterson, Green Lake, member county committee.

Iowa county—J. B. Eagan, Aurora, J. H. Ford, Dodgeville, county fuel administrators; O. C. Rewey, Rewey, Ole Christopherson, Barneveld, member county committee.

Iron county—J. A. Slender, Hurley, county fuel administrator; Charles N. Bonino, Hurley, Henry Meade, Hurley, member county committee.

Jackson county—B. L. Van Gordon, Taylor, county fuel administrator; J. L. Lewis, Black River Falls, T. L. Wheaton, Alma Center, member county committee.

Jefferson county—G. J. Kispert, Jefferson, county fuel ad-

ministrator; F. W. Hoard, Fort Atkinson, E. C. Wolfram, Watertown, member county committee.

Juneau county—J. T. Hanson, Mauston, county fuel administrator; T. P. Morgan, Elroy, M. J. Walcott, Necedah, member county committee.

Kenosha county—Walter M. Burke, Kenosha, Dr. George L. Ross, Kenosha, county fuel administrators; Frank Iserman, Kenosha, W. W. Hammond, Kenosha, member county committee.

Kewaunee county—C. W. Andre, Kewaunee, county fuel administrator; H. Banchor, Luzemburg, Frank McDonald, Algoma, member county committee.

La Crosse county—D. W. MacWillie, La Crosse, county fuel administrator; F. P. Hixon, La Crosse, Will Ott, La Crosse, member county committee; J. B. Kinsloo, La Crosse, secretary.

Lafayette county—Thomas Kirwin, Darlington, county fuel administrator; John Stephenson, Darlington, W. B. Vail, Benton, member county committee.

Langlade county—R. Koebke, Antigo, county fuel administrator; James A. Cody, Antigo, C. H. Avery, Antigo, member county committee.

Lincoln county—George A. Schroeder, Merrill, county fuel administrator; Roy Barber, Merrill, F. E. Burbach, Tomahawk, member county committee.

Manitowoc county—Thomas Higgins, Manitowoc, Henry Vits, Manitowoc, John Miller, Manitowoc, William Rahr, Jr., Manitowoc, county fuel administrators; Henry Vits, Manitowoc, A. L. Hougen, Manitowoc, member county committee.

Marathon county—E. A. Dunn, Wausau, Herman Marquardt, Wausau, county fuel administrators; Patrick Gorman, Wausau, John Grimes, Wausau, F. D. Timlin, Wausau, member county committee.

Marinette county—W. E. Morton, Marinette, S. R. Brough, Marinette, Howard I. Wood, Marinette, county fuel administrators; R. S. Goodhue, Marinette, A. M. Olson, Marinette, member county committee.

Marquette county—Charles Barry, Montello, county fuel administrator; Frank C. Walsh, Montello, Charles Burlingame, Montello, member county committee.

Milwaukee county—John C. Post, Milwaukee, James A. Hannan, Milwaukee, county fuel administrators; Philip Knoll, South Milwaukee, T. L. Coleman, Milwaukee, C. M. Burdick, Milwaukee, member county committee.

Monroe county—T. P. Abel, Sparta, county fuel administrator; Thomas E. Ward, Sparta, William R. McCaull, Tomah, George Friederick, Kendall, member county committee.

Oconto county—William Comstock, Oconto, county fuel administrator; P. H. Sharp, Oconto Falls, Harry Serier, Suring, member county committee.

Oneida county—Albert J. O'Melia, Rhinelander, county fuel administrator; F. C. Wood, Rhinelander, R. F. Thompkins, Rhinelander, F. E. Burbach, Tomahawk, E. O. Barstow, Rhinelander, member county committee.

Outagamie county—George F. Kull, Appleton, Maj. H. E. Pomeroy, Appleton, George H. Beckley, Appleton, county fuel administrators; John Coppes, Kaukauna, Maj. H. E. Pomeroy, Appleton, John A. Engel, Appleton, member county committee.

Ozaukee county—Harry W. Bolens, Port Washington, county fuel administrator; Charles A. Mueller, Port Washington, F. W. Walker, Cedarburg, member county committee.

Pepin county—W. H. Biles, Durand, county fuel administrator; W. H. Serine, Pepin, E. T. Josephson, Stockholm, member county committee.

Pierce county—Charles Hanson, River Falls, county fuel administrator; Ed. Campbell, Ellsworth, J. F. Borner, Prescott, member county committee.

Polk county—C. B. Casperson, Luck, county fuel administrator; H. D. Backer, St. Croix Falls, W. W. Winchester, Amery, member county committee.

Portage county—W. E. Fisher, Stevens Point, county fuel

administrator; L. J. Seeger, Stevens Point, James Mainland, Stevens Point, member county committee.

Price county—Michael Barry, Phillips, county fuel administrator; W. L. Maitland, Park Falls, John A. Morner, Prentice, member county committee.

Racine county—F. Lee Norton, Racine, county fuel administrator; J. V. Rohan, Racine, H. F. Johnson, Racine, member county committee.

Richland county—George Miller, Richland Center, county fuel administrator; Rollin Myers, Viola, Frank Core, Lone Rock, member county committee.

Rock county—Jesse Earle, Janesville, A. J. Raubenheimer, Beloit, county fuel administrators; A. J. Raubenheimer, Beloit, George W. Blanchard, Edgerton, Henry F. Hanson, Janesville, member county committee.

Rusk county—L. E. McGill, Ladysmith, county fuel administrator; Harry Ballow, Ladysmith, Thomas Baker, Ladysmith, member county committee.

St. Croix county—Spencer Hansen, Hudson, James H. Walker, Hudson, county fuel administrators; W. J. Barter, Hudson, James H. Walker, Hudson, member county committee.

Sauk county—W. E. Beringer, Baraboo, county fuel administrator; J. Van Orden, Baraboo, A. W. Rohn, Baraboo, member county committee.

Sawyer county—C. P. West, Hayward, county fuel administrator; J. W. Ackley, Winter, C. M. Olson, Coudery, member county committee.

Shawano county—J. E. Scanlon, Shawano, county fuel administrator; E. A. Scott, Shawano, H. R. Stanley, Shawano, member county committee.

Sheboygan county—A. L. D. Sommers, Sheboygan, county fuel administrator; W. P. Roseman, Sheboygan, G. A. Robbins, Sheboygan, M. H. Hand, Plymouth, member county committee.

Taylor county—H. M. Koehler, Medford, county fuel administrator; Dr. E. W. Watson, Medford, J. A. Taylor, Rib

Lake, member county committee; M. E. Adler, Gilman, W. A. Bingham, Hannibal, Ed. Erickson, Stetsonville, August Frels, Little Block, N. Frindel, Chelsea, E. J. Kelly, Jump River, Frank Kulwic, Lublin, J. J. Lingle, Westboro, M. S. McKee, Polley, Milton McNamer, Whittlesey, Douglas Peterson, Donald, assistant vounteers.

Trempealeau county—Richard Holtan, Whitehall, county fuel administrator; J. A. Markham, Independence, M. P. Skogstad, Osseo, member county committee.

Vernon county—O. G. Munson, Viroqua, county fuel administrator; Joseph Amundson, Viroqua, Nels Nelson, Viroqua, member county committee.

Vilas county—O. H. Wiegand, Eagle River, county fuel administrator; C. A. Beckstrom, Winchester, C. M. Christianson, Phelps, member county committee.

Walworth county—Riley S. Young, Darien, Hon. O. R. Rice, Delavan, county fuel administrators; L. L. Oldham, Elkhorn, Walter Babcock, Elkhorn, member county committee.

Washburn county—Frank Hammill, Spooner, county fuel administrator; Almer E. Adams, Minong, Andrew Ryan, Shell Lake, member county committee.

Washington county—Henry Lieven, Hartford, county fuel administrator; H. V. Schwalback, So. Germantown, Carl Pick, West Bend, member county committee.

Waukesha county—Howard T. Greene, Genesee Depot, T. J. Hughes, Wales, county fuel administrators; B. G. Edgerton, Oconomowoc, Wyan Gilham, Waukesha, member county committee; J. F. Kettenhofen, Oconomowoc, W. F. Notbohm, Oconomowoc, E. W. Tuttle, Oconomowoc, Martin Daley, New Butler, C. H. Golden, Merton, Ed. A. Goodman, Mukwonago, F. T. Grogen, Templeton, C. R. Guthrie, Guthrie, William Jacobson, Delafield, Rev. H. L. Lofy, Calhoun, R. No. 11, Oscar Olson, Dousman, D. W. Pardee, Eagle, Julius Reis, Brookfield, Arthur Richards, Genesee Depot, Ben Schneider, Hartland, B. B. Simmons, Pewaukee, Burton Smith, North Lake, R. H. Wendt, Menomonee Falls, assistant volunteers.

Waupaca county—L. D. Smith, Waupaca, county fuel

administrator; S. E. Wright, New London, C. B. Stanley, New London, D. J. Rohrer, Clintonville, E. W. Wendtland, New London, member county committee.

Waushara county—F. M. Clark, Wild Rose, county fuel administrator; J. W. Borens, Wild Rose, John Digman, Wautoma, member county committee.

Winnebago county—Edward Nielson, Oshkosh, I. S. Mac Nichol, Oshkosh, county fuel administrators; W. H. Miners, Menasha, Ray Kutchin, Oshkosh, member county committee.

Wood county—Robert Nash, Grand Rapids, county fuel administrator; R. C. Hastings, Marshfield, J. F. Seidel, Pittsville, member county committee; Mike Griffin, Marshfield, volunteer assistant.

The following staff did the clerical work during the war:

Frances Adlam, Beatrice Beckerman, Martha Bell, Jennie Besendorfer, Allen J. Busby, Charles A. Cahill, Winifred Casey, M. E. Christensen, Helen Clark, Margaret Dougherty, Flora Eichoefer, Frances G. Emer, Robert Fitzgerald, Adelaide Folsom, Jennie Gasper, Agnes Gauthier, A. V. Gruhn, Mayte Hansen, Rose T. Heinze, Harriet Herman, Irma Hochstein, Alma Kiekhofer, Edward Kircher, Theresa Knight, Lucille Knight, Elsie Knoth, Stella Kragh, Josephine Kubeshesky, Ida Lanburg, Dorothy Mann, Rosalynd Manasse, Jennie Meade, Margaret Mierswa, Altha Nelson, Kenneth B. Newton, Jane G. Olds, Vida Peck, Emilie Prue, Lillian Qualman, Rudolph Schimmel, Marion Smith, Arthur Stofen, Ann Sullivan, J. J. Talmadge, Edna Tillmann, Anna Wanvig, Florence Weckesser, Paul J. Weirich, Eleanor Whitney, Margaret Wood, Ella Zimmerman, Ann Ziolkowski.

Early in the war Ernst Clarenbach of Milwaukee was appointed Wisconsin state director for the conservation of fuel in hotels, and under his direction hotel men did their part to save fuel as they did under the food administration. Mr. Clarenbach prepared a card which was placed in all hotel rooms, giving suggestions to be followed by guests. With these suggestions was the following appeal:

"Coal must be saved to transport our men in this country and across to Europe.

"Coal must be saved to transport war supplies and ammunition to our men at the front.

"Coal must be saved to transport food to our boys and our allies at the front.

"Coal must be saved to maintain life at home and keep our industries running."

The work of the administration would have been incomplete without control over fuel prices. The first step in fuel administration taken by the President was that of price fixing of bituminous coal. This was followed by the orders of Fuel Administrator Garfield to state and local fuel administrators authorizing them to determine local gross margins and fix a retail selling price allowing reasonable charges to cover the expense of unloading, yard expense, general overhead, delivery, and net profit. It was thus possible to investigate the costs of conducting the coal business and to keep down the prices to a reasonable level. In working out the standard gross margins for the state the fuel administration had the assistance of Professor Stephen W. Gilman, of the University of Wisconsin, and representatives of the federal trade commission. Investigations were conducted throughout the state and valued assistance given to the county administrators. Early in the season maximum margins were fixed by the state administrator, which allowed for the fixing of the delivery charges by each county fuel administrator in accordance with local conditions.

It would have been impossible for the state fuel administrator to carry out his work without the co-operation of the local county committees and of the coal dealers and dock operators. Their co-operation made the distribution and conservation program workable realities. Consumers also willingly submitted to a curtailment and to fuel substitution that involved considerable discomfort, making willing sacrifices to meet the war demands on the fuel supply.

CHAPTER EIGHT.

Women In The War.

It is not within the possibilities of this volume to give the women of Wisconsin full credit for their part in the state's war record. Their work consisted of so many small things. in addition to the larger undertakings which attracted attention, that the story cannot half be told. It was the old story of woman's work never being done. The women devoted all their time, and taxed their strength to the utmost. It was the women who drove home the lessons of food conservation. Without their influence in the home that successful part of the war work would have been a failure. They were thoroughly American.

Before the men were fully awake to their war duties the women were at work for the Red Cross. When the State Council of Defense was created, the first in the nation, much work had been done. The first official recognition of their part in the state's program was the appointment of Mrs. Henry H. Morgan of Madison as the woman member of the state council. At the first statewide conference of that organization Mrs. Morgan outlined the immediate program for the women. Nursing, gardening, knitting were some of the types suggested.

Portage county had one of the first meetings for women, when Miss Bessie M. Allen, director of home economics of the Stevens Point Normal school, talked on food conservation. As a result of that address, 280 students of the school signed the following pledge:

"I promise to use my ability and influence toward the organization of the women of my community for the elimina-

tion of waste and for the production and preservation of food."

Milwaukee county women began gathering war time recipes, which were published in state newspapers. All over the state the women were enlisting for war service, and late in April, 1917, Mrs. Morgan issued a letter of instruction, which explained the plan of organization as one to "coordinate women's organizations and their working forces in order to enlist at once the greatest possible number in the service which the national crisis demands."

Wood county was one of the first to form an active committee, under the leadership of Mrs. E. M. Deming.

This creed was adopted early in the war:

"It is most necessary that the women be organized to help in every way possible in the world war. In Germany every woman is helping in some way. Every woman in the United States must be ready to change her usual way of living and adapt her time and strength to do effective work for her country."

Langlade county also was one of the first to organize, and Marathon county as early as June, 1917, had held canning demonstrations. Rock county had seven canning clubs at the same time.

One of the first accomplishments was the preparing of recipes for the cooking of carp and other rough fish, which were being distributed by the state council in the industrial centers.

On July 1 the following appeal was issued to the women of the state:

"Every woman can render important service to the nation in the present emergency. She need not leave her home or abandon her home duties to help the armed forces. She can help to feed and clothe our armies and help to supply food to those beyond the seas by practicing effective thrift in her own household.

"To save food the housewife must learn to plan economical and properly balanced meals, which, while nourishing

each member of the family properly, do not encourage overeating or offer excessive and wasteful variety. She must make it her business to see that nothing nutricious is thrown away or allowed to be wasted."

The Hoover Food Pledge Card was placed in every Wisconsin home by the women's committee of the state council.

Early in July, 1917, a conference was held in Madison, at which thirty-six counties were represented, and fifty-three women war workers registered. Addresses were made on the work at hand and plans laid for more active organizations.

A call to supply women workers for the pea canneries came to Mrs. William Kittle, chairman of the committee on women industry, and the emergency was met with the cooperation of women in the counties where canneries were located, among them Mrs. A. L. Nash, Manitowoc; Miss Frances G. Perkins, Fond du Lac; Mrs. E. Falkenborg, Barron; Mrs. E. J. Knapp, Rice Lake; Mrs. L. H. Howard, Neillsville; Mrs. G. Hensen, Osceola, and Mrs. F. W. Miller, Cumberland.

The women began to teach knitting in the schools, even to boys. Their work at fairs was interesting, as shown by a report from Janesville at this time:

"For the Janesville fair we are putting announcements in our papers calling attention to our booth. Our women who work there will wear either Food Administration costumes or white dresses, with red, white and blue sashes. We have arranged for one woman trained in domestic science to be in the booth all the time. We have announced that women should register."

The executive committee which headed the various departments of the state organization was as follows:

Mrs. Henry H. Morgan, State Council of Defense, Madison, chairman.

Mrs. Joseph W. Hobbins, Madison.

Mrs. Wm. Kittle, Madison, Women in Industry.

Miss A. L. Marlatt, Madison, Food Production and Food Conservation.

Miss Juliet C. Thorp, Madison, Speakers' Bureau.

Mrs. Chas. F. Burgess, Madison, Publicity.

Mrs. Edith E. Hoyt, Madison, Child Welfare.

Mrs. E. L. Maloney, Fond du Lac, Home and Foreign Relief.

Mrs. E. F. Bickel, Oshkosh, Health and Recreation.

Miss Mary Oakley, Madison, Information.

Mrs. Nellie Kedzie Jones, Madison, Woman's Land Army for Wisconsin.

Mrs. H. M. Youmans, Waukesha, Americanization.

Mrs. Jos. A. Schumacher, Milwaukee, Home Work.

Mrs. May F. Grimshaw, Elroy, Order of Eastern Star.

Mrs. John P. Hume, Milwaukee, D. A. R.

Mrs. John W. Mariner, Milwaukee, National League for Woman's Service.

Mrs. Blanche Burrowbridge, Madison, Pythian Sisters.

Mrs. James L. Foley, Wauwatosa, Catholic Alumnae Association.

Mrs. L. D. Harvey, Menomonie, Wisconsin, Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. W. A. Lawson, Milwaukee, W. C. T. U.

Mrs. J. E. Lund, Madison, Ladies of the G. A. R.

Mrs. M. B. Rosenberry, Madison, Assn. Collegiate Alumnae.

Miss Eleanor Regan, Madison, Graduate Nurses Association.

Mrs. Carroll M. Towne, Milwaukee, Daughters of 1812.

Mrs. O. L. Robinson, Madison, Wisconsin, Woman's Home Missionary Union.

Mrs. Edward Hammet, Sheboygan, Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Assn.

Mrs. I. D. Mishoff, Milwaukee, Woman's Synodical Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church in Wisconsin.

Mrs. E. H. Van Ostrand, Madison, War Mothers of America.

Miss Cora Harris, Evansville, Woman's Relief Corps.

Mrs. E. C. Thompson, Assistant Executive Secretary, State Council of Defense, Madison.

The organization of women in the state had been completed by August, 1917. The following served at some period of the war, as committee chairmen and heads of departments, and the large majority until the armistice was signed:

Adams county—Miss Hanna D. Poppe, Friendship, chairman; Mrs. Alfred Poppe, Friendship; Mrs. Emil Griese, Friendship; Mrs. Chas. Gilman, Friendship; Mrs. L. A. Rosenberry, Friendship; Mrs. George Beach, Adams; Mrs. F. J. Thomm, Friendship; Mrs. John Purves, Friendship.

Ashland county—Mrs. Walter Hodgkins, Ashland, chairman; Mrs. George A. Sparling, Ashland; Mrs. F. M. Cole, Ashland; Mrs. C. U. Marchessault, Ashland; Mrs. Augusta Kennedy, Ashland; Miss Emilia C. Peterson, Ashland; Miss Catherine O'Brien, Ashland; Miss Kathleen Calkins, Ashland.

Barron county—Mrs. J. E. Bowen, Barron, chairman; Mrs. E. C. McClelland, Rice Lake; Miss Mildred Taylor, Barron; Mrs. Ida Kendal, Cumberland; Mrs. Mida Thomas, Cumberland; Mrs. O. H. Ingram, Rice Lake; Mrs. Frank Bond, Barron; Mrs. C. H. Borum, Barron; Mrs. Ida Patchin, Chetek; Mrs. L. P. Charles, Chetek; Miss Gertrude Wahl, Barron; Mrs. E. Falkenburg, Barron; Mrs. E. C. McClelland, Rice Lake; Mrs. E. M. Burnstad, Chetek; Mrs. F. W. Miller, Cumberland.

Bayfield county—Mrs. A. H. Wilkinson, Bayfield, chairman; Mrs. F. H. Bartlett, Drummond; Mrs. George DeGuire, Ashland; Mrs. L. T. Hoyt, Ashland; Miss M. M. Moen, Mason; Mrs. Fay Bigelow, Bayfield; Mrs. W. A. Robinson, Washburn; Mrs. Ned Wieman, Washburn; Mrs. Jacob Segal, Washburn; Mrs. Amos Hanson, Washburn; Mrs. A. W. Mc Leod, Washburn; Mrs. E. C. Alvord, Washburn.

Brown county—Mrs. W. P. Wagner, Green Bay, chairman; Mrs. S. D. Hastings, Green Bay, secretary; Mrs. R. W. Spring, Green Bay; Mrs. T. E. Teetshorn, Green Bay; Mrs. W. E. Collette, Green Bay; Mrs. S. D. Hastings, Green Bay;

Mrs. A. C. Neville, Green Bay; Mrs. Lee S. Blood, Green Bay; Miss Myra Kimball, Green Bay.

Buffalo county—Mrs. M. C. Fisher, Mondovi, chairman; Mrs. Jessie Dillon, Mondovi; Mrs. Delia Kenyon, Mondovi; H. J. Neihaus, Alma; Miss Louise Huber, Alma; Mrs. J. D. Pace, Mondovi.

Burnett county—Mrs. Alice Anderson, Grantsburg, chairman; Miss Mary C. Plummer, Webster; Miss Anna Swanson, Grantsburg; Mrs. Mamie Heim, Grantsburg; Mrs. Fred Christianson, Grantsburg; Mrs. E. J. Bunker, Grantsburg; Miss Emma Christianson, Grantsburg; Mrs. W. I. Nichols, Webster.

Calumet county—Mrs. W. S. Lloyd, Chilton, chairman; Miss Florence Billings, Chilton; Miss Dorothy Johnson, Chilton; Mrs. E. W. Perry, Chilton; Miss Eliese Gallett, Chilton.

Chippewa county—Mrs. Edward Porter, Cornell, chairman; Miss Mary O'Keefe, Chippewa Falls; Miss Mary Lunney, Chippewa Falls; Miss Adele Felch, Cadott; Miss Florence Wiltrout, Chippewa Falls; Mrs. Lyla Flagler, Chippewa Falls.

Clark county—Mrs. L. H. Howard, Neillsville, chairman; Mrs. Ole Anderson, Mrs. W. A. Campman, Mrs. W. L. Smith, Mrs. J. H. Ripplinger, Mrs. Adolph Unger, Mrs. Edward Hoey, Miss Elizabeth Kennedy, Mrs. T. E. Brameld, Mrs. Louis Buddenhangen, Mrs. Levy Williamson, all of Neillsville.

Columbia county—Mrs. A. H. Whitney, Columbus, chairman; Miss Louisa King, Columbus, secretary; Mrs. T. O. Parry, Cambria; Miss Mary Clark, Portage; Miss Mary O'Keefe, Portage; Mrs. Elmer Luey, Columbus; Miss Mabel Hall, Columbus; Mrs. Frank Brandt, Portage; Miss L. B. Jamieson, Poynette; Mrs. J. L. Farrington, Rio; Mrs. J. R. Wheeler.

Crawford county—Mrs. G. T. Atwood, Gays Mills, chairman; Mrs. R. L. Marken, Gays Mills; Mrs. J. P. Evans, Prairie du Chien; Mrs. A. J. McDowell, Soldiers Grove; Mrs. Alvin Peterson, Soldiers Grove.

Dane county—Mrs. W. S. Marshall, Madison, chairman; Miss Martha Riley, Mrs. George Fisk, Mrs. T. E. Brittingham, Mrs. Burr Jones, Mrs. John Grinde, Mrs. C. B. Chapman, Mrs. I. Weaver, Mrs. J. B. Ramsey, Mrs. A. E. Proudfit, Miss Elizabeth Herfurth, Mrs. Walter Ayer, all of Madison.

Dodge county—Mrs. A. G. Hill, Beaver Dam, chairman; Mrs. E. E. Williams, Beaver Dam; Mrs. A. B. Chandler, Beaver Dam; Mrs. John H. Sherman, Beaver Dam; Miss Matilde Binzel, Beaver Dam; Miss Ruth Griswold, Horicon; Mrs. Eva C. Lewis, Juneau; Miss N. E. Casey, Beaver Dam.

Door county—Mrs. C. M. Sampson, Sturgeon Bay, chairman; Mrs. T. C. Proctor, Sturgeon Bay; Mrs. L. D. Burns, Sturgeon Bay; Miss Elizabeth Madoche, Sawyer; Mrs. Herman Hawkey, Sturgeon Bay; Mrs. N. C. Garland, Sturgeon Bay; Mrs. C. M. Stephenson, Sturgeon Bay; Mrs. N. Z. Wagener, Sturgeon Bay; Mrs. C. I. McDonald, Sturgeon Bay; Miss Emma C. Anderson, Sturgeon Bay; Miss Margaret Reynolds, Sturgeon Bay.

Douglas county—Mrs. Philip G. Stratton, Superior, chairman; Mrs. Fred Owen, Superior, secretary; Mrs. E. M. Martin, Mrs. I. P. Lord, Mrs. T. A. McDougal, Mrs. H. L. Worthman, Mrs. E. L. Erickson, Mrs. Clara L. Brooks, Mrs. C. L. Wildner, Mrs. Beulah S. Grant, Miss Marie Campeau, all of Superior.

Dunn county—Mrs. H. C. Inenfeldt, Menomonie, chairman; Mrs. R. E. Bundy, chairman; Mrs. A. Egdahl, chairman; Mrs. B. J. Steves, Miss Daisy Kugel, Miss Mary McFadden, Miss Theresa Leinenkugel, Miss Emma Jungck, Mrs. J. D. Lee, all of Menomonie.

Eau Claire county—Mrs. A. H. Shoemaker, Eau Claire, chairman; Mrs. James T. Barber, Eau Claire; Mrs. J. D. R. Stevens, Eau Claire.

Florence county—Mrs. E. A. Thieman, Florence, chairman; Miss Emily Machovec, Mrs. Leonard Reed, Miss Clara Rynder, Mrs. Frank Boetcher, Mrs. C. O. Youngs, Mrs. Ed.

Zeisler, Miss Margaret Phelan, Mrs. E. W. Peterson, all of Florence.

Fond du Lac county—Miss Frances G. Perkins, Fond du Lac, chairman; Mrs. C. A. Cheney, Fond du Lac, secretary; Mrs. F. J. Rueping, Mrs. B. H. Anderson, Mrs. Wm. P. Leek, Mrs. G. J. Bean, Miss Mary Fowler, Mrs. Jos. Kitts, Mrs. C. A. Cheney, Mrs. Chas. Giese, Mrs. E. L. Maloney, Mrs. K. Bresnahan, Mrs. J. B. Perkins, Miss Edith Herren, Mrs. T. S. Arthur, all of Fond du Lac; Mrs. O. W. Hoffman, Waupun; Mrs. W. E. Haseltine, Ripon.

Forest county—Mrs. A. L. Mordt, Crandon, chairman; Mrs. G. C. Flanner, Blackwell; Mrs. Edith Kieth, Crandon; Mrs. George Maltby, Laona; Mrs. Fred Rogers, Crandon; Mrs. Len Rogers, Nashville; Miss Marie Schenck, Crandon.

Green county—Mrs. F. B. Luchsinger, Monroe, chairman; Mrs. F. A. Ten Eyck, Brodhead; Mrs. Jessie Weirich, Monroe; Mrs. Adolph Sery, Monroe; Mrs. F. F. West, Monroe; Mrs. C. E. Schriner, Monroe; Mrs. Howard Chadwick, Monroe; Miss Harriet Corson, Monroe; Mrs. F. A. Shriner, Monroe; Mrs. John Strahm, Monroe.

Grant county—Miss Emma Schreiner, Lancaster, chairman; Miss Opal Stevens, Mrs. W. W. Reese, Mrs. A. G. Knapp, Sr., all of Lancaster.

Green Lake county—Mrs. C. S. Morris, Berlin, chairman; Mrs. Herbert Safford, Berlin; Mrs. W. D. Brooks, Green Lake; Miss Ellen Russell, Berlin; Mrs. Homer Morris, Green Lake; Miss Donna Kutchin, Green Lake; Mrs. Sherwood Kutchin, Green Lake; Mrs. Robert Spragg, Ripon; Miss Sarah J. Quinn, Berlin.

Iowa county—Mrs. John Williams, Edmund, chairman; Mrs. F. W. Stratman, Dodgeville; Miss Louise Arthur, Dodgeville; Miss Jennie Bayliss, Barneveld; Mrs. Henry Bray, Mineral Point; Mrs. Chas. Davis, Dodgeville; Mrs. W. H. Paull, Ridgeway; Mrs. James Brewer, Mineral Point.

Iron county—Mrs. Luella Trier, Hurley, chairman; Miss Frances Jewell, Miss Edith Golmar, Miss Irene Houlehan, Mrs. J. C. Flannagan, Mrs. A. L. Ruggles, Miss Ella Egan,

Mrs. H. Meade, Mrs. W. C. Trezona, Miss Nell McConnell, Mrs. Frank Marta, all of Hurley.

Jackson county—Mrs. L. M. Cumnock, Black River Falls, chairman; Mrs. John Mills, Black River Falls; Mrs. R. A. Jones, Black River Falls; Miss Alta Higgins, Melrose; Mrs. E. A. Miller, Alma Center; Miss Eda Gansel, Alma Center; Miss Harriet Bright, Black River Falls; Mrs. Eugene Krohn, Black River Falls.

Jefferson county—Miss Gladys Mollart, Watertown, chairman; Miss Carrie J. Smith, Ft. Atkinson; Mrs. L. Maule, Jefferson; Mrs. Fred Wagner, Ft. Atkinson; Dr. Louise Seeber, Waterloo; Mrs. Geo. Bruns, Lake Mills; Mrs. C. T. Goodrich, Ft. Atkinson; Mrs. Winifred Davis, Ft. Atkinson; Miss Mary Shinnick, Watertown; Mrs. E. Hilberts, Jefferson; Mrs. Lynn Smith, Jefferson.

Juneau county—Mrs. C. S. Huntley, Elroy, chairman; Mrs. May F. Grimshaw, Elroy; Mrs. G. W. Barge, Union Center; Mrs. W. J. McCartney, Mauston; Mrs. Bert Fisk, Elroy; Mrs. L. E. Dixon, Elroy; Miss Bernice Chinn, Camp Douglas; Mrs. W. B. Parks, Camp Douglas; Mrs. Myrtle Bishop, Wonewoc; Mrs. Nye Jorden, Mauston; Mrs. Louis Larson, Elroy; Mrs. Brand Starnes, Mauston.

Kenosha county—Mrs. D. O. Head, Kenosha, chairman; Mrs. Harry Skinkle, Kenosha, secretary; Mrs. E. C. Thiers, Mrs. G. N. Tremper, Mrs. A. H. Lance, Miss Emma Brister, Miss Mary E. Langan, Mrs. E. S. Meers, Mrs. Otis Trenary, Mrs. M. Z. Wade, Mrs. R. Kriofsky, Miss Harriet F. Bain, Mrs. Horace Johnson, Mrs. G. H. Eddy, all of Kenosha.

Kewaunee county—Mrs. W. A. Cowell, Kewaunee, chairman; Miss Viola Leyse, Kewaunee, secretary; Mrs. J. L. Haney, Kewaunee; Mrs. Chas. Peters, Luxemburg; Miss Gladys Duvall, Kewaunee; Mrs. Norman Leyse, Kewaunee; Mrs. L. W. Bruemmer, Kewaunee.

La Crosse county—Mrs. E. C. Thompson, La Crosse, chairman; Mrs. R. G. McDonald, Mrs. H. M. Curtis, Dr. Sara Nimocks, Mrs. W. A. Thompson, Miss Grace Edwards, Mrs. W. T. Greenwood, Miss Mary Evans, Mrs. E. G. Perkins, Miss

Anna Nashek, Mrs. C. L. Lien, Mrs. Charles Glore, Mrs. Frank E. Davis, Mrs. Munson Burton, Mrs. A. R. Baldwin, Mrs. George Bunge, Mrs. Albert Funke, Mrs. L. H. White, Mrs. C. F. Morley, Miss Lilly Borreson, Miss Jeanette Torrance, Mrs. Edward Evans, all of La Crosse.

La Fayette county—Mrs. G. W. Raas, Darlington, chairman; Mrs. Walter Bower, Mrs. Wm. Wilson, Mrs. Ed. Mc Ginley, Miss Rose Trestrail, Miss Hattie Greene, Mrs. Vina Huntington, Mrs. Chas. Teasdale, Mrs. D. C. Shockley, Miss Elizabeth Hogan, Mrs. W. W. Peck, all of Darlington.

Langlade county—Mrs. E. A. Morse, Antigo, chairman; Mrs. H. K. Bassett, Mrs. Lyman Steffen, Mrs. Sam Ullman, Mrs. J. T. Fitzgerald, Mrs. H. V. Mills, Miss Carrie Collins, Miss Elizabeth Cornish, Mrs. R. B. Johns, Mrs. H. V. Mills, all of Antigo.

Lincoln county—Mrs. L. J. Belott, Merrill, chairman; Miss Nell Evjue, Miss Mamie Downie, Miss Theta Mead, Mrs. Wm. Van Nostrand, Mrs. Charles King, all of Merrill.

Manitowoc county—Mrs. F. C. Robinson, Manitowoc, chairman; Mrs. J. C. Smith, Manitowoc; Miss Calla Endress, Manitowoc; Mrs. J. F. Conant, Two Rivers; Mrs. Alice Green, Manitowoc; Mrs. R. A. Ritchie, Manitowoc; Miss Eva Higgens, Manitowoc; Mrs. Frank Eggers, Manitowoc.

Marathon county—Mrs. W. H. Nablo, Wausau, chairman; Mrs. A. H. Reid, Mrs. G. D. Jones, Mrs. C. H. Ingraham, Mrs. F. P. Stone, Mrs. M. C. Ewing, Mrs. R. W. Jones, Mrs. Walter Flieth, Mrs. L. H. Wheeler, Miss Cora I. Lansing, Miss Mary Brady, all of Wausau.

Marinette county—Mrs. Joshua Hodgins, Marinette, chairman; Mrs. Victor A. Lundgren, Mrs. R. H. Stephenson, Mrs. A. A. Pinegar, Miss Gladys M. Andrews, Mrs. George W. Graves, Mrs. J. R. McLain, Mrs. M. H. Maxwell, all of Marinette.

Marquette county—Mrs. Lottie Woodford, Westfield, chairman; Mrs. J. J. Langdon, Westfield; Mrs. W. T. Currie, Montello; Dr. S. McGregor, Westfield; Mrs. Waldo Brown, Westfield; Miss Caroline Taylor, Endeavor; Mrs. Thomas

Roberts, Westfield; Mrs. H. J. Eubank, Westfield; Mrs. Sarah Cogan, Montello; Mrs. Marion Zeigler, Oxford.

Milwaukee county—Mrs. John W. Mariner, Milwaukee, chairman; Mrs. C. E. Anderton, Miss Gertrude Sherman, Miss Kathryn Washburn, Mrs. Jos. Schumacher, Miss Esther Berlowitz, Mrs. Arthur McGeoch, Mrs. George Lines, Mrs. A. M. Simons, Mrs. H. J. Dernehl, all of Milwaukee.

Monroe county, Eastern Section—Mrs. W. W. Warren, Tomah, chairman; Mrs. C. M. Secker, Mrs. W. R. McCaul, Mrs. L. W. Earle, all of Tomah.

Monroe county, Western Section—Mrs. H. H. Williams, Sparta, chairman; Miss Harriet Hutson, Mrs. Mary Gibbon, Sparta.

Oconto county—Mrs. J. B. Chase, Oconto, chairman; Miss Genie Wilson, Oconto Falls; Mrs. Stephen Bolles, Oconto; Mrs. B. J. Rohan, Gillett; Mrs. K. M. Chworowsky, Oconto; Mrs. A. M. Martineau, Oconto; Miss Malvina Clausen, Oconto; Mrs. R. L. Porterfield, Oconto; Mrs. A. E. Cleveland, Oconto; Mrs. J. A. Ramsey, Oconto.

Oneida county—Mrs. S. S. Miller, Rhinelander, chairman; Mrs. A. S. Pierce, Mrs. R. J. La Selle, Miss Edith Brown, Miss Helen L. Alban, Mrs. C. P. Crosby, Mrs. Webster E. Brown, Miss Anne I. Oakey, all of Rhinelander.

Outagamie county—Mrs. Frank E. Wright, Appleton, chairman; Mrs. Geo. R. Wettengel, Mrs. Jas. Scott, Mrs. J. E. Beckhofer, Mrs. H. W. Abraham, Mrs. Samuel Plantz, Mrs. Allen Thuerer, Miss Veronica Green, Miss Anne Harwood, all of Appleton.

Ozaukee county—Mrs. Julian Zillier, Port Washington, chairman; Mrs. George Savage, Mrs. Frank Kuhn, Miss Bessie Bolens, all of Port Washington.

Pepin county—Mrs. Harry M. Orlady, Durand, chairman; Mrs. Walter Bowman, Durand.

Pierce county—Mrs. O. W. Groot, Elmwood, chairman; Mrs. Jessamine B. Costelloe, Prescott; Mrs. J. E. Reinke, Elmwood; Mrs. August Wilkens, Rock Elm; Mrs. Alvin Hurtgen,

Rock Elm; Mrs. Kate Bowers, Ellsworth; Miss Bernice Sanford, River Falls.

Polk county—Mrs. G. Hanson, Osceola, chairman; Miss Genevieve Nagler, Osceola; Mrs. S. L. Pennington, Amery; Mrs. C. A. Love, Luck; Mrs. J. S. Klinka, Balsam Lake; Mrs. Ralph Carey, Osceola; Mrs. Harry D. Baker, St. Croix Falls; Mrs. Chas. Johnson, Amery; Mrs. R. G. Arveson, Frederic; Miss Pearl Crommet, Amery.

Portage county—Mrs. D. J. Leahy, Stevens Point, chairman; Mrs. C. E. Shortell, Mrs. L. M. Maloney, Mrs. Iva G. Haertel, Miss Anna Olsen, Mrs. C. F. Watson, Miss Anna Park, Mrs. E. B. Robertson, all of Stevens Point.

Price county—Mrs. Wm. Milne, Phillips, chairman; Miss Bernice Marsh, Phillips; Mrs. George B. Reedal, Mrs. C. D. Fenelon, Mrs. Peter E. Reedal, Mrs. J. L. Davis, Mrs. Frank Henry, Miss Gertrude Barry, Mrs. F. A. Kramer, Miss Ida Johnson, Miss Anna J. Perkins, Mrs. Pierson Kneeland, all of Phillips.

Racine county, Eastern Division—Mrs. R. S. Preble, Racine, chairman; Mrs. Willard T. Walker, Mrs. E. J. Stormer, Mrs. E. P. Kastler, Miss Helen Gorton, Mrs. M. M. Barnard, Mrs. George B. Wilson, Mrs. H. J. Cadwell, Mrs. Paul Ostergaard, Miss May Burgess, Mrs. L. K. Merrill, Mrs. John Prostrednick, Miss Helen V. Bebb, Mrs. Jack Williams, Miss Geneva L. Bower, Mrs. H. C. Severance, Mrs. D. E. Callander, Mrs. Fred R. Pettit, Mrs. John W. Owen, Mrs. Stuart Webster, all of Racine.

Racine county, Western Division—Mrs. W. G. Rasch, Burlington, chairman; Mrs. J. W. Powers, Mrs. J. W. Christian, Mrs. George Fratt, Mrs. G. C. Rasch, Mrs. L. H. Rohr, Miss Elizabeth Wilson, Miss Clara Jacobson, Miss Alma Neuhaus, Mrs. H. E. Zimmerman, Miss Nettie Karcher, all of Burlington.

Richland county—Mrs. Fred Thompson, Richland Center, chairman; Mrs. John Kirkpatrick, Richland Center; Mrs. A. A. Thompson, Mrs. F. W. McKee, Mrs. P. L. Lincoln, Mrs.

Joseph Kelly, Mrs. O. B. James, Mrs. L. C. Johnson, Miss Ada James, Mrs. Fred Wohlrabe, all of Richland Center.

Rock county—Mrs. Frank Van Kirk, Janesville, chairman; Mrs. A. C. Anderson, Edgerton; Mrs. Minnie Greene, Evansville; Mrs. O. C. Colony, Evansville; Mrs. Walter Atwood, Janesville; Mrs. Abbie Helms, Janesville; Mrs. Scott Hatch, Edgerton; Mrs. C. E. Rose, Janesville; Miss Florence C. Day, Edgerton; Miss Mary McLay, Janesville; Mrs. Percy Munger, Janesville.

Rusk county—Mrs. Chas. Eisenach, Ladysmith, chairman; Mrs. O. J. Falge, Ladysmith; Mrs. George Manley, Ladysmith.

St. Croix county—Mrs. Andrew Tobin, New Richmond, chairman; Mrs. Hoyt Epley, New Richmond; Mrs. Jas. E. Hughes, New Richmond; Mrs. Chas. Jensch, Hudson; Mrs. J. H. Coe, New Richmond; Mrs. Andrew Tobin, New Richmond; Mrs. H. H. Smith, New Richmond; Mrs. Fred J. Carr, Hudson.

Sauk county—Mrs. Frank Avery, Baraboo, chairman; Miss Ethel Sue Horton, Mrs. Hugh Kelly, Mrs. W. E. Baringer, Mrs. E. F. Dithmar, Miss Georgiana McFetridge, Mrs. E. Groth, Miss Matilda Reul, all of Baraboo.

Sawyer county—Mrs. J. S. McGeorge, Hayward, chairman; Miss Nellie Jordan, Mrs. W. V. Silverthorn, Mrs. H. E. Rohlf, Miss Nell Mockler, Mrs. C. D. Stillman, Mrs. Wm. H. Biegler, all of Hayward.

Shawano county—Mrs. Mary E. Weber, Shawano, chairman; Mrs. Mary Zachow, Miss Vera Howard, Miss Lottie Stubenvoll, Mrs. Chester Goddake, Mrs. E. J. Scott, Miss Inez Humphrey, Mrs. R. A. Upham, Miss A. M. Amenson, all of Shawano.

Sheboygan county, Eastern Section—Mrs. T. M. Bowler, Sheboygan, chairman; Mrs. C. E. Hillyer, Mrs. Walter J. Kohler, Mrs. W. P. Roseman, Mrs. E. O. Lutze, Mrs. Walter S. Piper, Mrs. E. A. Ebert, Mrs. E. R. Bowler, Mrs. Chas. Browne, Miss Alice R. Wilson, all of Sheboygan.

Sheboygan county, Western Section—Mrs. Harriet Corbett, Plymouth, chairman; Mrs. Carl Corbett, Mrs. C. A. Rubado, Mrs. Arthur Stark, Mrs. Catherine Wheeler, Mrs. I. B. Wensink, Miss Jessie B. Cole, Mrs. A. C. Luecker, Mrs. Roy Weik, all of Plymouth.

Taylor county—Miss Margaret Ryan, Medford, chairman; Miss Irene Stone, Medford, chairman; Miss Verna Philipps, Medford; Mrs. E. W. Watson, Medford; Mrs. H. M. Koehler, Medford; Mrs. Geo. McClure, Westboro; Mrs. R. H. Musselman, Medford; Mrs. K. J. Urquhart, Medford; Mrs. A. E. Whitney, Medford; Miss Florence Smith, Medford; Mrs. J. Upjohn, Rib Lake; Mrs. W. B. Patrick, Rib Lake.

Trempealeau county—Mrs. J. M. Ingalls, Whitehall, chairman; Mrs. R. S. Cowie, Whitehall; Mrs. O. A. Breakey, Blair; Mrs. A. J. Lamberson, Whitehall; Mrs. Harriet MacCornack, Whitehall; Mrs. A. R. Markham, Independence; Mrs. H. Ruseling, Eleva; Mrs. Jennie Simpson, Arcadia.

Vernon county—Miss Maud Neprud, Viroqua, chairman; Mrs. T. O. Mork, Mrs. Bertha F. Lauder, Mrs. W. D. Dyson, Mrs. R. W. Baldwin, Mrs. John Henry Bennett, Miss Clara A. Glenn, Miss Ethel Nuzum, Mrs. R. W. Baldwin, all of Viroqua.

Vilas county—Mrs. Ruby B. Radcliffe, Eagle River, chairman; Mrs. Rena Thorp, Mrs. Gertrude La Renzie, Mrs. Imogene Hall, Mrs. Clara Menefee, Mrs. Mae E. Lawler, Mrs. Pearl E. Strong, Mrs. Margaret McKenzie, all of Eagle River.

Walworth county—Miss Helen Martin, Elkhorn, chairman; Miss Lulu Matheson, Elkhorn, secretary; Mrs. I. U. Wheeler, Miss Edith Hatch, Miss Ethel R. Nott, Mrs. James Harris, Mrs. Grant D. Harrington, all of Elkhorn.

Washburn county—Mrs. John Putz, Shell Lake, chairman; Miss Laura Kellar, Shell Lake; Mrs. Mattie J. Tozer, Spooner; Mrs. H. F. Benson, Shell Lake; Mrs. Charles Shon, Shell Lake; Mrs. D. J. Albee, Shell Lake; Mrs. M. E. Albee, Shell Lake.

Washington county—Mrs. C. C. Henry, West Bend, chairman; Mrs. Wareham Rix, West Bend; Miss Ella Kuehlthan, West Bend; Miss Irene Hoyer, West Bend; Miss Marie Weller, West Bend; Miss Florence Day, West Bend; Miss Sadie Le Count, Hartford; Mrs. George Kuehlthan, West Bend; Mrs. Mary K. Hoppe, West Bend.

Waukesha county—Mrs. M. Kartak, Oconomowoc, chairman; Mrs. H. J. Frame, Waukesha; Mrs. F. E. Tichenor, Waukesha; Mrs. G. B. Rhoades, Waukesha; Mrs. H. B. Edwards, Eagle; Mrs. H. B. Hartshorn, Waukesha; Mrs. H. M. Youmans, Waukesha; Mrs. Fred Weber, Oconomowoc; Mrs. L. D. Ely, Waukesha.

Waupaca county—Mrs. Elizabeth Bronson, Waupaca, chairman; Mrs. D. F. Burnham, Waupaca; Mrs. F. Mulvaney, Marion; Mrs. Beatrice Parmenter, Waupaca; Mrs. C. H. Phillips, Waupaca; Mrs. John W. Evans, Waupaca; Mrs. E. H. Miles, Waupaca; Mrs. A. R. Lea, Waupaca.

Waushara county—Mrs. Fay M. Patterson, Wild Rose, chairman; Miss Nellie Walker, Wautoma, secretary; Mrs. Hubert Younglove, Wautoma, treasurer; Mrs. Ed. O'Connor, Hancock; Mrs. Frank Dopp, Wild Rose; Mrs. William Kimball, Pine River; Mrs. William Beach, Wautoma; Mrs. C. O. Luce, Hancock; Mrs. L. S. Brooks, Coloma; Mrs. F. B. Rawson, Plainfield; Mrs. William Tyler, Wautoma; Mrs. Clint Darling, Wild Rose; Mrs. Ed. O'Connor, Hancock.

Winnebago county—Mrs. E. R. Smith, Oshkosh, chairman; Mrs. J. E. Bassett, Oshkosh; Miss Ruth Henderson, Oshkosh; Mrs. J. E. Bassett, Oshkosh; Mrs. George Finch, Oshkosh; Mrs. L. M. Miller, Winneconne; Mrs. Edward M. Crane, Oshkosh; Mrs. T. E. McGillan, Menasha; Mrs. Frank Wakeman, Oshkosh; Mrs. D. E. Rockwood, Oshkosh; Mrs. Luther Davies, Oshkosh; Mrs. Frank Ford, Oshkosh; Mrs. P. W. Hollister, Oshkosh; Mrs. Frank E. Grove, Menasha; Miss Nellie Maxwell, Neenah; Mrs. John Howell, Omro; Mrs. Stephen Radford, Oshkosh.

Wood county—Mrs. Isaac P. Witter, Grand Rapids, chairman; Mrs. R. M. Gibson, Grand Rapids; Mrs. G. M.

Hill, Grand Rapids; Mrs. D. R. Mead, Grand Rapids; Mrs. A. F. Jones, Grand Rapids; Miss Jennie Schrage, Grand Rapids; Mrs. Laurence L. Hebberd, Grand Rapids; Mrs. M. H. Jackson, Grand Rapids; Mrs. Franz Rosebush, Port Edwards; Mrs. Guy Nash, Grand Rapids; Mrs. W. F. Kellogg, Grand Rapids; Mrs. Henry Demitz, Grand Rapids; Miss Cecile Arpin, Grand Rapids; Mrs. J. C. Marsh, Marshfield; Mrs. E. M. Deming, Marshfield; Mrs. E. R. Dickerson, Marshfield; Mrs. W. D. Connor, Marshfield; Miss Caroline Shaw, Marshfield; Mrs. R. J. Straus, Marshfield; Miss Fannie Cole, Marshfield; Mrs. Anna Lathrop, Marshfield; Mrs. R. E. Andrews, Marshfield; Mrs. W. D. Wheeler, Marshfield.

On August 31, 1917, at a conference of the executive committee, Mrs. Morgan reported that in sixty-six of the seventy-one counties there was a woman member of the county council of defense. In thirty-six counties the committees were thoroughly organized. Monthly reports were decided upon, and the mailing list of Forward showed the names of 722 active workers. Mrs. John W. Mariner of Milwaukee reported that the work of women for the second Liberty Loan was being organized, Mrs. E. L. Maloney of Fond du Lac, chairman of home and foreign relief, reported that letters had been sent to local representatives in towns where soldiers were stationed asking that the men be looked after, Mrs. Kittle, chairman of the committee on women in industry, reported the appointment of a committee in each industrial center, and Miss Abby L. Marlatt reported forty-seven counties where food conservation work was being done in an organized way.

Food pledge cards had been distributed in sixty-five counties, and 50,000 bulletins on drying had been sent into the state.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Recognizing that support of the war and the consequent high cost of living makes economy in the household and the community imperative during the coming months, be it

"Resolved, That in planning for the Christmas festivities

we urge that only useful presents be purchased, and that we call attention to the fact that a Liberty Bond of large or small denomination makes a most acceptable present."

This resolution also was adopted:

"In view of the fact that some of the people of Wisconsin do not appear to appreciate the crisis facing our government, and do not understand the fundamental principles underlying this great conflict, be it

"Resolved, That this committee recognize the imperative need of the education of the people through patriotic speeches; that the committee cooperate with other forces to provide patriotic speeches throughout Wisconsin; that it especially urge all women's clubs, lodges, chapters, aid societies and all other women's organizations to give place on their programs, early and often, to addresses of this character."

That women were doing notable war work was shown in October, 1917, when a report by Mrs. Morgan said that in sixty-six counties there was a complete organization and that food conservation work, lectures, canning and drying demonstrations and canning classes were common to all counties. The county women's committees had been directly responsible for 248 Red Cross organizations.

Women were being urged to join the women's committees, and service pins were being distributed.

Women were beginning to carry their own parcels to release delivery men for war.

The speakers' bureau had 100 speakers listed. Child welfare work was beginning all over the state, an undertaking which was completed so successfully that it added another chapter to the state's war record for practical response to the nation's calls. The women of the state were preparing to do their part in a national undertaking to sell one billion dollars' worth of Liberty Bonds.

The first woman emergency food agent to be appointed was Mrs. Lyla Flagler, whose services were given jointly to Jefferson and Waukesha counties. The movement to estab-

lish women conservation experts was under the direction of Miss Emma Conley.

Reports from counties showed wonderful results by women in the Liberty Loan campaign. Outside of Milwaukee county, which naturally led in sales, the women of Brown, Racine and Winnebago counties had the best record, more than a quarter of a million having been sold in each. The Milwaukee county women had sold more than two and one-half millions. The total sales in the drive were over $6,000,000.

The women's committee now began to form an organization which was to reach every school district. Dane county was the first to report, where the county organization was handled by Mrs. Walter Ayer.

The appointment of chairmen of county speakers' bureaus brought good results, meetings being held all over the state. In Walworth county, where Mrs. James L. Harris was chairman, eleven meetings had been held. In Rock county moving pictures were given with the talks, and in Columbia county Mrs. J. R. Wheeler, chairman, had arranged twelve meetings, copies of "On Wisconsin" being distributed to be sung at all patriotic gatherings.

The women's committee had been responsible for raising $53,924.78 for the Y. W. C. A. war fund.

A program was announced by the committee on women in industry which was important. The following results were obtained:

Information was secured concerning industries depleted by the draft.

Information was secured as to the possibility of supplying these positions by women and as to the condition of work.

Those lacking employment were brought to the attention of employers needing women.

What was perhaps the largest meeting of women war workers up to this time was held in Appleton January 18, 1918. More than 800 attended.

The women's committee began, on April 6, 1918, an in-

ventory of all children under 6 years in the state. It was popularly called "weighing the babies," and it took the workers into every home in the state. The work was part of a national campaign, and in Wisconsin it was in charge of Mrs. May F. Grimshaw of Elroy, who was assisted by a committee consisting of Dr. Dorothy Reed Mendenhall, Washington, D. C., Mrs. Louise Fenton Brand of the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis association, Mrs. Mary C. Bradford, superintendent of schools in Kenosha, Mrs. C. P. Cary of Madison and Miss Elizabeth Woods of Madison.

Ways in which women were helping to win the war were many and a few are mentioned as typical. The home economic division of the committee in Racine was conducting free cooking and sewing classes. The food conservation committee in Dane county was arranging a series of traveling window displays to be sent to villages and towns. In Marathon county the committee had an "Employed Girls' League for Overseas Service." It had ninety members. Manitowoc county was organizing its high school girls as "Daughters of Defense." A committee was looking after the welfare of women and children in canneries and helping to minimize the waste of materials in food production plants. Racine county sent Mrs. Elizabeth Merrill to Camp MacArthur to mend and darn for boys in camp there, the materials being supplied by the committee.

More than 3,000 women were wearing the bronze service pin of the women's committee at this time, and the number was growing daily. The child welfare work had taken a definite plan, and a complete file index of all the children in the state, with valuable data as to their physical well-being, was expected.

More than 400 women assembled at the state capitol on March 27, 1918, from all parts of the state, to discuss war problems. Service was the keynote of the two days' conference that followed. The subjects that attracted the most attention were Americanization, child welfare, the necessity of a rigid conservation of wheat, the work of women on draft

boards, the approaching Liberty Loan campaign, and the value of the Junior Red Cross. Addresses were made by Mrs. Morgan, Miss Abby L. Marlatt, Mrs. Lois K. Matthews, dean of women at the University of Wisconsin, Mrs. Frederick Paxson, Mrs. Hobart Johnson, Mrs. Edith E. Hoyt, Mrs. E. F. Bickel, Miss Elizabeth Herfurth and others.

"Don't Waste the Summer" was the message sent to every girl in the state by the women's committee early in 1918.

The appeal to their patriotism said:

"The closing of school in June should not mean two months of idleness for anyone concerned, and the girl who is not planning to put that time to useful purpose is a slacker of the worst sort.

"For the older girls—the girls who have completed a high school course or the girls who are in normal schools and colleges—the summer months offer an opportunity to begin real preparation for professional work. June will see a depletion in the ranks of trained nurses and already from the hospitals of the state comes word that their waiting lists for students are smaller than usual, even though the demand is greater. Most of the hospitals start their training classes in June and girls who are planning to go into this work are urged to make application at once. The world has great need of nurses just now and a girl who decides to go into training at once may rest assured that she is responding to a great patriotic call.

"Teaching is another of the professions for which new workers must be recruited. The call for stenographers and typists is almost as great as the demand for either nurses or teachers and the summer is the time for a girl to enter business college and get ready for the task ahead."

Mrs. John W. Mariner of Milwaukee, in a report of the activity of women in the Third Liberty Loan, gave a total of $9,100,400. In her report she said:

"The allotment plan adopted in all the counties of the Ninth and most of those of the Seventh, although an excellent

plan of producing results in the state, had materially reduced the size of the reportable subscriptions of the women's committee, because in almost all cases the men wished to handle the allotment cards entirely, and of course all large subscriptions have fallen to their share. The women of Wisconsin are better organized than they have been before, and have done fine work in this Third Liberty Loan campaign. In justice to them it should be stated that the size of the report of subscription does not begin to show the amount of effort expended, as their work was in many places entirely educational."

Wisconsin women were represented at the first annual conference of the women's committee, Council of National Defense, held in Washington May 13, 14 and 15, 1918, by Mrs. Henry H. Morgan, Miss A. L. Marlatt, Miss Juliet C. Thorpe, Mrs. B. M. Caples, Mrs. A. L. P. Dennis and Dr. Dorothy Reed Mendenhall. An interesting series of charts giving an outline of the work being done by Wisconsin was prepared by the information department and was on display during the conference.

The women's advisory committee at this time decided to ask the government to take the proper steps to restrict the advertising and conspicuous display of non-essentials. The following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, it is the opinion of thoughtful women that an effective way by which diversion of our productive energies from non-essential lines may be speedily accomplished is by some form of restrictive measures imposed by the government upon the advertising and conspicuous display of non-essentials; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the women's committee of the Wisconsin State Council of Defense transmit to the various trade control agencies of the federal government the pledge of the committee to cooperate in creating public sentiment in support of the government trade and economic policies."

At this meeting Mrs. E. F. Bickel, chairman of the department on health and recreation, stated that in cooperation

with the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis association and the state board of health a survey of the resources of the state was being made by means of a questionnaire which was being sent to every city, town and village in the state. Its purpose was to establish the status of the health resources of the state. Mrs. Edith E. Hoyt, chairman, reported that work for the children's year had been started in all but eight of the seventy-one counties and that the committee was urging the appointment of a visiting nurse in every county. The department of women in industry, it was reported by Mrs. William Kittle, chairman, had sent out a questionnaire through which it was hoped to find out how many women were taking the places of men in industry. Miss A. L. Marlatt reported cooperation in her department, food conservation, and Mrs. Lois K. Matthews reported that university girls were registering for summer work in various lines.

Efforts were made at this time to secure the registration of every retired nurse in Wisconsin. Letters were sent to every county and special articles were sent through the publicity channels urging every woman who was eligible to come forward and do what she could to relieve the shortage of nurses.

The women's committee now had three field organizers at work. They were Mrs. Ben Hooper of Oshkosh, Mrs. E. C. Thompson of La Crosse, who later became head of the women's committee, and Miss Carrie Smith of Jefferson. All were good speakers and addressed meetings in many counties.

The organization of a Girls' Patriotic League with its membership almost entirely drawn from the factories of the city was a plan adopted by the women's committee in Winnebago county. Eight employers of women were asked to appoint two young women from each plant, the choice being given to girls of foreign birth. These sixteen young women then held several meetings with the Americanization committee. It was decided that each girl was to inform herself as to the cause and history of the war and carry home her conviction to every person she knew.

Of this work Mrs. Stephen Radford wrote:

"The girls are much interested and admit there is plenty of need for the work. To make their efforts accomplish the greatest possible results we are going to provide for a course of lectures on the war and our position in regard to it, to be given especially for them and their friends. For our lectures we have the assistance of normal and high school teachers."

This plan was carried out in many other counties with good results.

An example of the great work being done by women now was a report from Dane county, which showed that thirty-two townships were organized, and that women had given 236 hours of clerical work to the draft boards. Ninety food demonstrations, at which 4,500 persons were present, had been held. Twelve thousand copies of the wheatless manual had been sold at a nominal price to cover the cost of printing, and the speakers' bureau had sent out 342 speakers who had reached 15,602 persons.

The women started an agitation for aid for soldiers sent home from camps suffering from tuberculosis, and urged the establishment of county sanitoriums.

In La Crosse girls from six factories had been organized into a junior defense league. In Kenosha twenty young women were members of the auto squad, "driving their cars for Uncle Sam." Thirty girls in Richland county enlisted to go into the homes of farmers and assist in housework.

All over the state the same enthusiastic work was being carried on, and girls and women were enlisting for practical war work.

Lincoln county women were holding a series of meetings. In Portage county sales were being held for the benefit of the Red Cross, war bread exhibits were being held in many counties, La Crosse women were offering premiums for canning, drying and preserving, and Milwaukee county women had published a list of substitutes for wheat. All the young women home from school in Marquette county were enrolled for

war work, and in Outagamie county all the committees were active.

Mrs. Ben Hooper, field organizer, had been in Vilas county, where, with Mrs. W. H. Radcliffe, county chairman, she had driven from one mill town to another. The greatest eagerness was reported among the women for information and for opportunities to do war service. High school girls in Green Bay had raised $28,000 for the Red Cross, in Buffalo county women had knitted $2,000 worth of yarn into articles for soldiers, in Chippewa the women had taken a census of the county, and in Door county girls were joining clubs to learn the baking of Liberty bread and other war time cooking. The women of Fond du Lac had been active in the war savings stamp campaign, La Crosse county women were giving receptions for soldiers, Milwaukee county reported 4,000 women active in food conservation work, and the women of Outagamie county were holding daily meetings. More than 100 women attended a "war luncheon" in Grand Rapids, and the announcement was made that the women of every town in the county were organized for war work. The food conservation committee in Portage county had concluded a six weeks course at the normal training school, demonstrating how to use substitutes for wheat.

On June 20, 1918, a conference of the county, city and department chairmen of the Fox River valley women's committees was held in Oshkosh, delegates attending from Waupaca, Fond du Lac, Winnebago, Green Lake, Brown and Outagamie counties. Kewaunee and Door later joined this organization. Mrs. E. R. Smith, Oshkosh, presided and addresses were made by Miss Mabel Gilkey, Oshkosh, Mrs. C. E. Hatch, Madison, Mrs. E. F. Bickel, Oshkosh, Mrs. H. H. Morgan, Madison, Mrs. Stephen Radford, Oshkosh, Mrs. James Scott, Appleton, Mrs. W. P. Wagner, Green Bay, and Miss Emma Conley, Madison.

The work of women in the operation of curb markets was

shown in a letter from Miss Frances G. Perkins, chairman of the Fond du Lac county committee:

"The curb market has been in operation since early in May, and apparently is as successful from the producers' side as last year. Prices keep just under market prices on such commodities as eggs and chickens. Things are fresh and in excellent condition and there is considerable variety."

These markets, made possible by the attention given them by women, helped to keep down the war time cost of living as much as possible.

The work of the women of the state in child welfare campaigns was praised by the state board of health in the following resolution adopted at this time:

"Whereas, an earnest attempt is being made throughout the country to save the lives of 100,000 young children each year, and

"Whereas, the work of weighing and measuring young children as recommended by the United States Children's bureau has created an intense interest in the subject of child welfare throughout the state, and

"Whereas, the material increase in the cost and the scarcity of necessary foods, due to war conditions, is apt to result in undernourishment of young children, and

"Whereas, it is necessary to know of this undesirable condition as soon as possible in order to conserve our child life,

"Therefore, Be it Resolved by the state board of health in regular semi-annual meeting assembled, that the board heartily recommends the work which is being done in conserving our child life and it strongly recommends to the schools of the state that provision be made for the weighing and measuring of young children in the spring and fall of each year during the period of the war."

Adams county was the last of the seventy-one counties to form a woman's organization, after hearing addresses by Mrs. Edward C. Thompson, field organizer, but none the less active during the remaining period of the war. With the council of

defense committees had been acting various other organizations. The Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage association had been active for the overseas hospital unit, besides assisting in all patriotic campaigns. The Wisconsin Consumers' league had been doing research work in the interest of women and children at work, and had investigated the cost of living. The Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic had taken up all branches of war work and were at this time raising funds for the canteen committee. The Pythian war fund had been created by the Pythian Sisters. The Wisconsin Chapter of the International Federation of Catholic Alumnae had been at work in the schools, and the Woman's Relief Corps had been prominent in Americanization work.

The Wisconsin Woman's Christian Temperance Union had performed definite war service, and the Wisconsin Association of Graduate Nurses was filling the demands for nurses as well as conducting classes in Red Cross work, elementary hygiene and home care of the sick. Other organizations which were doing their share were the League for Women's Service, the Daughters of the American Revolution, Catholic Women's clubs, Eastern Star, Collegiate alumnae, Federation of Women's clubs, Daughters of 1812, Mothers' Congress, Woman's Synodical Missionary society of the Presbyterian church in Wisconsin and the Wisconsin Woman's Home Missionary Union.

The part that the women were taking in the war was well illustrated by the efforts of six young women of Fort Atkinson, who made up a Liberty Sextette. They produced a playlet, "The Girls Over Here," which was one of the best pieces of American propaganda offered in the state during the war. The girls, Corinne Lawton, Hertha Wandschneider, Gertrude Beyer, Helen Reynolds, Maryette Goodrich and Blanche Vandewater, were school chums, and the playlet was rehearsed in their homes. They gave it before dozens of large audiences during the war.

The work of women thus far was summed up in July, 1918, in reports from committee chairmen.

"Returns from the first section of the survey are coming in rapidly," reported Mrs. E. F. Bickel, chairman of the committee on health and recreation, "and it is hoped to have full reports from every county by July 30.

"The department is working for permanent agencies to accomplish definite work. Among these may be mentioned the erection of sanatoria in each county to care for all tubercular; the appointment of county health nurses to care for the health of our rural population; the establishment of municipal recreation systems in every city and incorporated village, to provide, free for all, body developing, character building recreation; the developing in every township of community recreation for the rural population.

"The next definite task for the county committees will be the organization throughout the state of the Patriotic League. We hope to have every girl and young woman in the state a member of the league."

Said Miss Abby L. Marlatt, chairman of the food conservation committee:

"In sixty-five counties of Wisconsin there are 76 chairmen of Food Conservation committees and in the other six counties the chairmen of the woman's committee are acting as chairmen of the Conservation committee.

"Plans in regard to the food exhibits at the county fairs have been forwarded by the conservation chairmen with the suggestion that no prize be given for wheat bread and rolls, doughnuts, cakes with frostings, rich cakes made with wheat and sugar or jams and preserves requiring large quantities of sugar. Where a competitive exhibit is put on the suggestion was made that the products be sold in cafeteria style for lunches rather than have an exhibit that would eventually be a waste of food material.

"The canning campaign is being carried on under the lead-

ership of the conservation committees and in cooperation with the home demonstration agents."

This was the report of Mrs. Edith R. Hoyt, chairman of the committee on child welfare:

"The weighing and measuring of children under six in Wisconsin is still making progress, four counties having completed this work and others carrying it on with interest and success. In many counties this work would have been completed earlier had materials for it been available when called for. In many communities the weighing and measuring was supplemented by a more complete physical examination of young children and many mothers have been instructed as to the care of children, particularly in the line of nutrition. At practically all meetings throughout the state child welfare has been discussed and plans are now under way for carrying on this work throughout the coming months."

Mrs. William Kittle, chairman of the committee on women in industry, reported:

"The following is a report of the counties which have returned the questionnaires sent them recently by the state committee. The questionnaire covered two subjects, viz, what the county committees were doing to assist the draft boards in the industrial classification of the drafted men and also what could be done to supply emergency help to pea canneries so that the crop would be cared for and at the same time the order of hours of labor as issued by the Industrial Commission be upheld.

"In the twenty-seven counties where the pea canneries of the state are located the women in industry committees agreed to aid the canneries in every way possible.

"Forty-four counties returned information concerning assistance given the local draft boards. In sixteen of the forty-four counties the boards needed no assistance.

"In the twenty-eight remaining counties a total of 588 women served the boards, giving 3,888 hours of service in the last three months."

This report was made by Mrs. H. M. Youmans, chairman of the Americanization committee:

"Questionnaires for the purpose of ascertaining the strength and extent of Americanization work now being carried on have recently been sent to all the counties. When the returns are compiled the department will have a foundation upon which to build its work of the future. The questionnaire included inquiries as to the nationality of the foreign group in each county and the need of reaching them with literature printed either in their own or in the English language.

"County chairmen have been instructed to arrange food demonstration for foreign groups, keeping such demonstrations thoroughly informal, with a view to getting into closer touch with the women it is desired to reach. They have been instructed to work towards the establishment of classes for teaching English and also to keep in special touch with the children who should be organized for patriotic work.

"A reception for all citizens naturalized in Milwaukee during the past year was held on July 2, when 590 men with their wives and children, many of them dressed in the costume of their own countries, were guests of honor of the council of defense. The affair was most impressive. Twenty-two counties in Wisconsin now have women chairmen on Americanization."

The following report was made by Mrs. L. D. Harvey, chairman of the committee on women's clubs organization:

"Since the declaration of war the Federation of Women's clubs has endeavored to co-operate with the women's committee of the Council of Defense in all its activities, working on and contributing to the various kinds of war work, and furnishing leaders in organizing the communities to meet the special war demands.

"Local clubs have been active throughout the state in promoting child welfare, food conservation, food demonstrations, war gardens, public health, Americanization, education, Red

Cross work in the betterment of social and industrial conditions, and other work which space forbids enumerating.

"During the year the clubs have contributed $78,000 to the various war relief funds. The local clubs have adjusted their programs, work and days of meeting so as to be of the utmost service in helping to win the war."

A patriotic play week was arranged by the women, and handled by county chairmen. Women's war work was demonstrated in county fair exhibits as an example for others. The Girls' Patriotic League had been thoroughly organized in the state, and the members were signing pledges to do the following kinds of war work: Gardening, cooking, canning, calf raising, corn raising, potato raising, poultry raising, infant care, child welfare, first aid, home nursing, home relief work, surgical dressings, refugee garments, athletic games, folk dancing, Liberty chorus, orchestra or band, music, drama, English, French, millinery, dressmaking, plain sewing.

The speakers' bureau had taken charge of the campaign for the Y. W. C. A. war fund, and training institutes had been established in Madison, Milwaukee, Wausau, La Crosse and Duluth, Minn.

Women representing councils of defense in nine counties, Buffalo, Trempealeau, Jackson, Monroe, Juneau, Adams, Vernon, Crawford and La Crosse, held a conference in La Crosse in October, 1918, which was largely attended. In September Wisconsin had been represented at a mid-west conference in Chicago by Miss Tracy Copp of the Wisconsin Industrial commission, Dr. Helen Harbert, Kenosha, Mrs. M. V. O'Shea of Madison, Mrs. Glenn P. Turner of Madison, and Mrs. H. H. Morgan.

The last statewide conference for women war workers before the signing of the armistice was held in Madison October 23 to 26, 1918. The meeting was attended by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw of Washington, chairman of the women's committee of the National Council of Defense. Addresses were made by Mrs. E. F. Bickel, Oshkosh; Dr. Sara Nimocks, La Crosse;

Mrs. Burr Jones, Madison; Mrs. J. F. Conant, Manitowoc; Mrs. Nellie Kedzie Jones, Madison; Mrs. H. M. Youmans, Waukesha; Mrs. A. M. Simons, Milwaukee; Mrs. William Kittle, Madison; Miss J. C. Thorp, Madison; Miss A. L. Marlatt, Madison; Miss Hazel Manning, Madison; Mrs. E. L. Maloney, Fond du Lac; Mrs. Walter Ayer, Madison; Mrs. E. B. Frost, Williams Bay; Mrs. Edith Hoyt, Madison; Miss Theta Mead, Merrill; Elizabeth Woods, Madison; Miss Mary Oakley, Madison; Miss Wedin, Madison, and others.

The reports at this meeting showed that the women were doing more than their share of war work in the state. Seventy-one counties were organized, with the chairmen members of the county councils of defense. More than 2,500 local units had been formed, with a group of women at work in every city, village, township or school district. Women had travelled many miles, at their own expense, to attend three statewide conferences and two district meetings.

The reports at the close of the war showed that by the affiliation of all women's organizations the committee was able to reach without delay 80,000 women war workers. The committees had recruited 726 student nurses. A comprehensive exhibit had been made at the state fair. Americanization committees were at work in thirty-four counties. Approximately 160,000 children had been weighed in the state, many child welfare clinics had been held and some permanent ones established. Cooperating with the food administration, 275,000 food pledges had been secured, twenty-five home demonstrators had been sent out into the state, volunteer groups had been trained to give food demonstrations, many curb and city markets had been installed and maintained, window exhibits had been arranged by the hundreds, canning and drying activities had extended throughout the state, and meetings had been held in 230 community centers.

The home and foreign relief committee had a central depot at Madison for the storing and distribution of clothing being made over by women, and clothing had been shipped

abroad through the American Fund for French Wounded, the Duryea War Relief, the American Girls' Committee in Paris, the Belgian Relief Commission and the Red Cross. The committee for the Fatherless Children of France had been promoted, and 5,000 children had been adopted in the state.

The department of information had distributed 71,500 pieces of printed matter. The speakers' bureau had sent out 700 speakers who had made 3,000 addresses. In this campaign 20,000 pamphlets on various war subjects had been distributed. The committee on women in industry had cooperated with all labor organizations and with employers, and had furnished 7,000 volunteer workers who had given 35,000 hours of service to draft boards. The official arm band of the committee, earned by forty-eight hours of volunteer service, was being worn by 1351 women, and this represented only a part of the work performed. Committee pins were being worn by 8,240 women.

These records show only a part of the outward signs of women's war activity. The quiet and heroic service of women was attested before the end of the war by 100,000 service flags displayed in windows, the stars of some of which turned from blue to gold as the months went by and Wisconsin's soldiers gained their brilliant victories overseas. Toward the close of the war parades in many cities were made distinctive by the presence of mothers who wore flags bearing both blue and gold stars, the gold gradually increasing.

To the women of Wisconsin who gave their hours to work to which they were unaccustomed, who served their country in the home and everywhere, some partial acknowledgment can be made. To the mothers and sisters and sweethearts whose loved ones were "Over There," some of them never to return, the state owes a debt it never can repay.

CHAPTER NINE

The Wisconsin State Guard.

When the Wisconsin National Guard entrained and left the state in September, 1917, bound for France by way of Waco, Texas, the state was left without a military force, and this fact gave being to an organization which was at once unique in the history of the state and a striking example of patriotic service.

Under the authority of a Wisconsin law there was organized, with nearly every principal city of the state contributing, what was known as the Wisconsin State Guard. It was purely a volunteer organization, recruited among men too old and too young for military service as it had been restricted in the first draft, and over night it became an efficient body of soldiers.

When it held its first encampment at Camp Douglas, during July, 1918, it comprised four regiments of infantry, and a State Guard reserve. The strength of the four regiments was, officers and men, about 3,500, and the strength of the reserve 2,000.

The regiments drew their strength from the following cities:

Seventh regiment, headquarters Milwaukee—Company A, Milwaukee; Company B, Milwaukee; Company C, Milwaukee; Company D, Milwaukee; Company E, Milwaukee; Company F, Milwaukee; Company G, Milwaukee; Company H, West Allis; Company I, Racine; Company K, Racine; Company L, Milwaukee; Company M, Milwaukee.

Eighth regiment, headquarters Beloit—Company A, Ocon-

omowoc; Company B, Kenosha; Company C, Waukesha; Company D, Hartford; Company E, Fort Atkinson; Company F, Beloit; Company G, Janesville; Company H, Jefferson; Company I, Monroe; Company K, Madison; Company L, Madison; Company M, Platteville.

Ninth regiment, headquarters Appleton—Company A, Appleton; Company B, Neenah; Company C, Fond du Lac; Company D, Oshkosh; Company E, Oconto; Company F, Manitowoc; Company G, Green Bay; Company H, Sheboygan; Company I, Marshfield; Company K, Grand Rapids; Company L, Marinette; Company M, Stevens Point.

Tenth regiment, headquarters Eau Claire—Company A, Superior; Company B, Superior; Company C, Wausau; Company D, Bayfield; Company E, Menomonie; Company F, Eau Claire; Company G, Chippewa Falls; Company H, Ladysmith; Company I, Neillsville; Company K, Tomah; Company L, Mauston; Company M, La Crosse.

The State Guard Reserve, divided into Separate companies, was stationed as follows:

First, Milwaukee; Second, De Pere; Third, Waupun; Fourth, Elroy; Fifth, Minong; Sixth, Mt. Horeb; Seventh, Kendall; Eighth, Horicon; Ninth, Watertown; Tenth, New Richmond; Eleventh, Spooner; Twelfth, Tomahawk; Thirteenth, Rib Lake; Fourteenth, Sturgeon Bay; Fifteenth, Cumberland; Sixteenth, Wrightstown; Seventeenth, Grantsburg; Eighteenth, Hurley; Nineteenth, Webster; Twentieth, Alderly; Twenty-first, Eagle; Twenty-second, Port Washington; Twenty-third, Whitewater; Twenty-fourth, Mayville; Twenty-fifth, Colby; Twenty-sixth, Crandon; Twenty-seventh, Lake Mills; Twenty-eighth, Campbellsport; Twenty-ninth, New London; Thirtieth, Kewaskum; Thirty-first, Rome; Thirty-second, Hudson; Thirty-third, Princeton; Thirty-fourth, Rice Lake; Thirty-fifth, Palmyra; Thirty-sixth, Middleton; Thirty-seventh, Waupaca; Thirty-eighth, Clintonville; Thirty-ninth, Milton.

Platoons were stationed as follows:

First, Stratford; Second, Wauwatosa; Third, Livingston; Fourth, Frederic; Fifth, Birchwood.

As governor of the state Emanuel L. Philipp was commander-in-chief of the state guard. Earl S. Driver of Madison was made assistant adjutant general, with the rank of major, under Adjutant General Holway. William G. Atkins of Madison served in the inspector general's department, with the rank of first lieutenant. Senator Timothy Burke of Green Bay was judge advocate, with the rank of major.

The state quartermaster was Max P. Curtius of Camp Douglas, with the rank of captain, and David Atwood of Janesville was the head of the quartermaster corps, with the rank of major.

The officers of the State Guard were:

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel Horace M. Seaman, Milwaukee.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Baker, Racine.

Majors Michael F. Blenski, Milwaukee; Harry W. Ellis, Milwaukee; Clarence Christensen, West Allis.

Capt. William T. Dorward, Milwaukee, chaplain.

Capt. Thomas S. Bell, Milwaukee, adjutant.

Second Lieut. Charles Stevens, Milwaukee, band master.

First Lieuts. Herbert W. Tullgren, Milwaukee; Henry A. Digman, Milwaukee; Casimer Gonski, Milwaukee, battalion adjutants.

Capt. Roy L. Stone, Milwaukee, quartermaster.

First Lieut. Paul Meske, Milwaukee, inspector small arms practice.

Second Lieut. Ernest E. Bruhn, Milwaukee, supply officer.

Major Harry E. Bradley, Milwaukee; First Lieut. William S. Darling, Milwaukee; First Lieut. E. H. Darling, Milwaukee, sanitary detachment.

Company A—Capt. Fergus R. Ellsworth, First Lieut. Max L. Boeck, Second Lieut. William J. Janssen.

Company B—Capt. Thomas M. Spence, First Lieut. William Thomson, Second Lieut. Francis E. Dewey.

Company C—Capt. Hugh M. MacGregor, First Lieut. Charles S. Mercein, Second Lieut. Donald A. Stewart.

Company D—Capt. John A. Keelan, First Lieut. John Groom, Jr., Second Lieut. Irwin R. Reik.

Company E—Capt. Paul G. Warren, First Lieut. Henry C. Hengels, Second Lieut. Darwin W. Townsend.

Company F—Capt. Seymour Bonnett, First Lieut. Hubbard C. Atkins, Second Lieut. Henry Weidenbacher.

Company G—Capt. Manuel G. H. Kuechle, First Lieut. Arthur L. Day, Second Lieut. Roy A. Schafer.

Company H—Capt. Harry E. Welbourne, First Lieut. Thomas J. Fleming, Second Lieut. Howard L. Ralston.

Company I—Capt. Paul M. Matson, First Lieut. Wallace F. McGregor, Second Lieut. Rudolph P. Peterson.

Company K—Capt. John T. Olson, First Lieut. John H. Owens, Second Lieut. Frederick C. Haumorson.

Company L—Capt. Klemens Borucki, First Lieut. Wladislas Cieszynski, Second Lieut. Thomas Szewczykowski.

Company M—Capt. Warren E. Porter, First Lieut. Reiley A. McNutt, Second Lieut. John W. Johannessen.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel Rolf M. P. Rosman, Beloit.

Lieutenant Colonel Frank A. Shriner, Monroe.

Majors James W. O'Connell, Madison; Robert J. Parks, Fort Atkinson; Elmer M. Webb, Waukesha.

Capt. Evan John Evans, Beloit, chaplain.

Capt. James H. McNeel, Beloit, adjutant.

First Lieuts. Dean B. Becker, Fort Atkinson; Martin J. Olson, Madison; Marcus A. Jacobson, Waukesha, battalion adjutants.

Capt. Jacob E. Kinzer, Beloit, quartermaster.

First Lieut. Eugene A. Fuller, Madison, inspector small arms practice.

Second Lieut. Thomas S. Nolan, Janesville, supply officer.

Major Frederick C. Rogers; First Lieut. Samuel B. Ackley, Oconomowoc; First Lieut. Joseph B. Noble, Waukesha, sanitary detachment.

Company A—Capt. F. George Schuehle, First Lieut. Eugene Young, Second Lieut. Frank E. Boyle.

Company B—Capt. Thomas B. Temple, First Lieut. James Millar, Second Lieut. Hugh V. Barden.

Company C—Capt. John A. Williams, First Lieut. Owen L. Jines, Second Lieut. Otto F. Duecker.

Company D—Capt. Fred L. LeCount, First Lieut. Lewis K. Benson, Second Lieut. Arthur E. Breitenfelt.

Company E—Capt. John F. Mueller, First Lieut. George P. Lohmaier, Second Lieut. Alfred G. Cory.

Company F—Capt. Fred Y. Hart, First Lieut. Frederic H. Gardner, Second Lieut. Vernon L. Stauffacher.

Company G—Capt. E. C. Bauman, First Lieut. Charles H. Gage, Second Lieut. Emil Haumorson.

Company H—Capt. Jacob C. Brandel, First Lieut. Robert L. Crawford, Second Lieut. W. Erwin King.

Company I—Capt. Charles A. Schindler, First Lieut. Brooks J. Dunwidde, Second Lieut. Clarence B. Baltzer.

Company K—Capt. Leslie B. Rowley, First Lieut. Eugene A. Fuller, Second Lieut. Harry T. Sheldon.

Company L—Capt. Sigurd J. Swenson, First Lieut. Henry C. Croft, Second Lieut. Edward Green.

Company M—Capt. David Gardner, Jr., First Lieut. Roland C. Harvey, Second Lieut. William B. Shepard.

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel Hugh Pomeroy, Appleton.

Lieutenant Colonel Edward O. Brown, Rhinelander.

Majors William H. Zuehlke, Appleton; John M. West, Green Bay; Eugene A. Hickey, Sheboygan.

Capt. Louis P. Peeke, Fond du Lac, chaplain.

Capt. John H. Laabs, Oshkosh, adjutant.

Second Lieut. Ferdinand H. Jebe, Appleton, band master.

First Lieuts. Gustave C. Schwandt, Oshkosh; Albert F. Koepke, Sheboygan; Carl A. Eckhardt, Green Bay, battalion adjutants.

Capt. Adelbert R. Brunet, Fond du Lac, quartermaster.

Major George H. Scheer, Sheboygan; First Lieut. Harry Heiden, Sheboygan, sanitary detachment.

Company A—Capt. Maurice S. Peerenboom, First Lieut. William Buske, Second Lieut. Arthur Ritger.

Company B—Capt. Ralph E. Dietz, First Lieut. Benjamin H. Metternick, Second Lieut. Phillip E. Grode.

Company C—Capt. Samuel H. Longdin, First Lieut. Charles Werth, Second Lieut. Frank Vanderwort.

Company D—Capt. H. Milton Bacon, First Lieut. Ray B. Boyd, Second Lieut. Bart W. Heiss.

Company E—Capt. Albert J. Cummings, First Lieut. William F. Schenke, Second Lieut. John B. Chase.

Company F—Capt. Christian Schade, Second Lieut. Stephen Cegielski.

Company G—Capt. Charles J. Frewerd, First Lieut. Thomas H. Quinn.

Company H—Capt. George F. Imig, First Lieut. Alfred Steffen, Second Lieut. George Jorgenson.

Company I—Capt. Otto Meyer, First Lieut. Herman Hoerl, Second Lieut. Marcus A. Hansen.

Company K—Capt. Wilbur E. Herschleb, First Lieut. Frank D. Abel, Second Lieut. Anton K. Hartl.

Company L—Capt. Ralph W. Wenk, First Lieut. Dominic Berg.

Company M—Capt. C. S. Orthman, First Lieut. James A. Cashin, Second Lieut. Leanore J. Eaton.

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel Marshall Cousins, Eau Claire.

Lieutenant Colonel Winfield W. Warren, Tomah

Majors Charles C. Remington, Mauston; Frank L. French, Sparta; Cyrus C. Yawkey, Wausau.

Capt. William James MacCartney, Mauston, chaplain.

Capt. Herman G. Helstrom, Eau Claire, adjutant.

First Lieuts. Aytch P. Woodson, Wausau; Louis H. Losby, Sparta; Fred H. Runkel, Portage, battalion adjutants.

Capt. William L. Howes, Tomah, quartermaster.

Second Lieut. Herbert W. Quilling, Menomonie, supply officer.

Major D. S. MacArthur, La Crosse; First Lieut. William E. Bannen, La Crosse; First Lieut. J. Fred Farr, Eau Claire, sanitary detachment.

Company A—Capt. S. C. Clemons, First Lieut. Fred A. Russell, Second Lieut. Creston Harris.

Company B—Capt. Sidney A. Buchanan, First Lieut Alfred T. Ledin, Second Lieut. John W. Kelley.

Company C—Capt. Frederick C. Becker, First Lieut. Thomas H. Ryan, Second Lieut. Judd S. Alexander.

Company D—John W. Dady, First Lieut. Charles W. Green, Second Lieut. William J. Bassett.

Company E—Capt. Robert H. Rodgers, First Lieut. Elmer W. Waite, Second Lieut. Ludwig A. Tilleson.

Company F—Capt. Edmund C. Hoeppner, First Lieut. Joseph C. Culver, Second Lieut. Charles D. Bergfeld.

Company G—Capt. Orrin H. Larrabee, First Lieut. Walter Holm, Second Lieut. Edward H. Monat.

Company H—Capt. Archibald H. Callaway, First Lieut. Allison Skinner, Second Lieut. James A. Carter.

Company I—Capt. Henry W. Klopf, First Lieut. John J. Irvine, Second Lieut. Alfred L. Devos.

Company K—Capt. Edward C. Van Wie, First Lieut. Adelbert H. Wilson, Second Lieut. William E. Bartels.

Company L—Capt. Earl W. Towers, First Lieut. Merton A. Grimmer, Second Lieut. Ervie E. Petrie.

Company M—Capt. James A. Fairchild, First Lieut. Joseph G. Dubraks, Second Lieut. Charles J. Wacks.

The officers of the First Separate Battalion, State Guard, in December, 1918, were:

Major Horace J. Mellum, Kenosha.

First Lieut. Charles H. Ernst, Kenosha, adjutant.

Second Lieut. Frank H. Truax, Kenosha, supply officer.

First Lieut. George F. Adams, Kenosha, sanitary detachment.

Company A—Capt. William R. Harrison.

Company B—Capt. William J. Bermingham, First Lieut. John M. Albers, Second Lieut. Walter Getschman.

Company C—Capt. Fred W. Steinert, First Lieut. George B. McCune, Second Lieut. Fred J. Baum.

Company D—Capt. Orman D. Yule, First Lieut. Charles E. Crawford, Second Lieut. Walter J. Mahler.

This was a Kenosha organization, all of the officers and men being enlisted from that city.

The officers of the State Guard Reserve were:

First Separate Company—Capt. Thomas P. Carter, First Lieut. Ben L. Salamon.

Second Separate Company—Capt. Henry P. Moes, First Lieut. Levi S. Wilcox, Second Lieut. Elmer T. Abendroth.

Third Separate Company—Capt. Edward B. Carroll, First Lieut. Byron Walker, Second Lieut. Elwin Franklin.

Fourth Separate Company—Capt. John P. Conway, First Lieut. Charles Schmidt, Second Lieut. Gerald Flood.

Fifth Separate Company—Capt. Allen S. Gilbert, First Lieut. Almon J. Downing, Second Lieut. Charles J. Cockson.

Sixth Separate Company—Capt. Oscar Christianson, First Lieut. John B. Severson.

Seventh Separate Company—Capt. George F. Friedrich, First Lieut. George H. Robinson, Second Lieut. James D. Sheridan.

Eighth Separate Company—Capt. Charles Hawks, First Lieut. Harry W. Washburn, Second Lieut. Hector P. Vilvoch.

Ninth Separate Company—Capt. Walter A. Simon, First Lieut. August C. Henze, Second Lieut. Albert R. Preusse.

Tenth Separate Company—Capt. James Kennedy, First Lieut. Charles J. Fearn, Second Lieut. John M. Hagen.

Eleventh Separate Company—Capt. Leon C. Huff, First Lieut. William A. Taylor, Second Lieut. Herbert C. Brewer.

Twelfth Separate Company—Capt. Henry H. Roehrborn, First Lieut. Charles F. Bebeau.

Thirteenth Separate Company—Capt. Harry R. Hyland, First Lieut. Elmer F. Hollen, Second Lieut. Edward Johnson.

Fourteenth Separate Company—Capt. Fred P. Sarles, First Lieut. John H. Stewart, Second Lieut. John F. La Vassor.

Fifteenth Separate Company—Capt. Herbert R. Hines, First Lieut. Giles H. Wilse, Second Lieut. John D. Olson.

Sixteenth Separate Company—Capt. Raymond J. Noel, First Lieut. John B. Vanderheiden.

Seventeenth Separate Company—Capt. George Franklin Nash, First Lieut. George O. Olson, Second Lieut. Virgil E. Hawley.

Eighteenth Separate Company—Capt. Lester D. Stewart, First Lieut. Lee L. Wilcox, Second Lieut. Verne O. Johnson.

Nineteenth Separate Company—Capt. Max W. Hoppe, First Lieut. Burk S. Green, Second Lieut. Norman C. Dunn.

Twentieth Separate Company—Capt. Forest A. Gourlie, First Lieut. John J. Jeffords, Second Lieut. Nicholas Derse.

Twenty-second Separate Company—Capt. Emil Albl, First Lieut. Andrew M. Van Ells, Second Lieut. Henry Bartel.

Twenty-third Separate Company—Capt. Olaf Johnson, First Lieut. Harry M. Bonnett, Second Lieut. George W. Ankomeus.

Twenty-fourth Separate Company—Capt. Edward S. O'Connor, First Lieut. Gerard A. Strassen, Second Lieut. Victor H. Lawrence.

Twenty-fifth Separate Company—Capt. Frank A. Jackson, First Lieut. John S. Grimes, Second Lieut. Richard G. Salter.

Twenty-sixth Separate Company—Capt. Lee W. Llewel-

lyn, First Lieut. William M. Sherlock, Second Lieut. Fred C. Rogers.

Twenty-seventh Separate Company—Capt. Edward O. Neff, First Lieut. Emil Kumbier, Second Lieut. Oliver H. Hornby.

Twenty-eighth Separate Company—Capt. Robert B. Ellis, First Lieut. David Knickle, Second Lieut. William W. Edwards.

Twenty-ninth Separate Company—Capt. Harry C. Smith, First Lieut. William A. Sheerin, Second Lieut. Chester M. Allen.

Thirtieth Separate Company—Capt. John P. Fellenz, First Lieut. Byron H. Rosenheimer, Second Lieut. Newton W. Rosenheimer.

Thirty-first Separate Company—Capt. Louis J. Auerbach, First Lieut. Guy R. Graves, Second Lieut. Lisle C. Curtis.

Thirty-second Separate Company—Capt. William Y. Burton, First Lieut. Leonard L. Bailey, Second Lieut. Benn C. Bunker.

Thirty-third Separate Company—Capt. Charles F. Gerlach, First Lieut. Erich Muller, Second Lieut. Oscar C. Olman.

Thirty-fourth Separate Company—Capt. Eugene Matteson, First Lieut. Gussie J. Dodge, Second Lieut. Vane W. Packard.

Thirty-fifth Separate Company—Capt. Walter H. Reed, First Lieut. Willis D. Moneyelle, Second Lieut. Alfred W. Foote.

Thirty-sixth Separate Company—Capt. Hans C. Ruenzel, First Lieut. Willard S. Green, Second Lieut. Charles F. Allen.

Thirty-seventh Separate Company—Capt. Roy Holly, First Lieut. William C. Cain, Second Lieut. William H. Ottman.

Thirty-eighth Separate Company—Capt. Julius Spearbraker, First Lieut. Oscar H. Hagan, Second Lieut. Raymond F. Ogilvie.

Thirty-ninth Separate Company—Capt. Floyd T. Coon, First Lieut. Alan W. Uren, Second Lieut. Walter E. Rogers.

First Separate Platoon, headquarters Stratford—First Lieut. James B. Clark.

Second Separate Platoon, headquarters Wauwatosa—First Lieut. Hjorleifor T. Kristjanson.

Third Separate Platoon, headquarters Livingston—First Lieut. Harty A. Weingartner.

Fourth Separate Platoon, headquarters Frederic—First Lieut. John A. Marquette.

Fifth Separate Platoon, headquarters Birchwood—First Lieut. Lloyd T. Weeks.

The regiments in the State Guard were recruited from the ranks of business men, and in every company there was hidden under the plain uniform of a private a man who represented industry and the professions in a substantial way. At Camp Douglas all were soldiers. The companies were paid an allowance by the state for armory rent, and an additional allowance for the upkeep of clothing and for general expenses connected with their training. They were issued uniforms of a distinctive pattern, different from the uniforms of the Wisconsin National Guard and the United States Army. They were armed with arms issued to the state by the war department for this purpose.

Their attendance at the camp of instruction in July, 1918, was evidence of their patriotism, for they served without pay. The camp was commanded by Brigadier General Charles King, Wisconsin National Guard, retired, and that officer put the men through the paces of the regular army life. Because of their natural training in life the men proved apt students of military tactics and their appearance after a few days of intensive training, following their own instruction at home, was everything to be desired. In his report to the adjutant general Gen. King paid them a highly deserved compliment.

All of the men had enlisted with the understanding that enlistment in the State Guard did not exempt them from the

draft. They were, as has been said, of the age above and below the first draft restrictions. Many of them later were called to active service when the men reaching twenty-one were enrolled, and later the remaining men were registered under the draft for ages up to 40 years.

Just as the Wisconsin National Guard, with its years of training and its complete equipment by the state gave the nation an army of 15,000 soldiers ready for the trenches, the State Guard was evidence of Wisconsin's readiness for war and its aid to the nation in preparing for it. The men of the State Guard who were later called went into the service with preliminary training which must have been valuable.

And just as the Wisconsin National Guard represented the pick of the physical strength of the state, the State Guard represented the quiet reserve force, also mentally and physically efficient, which was ready to do its part.

The State Reserve companies were organized in the cities from a further reserve force, and they paid their own expenses of administration and purchased their own uniforms.

CHAPTER TEN.

The War Savings Stamp Campaigns.

Of all the activities in which Wisconsin took part during the world war, perhaps the War Savings Stamp campaigns were the most important in their far reaching effect upon the citizens involved.

The war savings stamp was at once a symbol of patriotism and of thrift. It did its part in the war. It purchased guns and clothing and ammunition, and it maintained soldiers in the field and sailors upon the great ships which helped to defeat the enemy. But it did more than that. It stimulated a sense of saving among adults, it is true, but it was among the children of today, the men and women of the future, that its lessons were learned never to be forgotten. It started savings accounts which are to grow into fortunes as time goes by. It placed in the homes of thousands of Wisconsin families where saving had been unknown deposits of five and ten and twenty dollars or more which were to be repaid by the government in 1923, and from those deposits, referred to as they will be during the intervening years, will come an appreciation of the value of savings such as would not have been realized in this country in half a century of peace.

When the war came to America, Wisconsin was a saving state, as compared with many others, but its record was far below those of many other states, also. In 1915, two years before the United States entered the world conflict, Wisconsin was credited with savings deposits amounting to $84,251,-893.38. With a population of 2,536,091, its per capita saving was $33.22.

The state ranked twenty-eighth when compared with the

other states and territories, and it ranked fifth when compared with the other seven states in the middle group, which includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri and Ohio. The group of which Wisconsin was a part, on the other hand, ranked fourth among the six groups of states, with a per capita saving of $45.37. Of these the New England group was first, with a per capita saving of $242.80. The states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont, with a combined population of 7,468,142, had a combined saving of $1,813,497,873.92, as compared with the middle group, to which Wisconsin belongs, with a combined population of 28,704,719, and with a combined saving of $1,302,288,744.36. The western group, including Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Wyoming, ranked last, with a per capita saving of only $6.52. Oklahoma, with a population of 2,315,178, had a combined saving of only $2,990,918.42, or a per capita saving of but $1.29.

If saving was to be counted as a factor in war, as it proved to be, it also was a factor in preparing for a war. Germany, acknowledged as the country best prepared for the conflict, had a per capita saving of $88.08, as compared with a per capita saving of $68.21 in the United States. Austria, Germany's ally, had a per capita saving of $46.29, while the average per capita saving of countries allied with the United States was about half that figure, with Russia, conceded to be the smallest final factor in the victory, last with only $10.90.

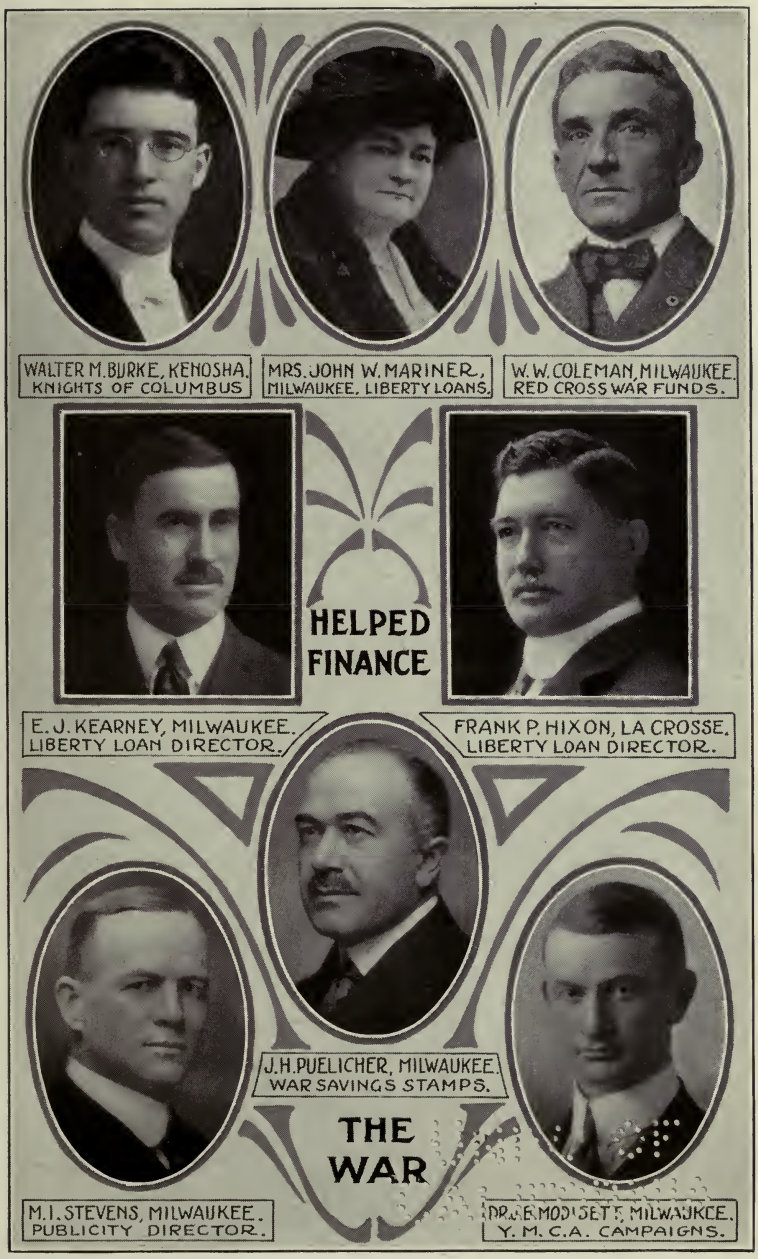
When the government of the United States, therefore, inaugurated the war savings stamp campaign, as a means of financing the war, it was not without an example furnished by the then most powerful nation in point of war preparedness. It entered a rich field, where results were soon to be obtained, and the government had need of results quickly. It performed a double service, one to itself as a nation, in securing funds for the maintaining of the war, and the other to its citizens, whom it taught the lesson of saving. When the final peace has been declared, the record of savings de-

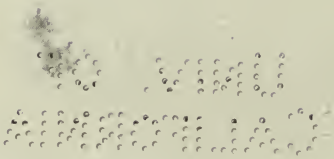
posits of states and territories and nations will need revision. Germany, with four years of war having drawn upon its savings, will necessarily have been lowered in the list. The United States, with saving habits formed, will, in spite of large investments in war, have been raised in the list of nations. The New England states, here at home, will no doubt maintain their place, for there, as in Wisconsin, the war saving stamp was sold. Wisconsin is sure to have a better place.

That part which Wisconsin took in the national war savings stamp campaigns is due to several factors. The state was fortunate in its leadership. John H. Puelicher, a Milwaukee banker of many years' experience, combined physical qualifications needed for the strenuous work with the enthusiasm needed for a campaign where the millions were to grow from pennies. He had to deal with children, and he was able to leave his place as the business advisor and associate of men who deal in millions and talk pennies with the tots in the kindergarten and the first grades.

Charles P. Cary, state superintendent of schools, was of great assistance to Mr. Puelicher, for the campaign had to be one of education, and Mr. Cary's long experience and extensive acquaintance in the state was an asset. To the teachers of the state is due great credit, for the hours which they gave to the cause of the war saving stamp. In every county, also, there were committees of men and women who gave tireless service. The patriotism of the school room told the final story. Among the citizens of the state there were none more patriotic than the boys and girls in school. They learned early the causes of the war and they took the side of Uncle Sam.

One of the most pathetic and at the same time one of the most inspiring incidents of the war was the contribution of a little blind girl, fourteen years old, who wrote a thrift song as her part in the war. She was Mary O'Brien, a student at the state school for the blind at Janesville, and the song was written after hearing of the message of thrift sent out by the


WALTER M. BURKE, KENOSHA.
KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS
MRS. JOHN W. MARINER,
MILWAUKEE, LIBERTY LOANS.
W. W. COLEMAN, MILWAUKEE.
RED CROSS WAR FUNDS.
HELPED
FINANCE
E. J. KEARNEY, MILWAUKEE.
LIBERTY LOAN DIRECTOR.
FRANK P. HIXON, LA CROSSE.
LIBERTY LOAN DIRECTOR.
J. H. PUELICHER, MILWAUKEE.
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS.
THE
WAR
M. I. STEVENS, MILWAUKEE.
PUBLICITY DIRECTOR.
DR. A. R. MOD SETT, MILWAUKEE.
Y. M. C. A. CAMPAIGNS.



D. A. R. It was entitled "Keep The Thrift Thoughts Thriving," and was sung to the melody of "Keep The Home Fires Burning." Its words were:

We are summoned by our country,
We are called on, every one;
Are we ready with our answer?
Will we save, now that we've won?
Let's not lose a single minute,
Help the thrift campaign along;
And the right way to begin it
Is to sing our chosen song.

Chorus:

Keep the thrift thoughts thriving,
While for stamps we're driving,
Though we're saving, bit by bit,
Our bits all count;
A bit of wise combining
Of dimes and quarters shining,
Will help reach the two billion mark,
Our pledged amount.

Though the drive is on for money,
Yet our aim is something more;
Let us learn to be more thrifty,
As one lesson of this war;
Let us save our times and others,
Let us save in food and dress,
For those boys, our valiant brothers,
Over there, have done no less.

This was the spirit of the schools, which had been counted upon by State Director Puelicher when he laid his plans for the campaign. As one of the first steps towards reaching Wisconsin's war saving stamp goal there was organized War Savings societies for children, the object being to reach the parents through the pupils. Later War Savings societies for adults were organized, to reach parents who were removed

from the centers of population. The object and need of such societies were explained in the following statement by Mr. Puelicher:

"The United States Government is requesting that a community War Savings Society composed of parents and other adults be organized in every school district in the country. The school officers are made directly responsible for starting this work although all people are urged to help make it a success. The purpose of this publication is to give school officers and teachers practical suggestions regarding the management of these societies and to give suggestive programs for the meetings.

"The idea of organizing War Savings Societies for adults has been suggested by the success of the War Savings Societies for children. These organizations have been found to have valuable educational features in connection with the school work. Through them the children can get training in the management of public meetings and in the preparation of special programs.

"In a country like ours in which the government is in the hands of the people, it is very desirable and even highly important that people should have some agency through which they may meet in their various communities and discuss questions pertaining to the national welfare. Many such organizations have been effected, known as the Parent-Teacher Associations, Neighborhood Clubs, and the like. In order that the good results coming from such activities may be made universal it is the plan that an organization be effected in every community.

"The necessity for developing in all of us a habit of thrift is something that is apparent to all thinking people. As a nation we have been extravagant. The development of the thrift idea can be accomplished best by co-operative effort. Thrift societies can bring about better results than can be secured by individual effort. 'In union there is strength' is an adage that is applicable in this movement as well as in any other. Moreover, the discussions are likely to bring

about in our minds a clearer understanding of what thrift really is.

"Aside from the inculcation and the development of the notion of thrift, these societies will furnish an excellent opportunity to enable people to become better acquainted with American institutions, history and traditions.

"The War Savings Societies should be kept up during the year even if war hostilities cease. Great problems will arise in the reconstruction and it is well for the people to continue these organizations for the purpose of keeping in touch with these problems. Through the discussion of questions that arise people can keep better informed than is possible through individual effort alone. Besides, there will be great need of promoting thrift, economy and conservation after the war, lest we fall back into habits of extravagance and luxury. There will be a tendency on the part of many to become spendthrifts and for that reason it will be well for the more thoughtful portion of the population to continue banded together in order to develop in our nation a greater appreciation of the things in life that are really worth striving and working for."

During the war programs were given in the schools by members, but it was made certain that children took part. The following program was given in hundreds of district schools:

Song—America .....Everybody
Salute to the Flag.....Pupils of the School
"Breathes there a Man with Soul so Dead".....
.....Concert Recitation by Pupils
"Why We Came to America".Four Minute Speech by a Pupil
Chorus—"Over There".....Pupils of the School
"The Flag Goes By".....Recitation by a Pupil
"Some Ways Little Americans Can Help".....
..'.....Four Minute Speech by a Pupil
"There's a Long, Long Trail A Winding"....Song by Pupils
"Your Flag and My Flag".....Concert Recitation by Pupils
Lincoln's Dedication Speech at Gettysburg....Former Pupil

"When Our Boys Come Marching Home Again".....
.....Song by Pupils
"Nolan's Speech" from "A Man Without A Country"...
.....Pupils of the School
Patriotic Speech.....
.....Speaker furnished by County Council of Defense
Signing the American Pledge of Thrift.....
Distributing Buttons to Members of War Savings Society....
"Keep the Home Fires Burning".....Song by Pupils

One of the best aids to the selling of stamps was the study by schools of the geography of the war. Maps were provided showing the countries in the war zone, with cities, rivers, mountains, straits, bays and other distinctive physical features numbered. By a study of the map the children knew where the battle of the Marne had been fought. They were able to follow the battle line as it first moved towards Paris, through Belgium, and as it neared the channel ports. Later, they were able to follow it as it receded towards Berlin, through Alsace, again through Belgium, and as it moved with the victorious army of occupation across the Rhine. It is interesting to note how Wisconsin taught the lesson of patriotism during the war just as it had taught geography when countries were not at war. The map, which is reproduced in this chapter, was numbered, and the teacher, in giving the exercise, sketched it upon a blackboard, and used a pointer in following the talk as suggested as follows:

"We see here the whole or a part of eleven countries of Europe represented. Let us get acquainted with them. What countries surround Switzerland? Which countries are neutral in the war?

"Let us next find out how large these countries are and how they compare in size with our state. England, including Wales, is about the size of Wisconsin (56,000 sq. miles). The four small countries (B, N, D and Sw) together are about the size of Wisconsin. The three large countries (G, F and Sp) are about the same size, and each is about four

times the size of Wisconsin. The largest country, A, is about five times the size of Wisconsin. How does Italy compare?"

Pointing to Paris:

"Taking that city as the center let us see how far it is to some of the other cities. What city is this?"

Pointing to London:

"From Paris to London is about 200 miles, or about as far as from Green Bay to Chicago. From Paris to Bordeaux —about 300 miles; from Paris to Marseilles—about 400; from Paris to Berlin over 500. From Dover, England, to Calais, France, is a distance of 21 miles, about the same as the distance from Marinette to Sturgeon Bay. How far from Berlin to Vienna? From Berlin to Hamburg? From Vienna to Venice?"

Calling attention to the great plain of Europe:

"What countries and parts of countries lie in it? What rivers drain it? Vistula, Oder, Elbe, Weser, Rhine (with Moselle and Meuse) in Germany and Netherlands; the Scheldt (with Lys) in Belgium; the Somme, the Seine (with its branches and sub-branches Marne, Oise, Aisne, Vesle, and Serre), the Loire and the Garonne in France. This plain rises gradually from the sea to the high mountains, the Alps, the Carpathians, etc. What countries? The Jura. The Vosges. Belgium is level. The boundary line between Germany and France is in a hilly country well supplied with forts.

"Let us travel in an air-ship from Warsaw to Bordeaux, passing by the way of Berlin, and Paris; observe the country as we travel. What waters do we see far off to our right? What mountains do we see far off to the left? Name the rivers as we fly over them. Name some of the big cities. Notice that the country gets more hilly and mountainous the farther it is from the coast. Why did Germany want to go through Belgium and Luxemburg instead of crossing her own boundary line directly into France?

"Let us now fly across the high mountains to the south into the country beyond. See the plain of Italy. Po, the Piave, the Tagliamento, and the Isonzo. Farther toward the

east notice the wide plain of the Danube. In the war between Italy and Austria the battle front stretches across the plain of Italy, just as in the war between Germany and the Allies the battle front stretches across the great northern plain of Europe. How far from Ostend to Muhlhausen?

"Four cities in this map have each a population of two million or more. What are they? Nine capital cities can be seen."

Pointing to Serajevo:

"It is in the province of Bosnia which was a part of the Turkish Empire until in 1878, when the Congress of Berlin decided that it should be under Austrian administration for the purpose of preserving order but was not to be annexed to Austria. In 1908 Austria, contrary to agreement, annexed the province and also Herzegovina. Bosnia is inhabited largely by Serbs and these people have had a desire to be a part of the Serbian country.

"On June 28, 1914, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria, a nephew of Francis Joseph who was then emperor, visited Serajevo. He and his wife were shot. On July 23, Austria sent to Serbia a statement demanding, among other things, that Austrian agents be sent into Serbian courts to conduct the investigation of this murder. This demand was not conceded but Serbia offered to refer the matter to The Hague Tribunal. Without further discussion Austria declared war July 28."

Pointing to Germany:

"This empire consists of 25 states, the largest of which is Prussia, almost two-thirds of the whole empire. Three of these states are the "free cities", Hamburg, Bremen and Lubeck. Find Alsace and Lorraine, the two provinces that were taken from France in 1871. Alsace-Lorraine is not one of the 25 states. Locate Metz and Strassburg. Where is Schleswig-Holstein? These provinces have, since 1866, been a part of Prussia. What waters does the Kiel Canal connect? It was opened in 1895 and enlarged in 1914 to allow the passage of the largest modern ships.

"Find from textbooks and encyclopedias where the mining regions of this section of Europe are located. Is there any special reason why Germany wished to get possession of Belgium and portions of France?"

Pointing to Essen, Dusseldorf, Cologne, Liege, Antwerp, Ghent, Lille, Amiens, Soissons, Rheims, Verdun.

"Waterloo. How far from Brussels? For what is this place noted?

"Other names of importance: Bohemia (Prague), Galicia, Poland (Warsaw), Luxemburg, Flanders (western Belgium and formerly also portions of southern France and western Holland), Picardy (old Province in northern France), Helgoland (an island ceded by England to Germany in 1890 in exchange for territories in Africa), Czecho-Slovaks, Jugo-Slavs."

At the close of the exercise questions were asked and answered, and adults as well as children were interested. It was followed by the buying of war savings stamps in every home, until Wisconsin ranked well with the other states in sales. At one period in the war Wisconsin led all the other states in war savings society activities.

In other exercises the pupils recited Lincoln's Gettysburg address, the Declaration of Independence and described battles of American history and men known in the history of America and its allies. The story of the preservation of the Union as a result of the Civil War was told and the governments of the countries engaged in the war were explained by tableaus and dialogues. What was called a "birds-eye-view" of the war was given, starting with a history of the ruling powers of Germany in 1611 and ending with the battle latest described in the daily press.

Wisconsin sales of war savings stamps on November 1, 1918, ten days before the signing of the armistice, had reached the remarkable total of $26,853,331.11, or an average per capita for the state of $10.5885. In other words, the state had increased its per capita savings in the few months of the campaign from $33.22 to $44. Almost all of the savings had

been from pennies and dimes. Most of them represented actual self denial on the part of children. This was true, also, with adults, for the total included many purchases in larger amounts. All of the money had gone to the government, to be used in the carrying on of the war.

The figures by counties on November 1, 1918, given in the order of their standing, were:

Trempealeau—Sales, $406,182.34; per capita, $17.7156.
Waukesha—Sales, $646,147.22; per capita, $16.7988.
Green—Sales, $327,965.08; per capita, $15.1548.
Walworth—Sales, $451,640.55; per capita, $15.1182.
Richland—Sales, $282,304.06; per capita, $15.0090.
Sauk—Sales, $489,788.09; per capita, $14.9012.
Ashland—Sales, $342,038.72; per capita, $14.6981.
Monroe—Sales, $427,511.41; per capita, $14.5202.
Pepin—Sales, $109,532.41; per capita, $14.4559.
Vernon—Sales, $393,525.77; per capita, $13.9965.
Lafayette—Sales, $275,219.13; per capita, $13.7095.
Washington—Sales, $327,848.54; per capita, $13.7026.
Columbia—Sales, $416,506.23; per capita, $13.3774.
Iowa—Sales, $296,472.75; per capita, $13.1783.
Racine—Sales, $868,041.28; per capita, $13.1476.
Dunn—Sales, $333,991.06; per capita, $13.1389.
Polk—Sales, $311,921.78; per capita, $13.0136.
Grant—Sales, $505,789.40; per capita, $12.9361.
Iron—Sales, $118,732.86; per capita, $12.4471.
Milwaukee—Sales, $6,247,070.09; per capita, $12.2854.
Marquette—Sales, $133,114.10; per capita, $12.2022.
Buffalo—Sales, $192,097.83; per capita, $12.0016.
Jefferson—Sales, $408,430.47; per capita, $11.9055.
Pierce—Sales, $261,854.97; per capita, $11.8599.
Calumet—Sales, $195,854.49; per capita, $11.7271.
St. Croix—Sales, $296,985.47; per capita, $11.4622.
Manitowoc—Sales, $530,658.16; per capita, $11.3002.
Crawford—Sales, $180,328.91; per capita, $11.0713.
La Crosse—Sales, $491,461.50; per capita, $10.9889.
Barron—Sales, $357,839.88; per capita, $10.8164.

Jackson—Sales, $182,196.02; per capita, $10.6703.
Outagamie—Sales, $543,556.00; per capita, $10.6196.
Oneida—Sales, $139,841.38; per capita, $10.5144.
Douglas—Sales, $563,109.14; per capita, $10.1433.
Kenosha—Sales, $413,969.14; per capita, $10.0676.
Price—Sales, $171,282.80; per capita, $9.9485.
Chippewa—Sales, $374,004.95; per capita, $9.9358.
Rock—Sales, $567,938.79; per capita, $9.6749.
Marinette—Sales, $347,811.81; per capita, $9.6630.
Portage—Sales, $300,278.13; per capita, $9.3802.
Green Lake—Sales, $142,399.53; per capita, $9.1924.
Dane—Sales, $755,154.59; per capita, $9.0682.
Juneau—Sales, $175,198.34; per capita, $8.9529.
Sheboygan—Sales, $518,297.54; per capita, $8.9048.
Eau Claire—Sales, $293,430.01; per capita, $8.7664.
Florence—Sales, $30,476.95; per capita, $8.6705.
Waupaca—Sales, $277,440.40; per capita, $8.2491.
Winnebago—Sales, $534,011.20; per capita, $8.2211.
Oconto—Sales, $235,277.16; per capita, $8.0724.
Door—Sales, $157,416.69; per capita, $8.0586.
Kewaunee—Sales, $133,869.86; per capita, $7.9760.
Clark—Sales, $263,517.75; per capita, $7.9471.
Wood—Sales, $269,615.77; per capita, $7.9238.
Waushara—Sales, $165,284.92; per capita, $7.8662.
Burnett—Sales, $79,736.43; per capita, $7.8512.
Langlade—Sales, $154,228.45; per capita, $7.5780.
Ozaukee—Sales, $129,646.48; per capita, $7.3342.
Bayfield—Sales, $124,441.44; per capita, $7.2556.
Adams—Sales, $61,090.36; per capita, $7.1002.
Brown—Sales, $420,611.09; per capita, $7.0399.
Sawyer—Sales, $56,954.39; per capita, $6.9883.
Fond du Lac—Sales, $362,512.17; per capita, $6.6461.
Taylor—Sales, $97,830.64; per capita, $6.3617.
Rusk—Sales, $80,274.16; per capita, $6.1344.
Dodge—Sales, $289,191.60; per capita, $6.0219.
Vilas—Sales, $40,893.49; per capita, $6.0023.
Shawano—Sales, $204,896.96; per capita, $5.8374.

Marathon—Sales, $368,178.94; per capita, $5.7831.
Forest—Sales, $52,996.26; per capita, $4.9469.
Lincoln—Sales, $101,340.42; per capita, $4.8020.
Washburn—Sales, $46,256.01; per capita, $4.5586.

The total sales for the state up to December 1, 1918, which included sales in November before the armistice was signed, and therefore are given as part of the war time activity of Wisconsin, amounted to $29,109,080.99. The average per capita for the state was $11.4779.

Trempealeau county still was leading, with a per capita sale of $19.1283. Waukesha county also was above its quota, with per capita sales of $17.8590, and other leading counties, all with per capita sales of more than $15.00, were, in the order named, Richland, $16.1709, Pepin, $16.0488, Green, $15.9282, Walworth, $15.9028, Sauk, $15.7538, Ashland, $15.6542, Monroe, $15.6183, Lafayette, $15.1419, and Vernon, $15.1004. Forty counties had averaged more than $10.00 per capita, forty-seven more than $9.00, fifty-six more than $8.00, sixty-two more than $7.00, sixty-eight more than $6.00, seventy more than $5.00, and the seventy-first had a per capita sale of $4.9816.

The records at Washington show that Wisconsin was well up in the list of states all through the campaign. For sales in January, 1918, the state was twenty-sixth, and at the end of January, 1918, was twenty-fourth in total sales.

The sales in Wisconsin in February, 1918, placed the state eighth in sales and eighteenth in total sales. The Washington records giving the sales by months and total sales thereafter place Wisconsin's position as follows, month by month:

March, 1918, sales, thirty-first; total sales to April 1, 1918, twenty-fifth.

April, 1918, sales, fortieth; total sales to May 1, 1918, twenty-seventh.

May, 1918, sales, thirty-fourth; total sales to June 1, 1918, twenty-ninth.

June, 1918, sales, eighteenth; total sales to July 1, 1918, twenty-sixth.

July, 1918, sales, eighth; total sales to August 1, 1918, nineteenth.

August, 1918, sales, eleventh; total sales to September 1, 1918, eighteenth.

September, 1918, sales, seventh; total sales to October, 1918, sixteenth.

October, 1918, sales, ninth; total sales to November 1, 1918, fifteenth.

November, 1918, sales, seventh; total sales to December 1, 1918, fifteenth.

The campaign was under the personal direction of Mr. Puelicher, who traveled constantly, making addresses in schools, public halls and wherever an audience was provided, Mr. Cary, in Madison, had directed the work of education. Suggestions for programs had been prepared by W. E. Larson of his staff. As in all other war activities, county chairmen had been appointed and these in turn had enlisted the services of men and women, the result being an organization which spread all over the state and which worked without compensation.

The state organization was as follows:

State Director—J. H. Puelicher, Milwaukee.

State Advisory Committee—Emanuel L. Philipp; State Treasurer Henry Johnson; A. E. Kuolt, Commissioner of Banking; August H. Vogel, Federal Reserve Bank Director; Archbishop S. G. Messmer; Charles R. Van Hise, president University of Wisconsin; William M. Post, president Wisconsin Bankers' association; Magnus Swenson, State Council of Defense; Judson Rosebush, Wisconsin Loyalty Legion; Mrs. H. H. Morgan, women's organizations; Fred H. Clausen, Wisconsin Manufacturers' association, William L. Davidson, Boy Scout organization.

State Executive Committee—Robert W. Baird, George D. Bartlett, Dr. Charles H. Beale, C. P. Cary, Joseph M. Crowley, Albert Friedman, A. G. Grant, J. J. Handley, E. J. Kearney,

Mrs. John W. Mariner, George B. McKerrow, Robert N. Mc Mynn, Fred J. Schroeder, F. B. Schutz, H. O. Seymour, M. I. Stevens, A. T. Van Scoy, Fred Vogel, Jr., Herman Wagner, Dr. Karl Wagner.

The county chairmen, all of whom served during the entire campaign, with the exception of Chairman C. B. Melby of Trempealeau county were:

Adams, Charles H. Gilman, Adams; Ashland, Carl Rudquist, Ashland; Barron, C. C. Coe, Barron; Bayfield, F. W. Downs, Washburn; Brown, Mitchell Joannes, Green Bay; Buffalo, D. A. Whelan, Mondovi; Burnett, James A. Corcoran, Webster; Calumet, William N. Knauff, Chilton; Chippewa, T. J. Cunningham, Chippewa Falls; Clark, W. L. Smith, Neillsville; Columbia, T. H. Cochrane, Portage; Crawford, E. C. Amann, Prairie du Chien; Dane, Fred M. Brown, Madison; Dodge, W. H. Sherman, Beaver Dam; Door, Henry Fetzer, Sturgeon Bay; Douglas, F. A. Russell, Superior; Dunn, R. E. Bundy, Menomonie; Eau Claire, George B. Wheeler, Eau Claire; Florence, Max Sells, Florence; Fond du Lac, William Mauthe, Fond du Lac; Forest, H. P. Keith, Crandon; Grant, O. E. Gray, Platteville; Green, C. H. Dietz, Monroe; Green Lake, John J. Wood, Jr., Berlin; Iowa, Ernst C. Fiedler, Mineral Point; Iron, R. Paul, Hurley; Jackson, Frank Johnson, Black River Falls; Jefferson, Henry Schempf, Fort Atkinson; Juneau, C. E. Babcock, Necedah; Kenosha, C. C. Brown, Kenosha; Kewaunee, Edward Seyk, Kewaunee; La Crosse, E. M. Wing, La Crosse; Lafayette, H. W. Burmeister, Gratiot; Langlade, J. C. Lewis, Antigo; Lincoln, F. E. Donoghue, Merrill; Manitowoc, Maximilian Rahr, Manitowoc; Marathon, Harry C. Berger, Wausau; Marinette, F. J. Lauerman, Marinette; Marquette, Charles T. Dahlke, Neshkoro; Milwaukee, Oliver Clyde Fuller, Milwaukee; Monroe, Fred Gross, Sparta; Oconto, W. A. Holt, Oconto; Oneida, A. J. O'Melia, Rhinelander; Outagamie, Gustave Keller, Appleton; Ozaukee, M. P. Becker, Cedarburg; Pepin, George Tarrant, Durand; Pierce, George B. Skogmo, River Falls; Polk, Harry D. Baker, St. Croix Falls; Portage, P. J. Jacobs, Stevens Point;

Price, J. L. Davis, Phillips; Racine, Warren J. Davis, Racine; Richland, John Kirkpatrick, Richland Center; Rock, Malcolm G. Jeffris, Janesville; Rusk, W. E. Thompson, Ladysmith; Sauk, R. P. Perry, Reedsburg; Sawyer, C. E. Wise, Hayward; Shawano, George J. Schutz, Shawano; Sheboygan, Edw. Hammitt, Sheboygan; St. Croix, W. J. Barter, Hudson; Taylor, J. W. Benn, Medford; Trempealeau, C. B. Melby, Whitehall; Vernon, W. F. Lindemann, Viroqua; Vilas, Amos Radcliffe, Eagle River; Walworth, T. M. Blackman, Whitewater; Washburn, J. M. Smith, Shell Lake; Washington, B. C. Ziegler, West Bend; Waukesha, E. R. Estberg, Waukesha; Waupaca, William Dressen, Waupaca; Waushara, G. D. Sargent, Plainfield; Winnebago, W. J. Wagstaff, Oshkosh; Wood, L. M. Nash, Grand Rapids.

Mr. Melby was succeeded in Trempealeau county by O. B. Strouse late in the campaign, when he entered active army service.

The county organizations included thousands of men and women, whose names cannot be given here. Among them were the teachers and school officers in every county, all of whom gave practically all their spare time to the work. Other citizens formed committees in towns, cities and villages and all worked without compensation. It is probable that no war activity in Wisconsin was so completely organized and certainly no other enlisted so many enthusiastic volunteers.

Before the war was ended, nearly every child in the state had purchased stamps. Hundreds of school rooms and classes had a 100 per cent marking. State Director Puelicher had said, in his appeal to the schools:

"Let us never rest until we have organized in every school district within our country, both the child and the adult population, into War Savings societies affiliated with the Treasury department of our government. Let us never rest until every class room radiates an unalloyed, active, virile patriotism, based on a knowledge of the American language, of American history, of American literature, and on an understanding of American ideals. This should ultimately insure to all the

world the freedom in which man was intended to live. It is a big work, a necessary work, and the American teacher may be depended upon for its accomplishment."

How the Wisconsin teachers met this appeal can be illustrated by an incident in the schools of Monroe, in Green county, during the campaign. It could have occurred in a hundred schools in the state.

Mr. Puelicher, in visiting the counties, arrived in Monroe without announcement, and when arrangements had been made for a meeting of adults, the superintendent of the Monroe schools said:

"Mr. Puelicher, you are going to give us a treat today, and we are going to give you one. I want you to be at the high school promptly at 4 o'clock."

When the state director arrived, he was interested to see that exactly on the hour processions of children, from the kindergarten to the fourth grade, began to file into the building. When he entered the auditorium he found a sea of little faces before him.

Superintendent Neverman, in introducing him, said:

"Children, this is Mr. Puelicher."

He paused, and then added:

"Can any one tell me who Mr. Puelicher is?"

Instantly there were dozens of little hands in the air, and the children shouted, with one voice:

"He's the thrift stamp man!"

And before that meeting was over every child had shown Mr. Puelicher three cards filled with stamps!

One of these was the school record of pennies and nickles saved. Another was the child's thrift card. The third was the child's war savings stamp card.

Since the armistice was signed Wisconsin has been honored by the appointment of its state director as Federal Director for the Seventh Federal Reserve district for War Savings Stamps. The plan of issuing the three cards to the children, as practiced in Wisconsin has been adopted for the district.

MAP OF TH

A—Alsace. B—Belgium. D—Denmark. H—Holstein. L—Luxemburg
2—Seine River. 3—Marne River. 4—Oise River (Was). 5—Aisne River
River. 10—Lys River (Lees). 11—Ostend. 12—Lille (Leel). 13—Calais
18—Verdun. 19—Metz. 20—Strassburg. 21—Muhlhausen. 22—Dover. 2
(Lwar). 27—Garonne River. 28—Bordeaux. 29—Rhone River. 30—Sao
34—Rhine River. 35—Liege (Leeazh). 36—Antwerp. 37—The Hague. 3
43—Bremen. 44—Helgoland. 45—Elbe River. 46—Hamburg. 47—Lubeck
53—Vistula River. 54—Warsaw. 55—Prague. 56—Munich. 57—Danube
62—Isonzo River. 63—Trieste. 64—Venice. 65—Piave River (Pe ah 'vay
stance. 70—Marseille. 71—Genoa. 72—Matterhorn. 73—Serajevo. 74—B
Ghent. 78—Reims. 79—Soissons. 80—Berne.

r—Lorraine. N—Netherlands. S—Schleswig. Sw—Switzerland. 1—Paris.). 6—Vesle River (Vale). 7—Meuse River. 8—Moselle River. 9—Scheldt y). 14—Amiens. 15—Somme (Some) River. 16—Brussels. 17—Waterloo. ames River (Temz). 24—London. 25—Strait of Dover. 26—Loire River ver. 31—Jura Mountains. 32—Vosges Mountains (Vozh). 33—Mont Blanc. nsterdam. 39—Cologne. 40—Dusseldorf. 41—Essen. 42—Weser River. —Kiel. 49—Kiel Canal. 50—Berlin. 51—Oder River. 52—Copenhagen. . 58—Carpathian Mountains. 59—Vienna. 60—Budapest. 61—Gorizia. —Tagliamento River. 67—Po River. 68—Lake Geneva. 69—Lake Con- de. 75—Serre River. 76—Channel Islands (Jersey and Guernsey). 77—

CHAPTER ELEVEN.

The University and the War.

In common with all great universities, the University of Wisconsin was, in 1917, an institution which had been built up from a small academic school to an educational center with far reaching influence, with a student population of many thousands. Years of striving for ideals had been repaid. The University had been accepted as one of the great schools of the nation. Naturally, those connected with it, from President Van Hise down to the freshman class members, looked upon it as the world in which they lived. It came first in their thoughts.

Then came the war. The University gave way to the only rival in the affections of its builders—the Nation.

During the war 180 members of its faculty entered actual war service—and 133 of these put on the uniform of Uncle Sam.

Its student population dwindled—for 2,150 students entered the army or navy—and most of them were volunteers.

And the University became, during the war, an institution bent on helping to win the war, with its plans and ideas and hopes for itself laid aside until that war was won.

The outbreak of the war in 1914 came upon the University, as it did upon the country, as a crisis requiring time for adjustment. President Van Hise echoed the message of President Wilson to the American people, urging abstinence from all partisan discussions. While this suggestion was heeded, the war soon began to occupy a considerable proportion of the time of professors and students. Members of the faculty were generous in their contributions to war relief,

and active in local, state and national organizations for this purpose. The movement for the establishing of the National Council of Defense originated in the University. In 1915 a Peace and War club united faculty and students in the discussion of the basic problems of the war. In 1916 the name of this organization was changed to War and Peace club. The presentation of the war situation by outside lecturers became more frequent.

A campaign in February, 1917, begun for the purpose of providing an ambulance for the American Field Ambulance corps, soon caused many to enlist in the service, and ended in sending about twenty-five men to France, the first Wisconsin men, except for those who had entered the Canadian service, to take part in the war.

The first step towards actual war preparation was the petitioning of the War Department for the establishment at the University of a branch of the reserve officers' training corps authorized by the federal law of 1916. This request was not granted until the summer of 1917, but the committee on military administration became immediately active.

In April, 1917, before the declaration of war, an intensive military training course, under the military administration committee, was authorized to prepare students for officers' commissions. The University had an officers' training camp in full swing six weeks before the national camps were ready. Of the 450 men who received training, nearly all received commissions, and some gave their lives for their country.

In authorizing this course, the faculty accepted the policy of allowing some degree of University credit to men leaving school in mid-career for military service. Seniors were to be graduated, and members of the lower classes were to receive credit for the current semester. This was the practice of the University during the Civil War. Similar credits were granted to students authorized to leave the University for agricultural work.

December 3, 1917, the faculty consolidated all credit legislation. War diplomas were granted seniors in full standing,

actually enlisted in the American or allied arms. War certificates were issued to other students leaving the University for military service. Cases of special, non-enlisted, war service were subject to the action of the committee on war credits. The credit policy adopted was more liberal than that adopted by most American universities, but it met the approval of the state.

The harvesting of the spring crops was considered not less essential in 1917 than the formation of the fighting line. Dean H. L. Russell of the College of Agriculture, having attended a meeting at St. Louis, called by the Secretary of War to discuss the situation, recommended that students certified as having farm training be released on the same terms as those going into military service. This recommendation was adopted by the faculty.

For the formation of a general war policy for the University a war committee was authorized. This committee arranged a war convocation, held on May 3, 1917. The reasons for our entrance into the war were officially presented to the students, the war aims were discussed, and advice was given as to the best method of personal service.

In accordance with the attitude of the government, it was urged that students remain in college long enough to complete their equipment for the highest service. They were also urged to employ their summer vacation in profitable industry. A plan was subsequently worked out for assisting in placing such summer volunteers and recognizing their service by a medal.

The war committee further undertook to press to the limit the resources of the University for war service. In the spring of 1917 a complete census of all available resources was taken, and the returns placed in the hands of the State Council of Defense and other appropriate authorities. A research committee secured funds on its own initiative and undertook important work which was subsequently taken over by the National government.

The faculty accordingly recommended to the regents

that leave of absence for war work be granted to members called upon, and that the University make up the difference, if any, between the salary paid in the new position and the regular salary. The regents voted that leave for war service be liberally granted, but without any payment by the University. The president was granted considerable freedom in the use of contingent funds for war purposes.

The year 1917 saw a rapid expansion of war work. A war course, begun in the summer session, systematically brought the facts of the war before the students. A large number of courses in various departments dealing with various aspects of the war, and many fitting directly for war service, were authorized. A series of war pamphlets under the editorship of a faculty committee was undertaken, as was also a speaking campaign throughout the state. These and other activities soon assumed so great an importance that on January 8, 1918, the president reorganized the war committee, making it a committee of chairmen, and himself assuming the chairmanship of the whole.

Eight sub-committees were formed, on credits and permits, industrial training, lectures, military, publicity, records and documents, speaking campaign, woman's work.

One of the more important executive actions was the provision for the gathering of records of all students, alumni, and faculty engaged in war activity, and the provision for the exhibition of these names on permanent honor rolls.

By authorization of the faculty and regents, the university entered into active cooperation with the state historical society for the collection of material for the study of the war. By vote of the faculty, the Easter vacation was omitted in order to give a longer period for summer work, and the same policy was extended to the year 1918-19 by allowing for a later opening in 1918. In June, 1918, the faculty voted to extend the R. O. T. C. requirements and to use the resources of the academic departments more effectively for the purposes of officers' training.

On January 14, 1918, the faculty by unanimous vote ac-

cepted a resolution prepared by the war committee expressing its hearty approval of President Wilson's Message to Congress, January 8, 1918, on the war issues.

In the meantime the students were adjusting themselves to war conditions. The women students, early in the fall, organized a war council which pressed the work of the Red Cross and other war activities. The first occasion to rouse the whole student body to strong patriotic action was the Y. M. C. A. War fund campaign. This was immediately followed by the organization of a Students Patriotic league, governed by a student council of defense, which became the center of all student patriotic effort. It lent its aid to the food conservation campaign, the Liberty Loan campaign, the thrift campaign, and held a special convocation for the dedication of the University honor roll. Other student organizations constructed a service flag, unique among service flags, in that every star was embroidered with the name of some particular student. Complete cooperation was established between the faculty and student organizations and after the middle of the year 1917-18, the University was so organized as to give its fullest service to the nation.

In March, 1917, the Home Economics department sent, on request, the names of 300 graduates who could act as food experts in the industrial preparedness movement. The War Department requested a census of mining, chemical, and other technical students. The navy sent a call for pharmacy graduates. Women organized Red Cross work. Students circulated a petition asking for more military drill.

A "War Service" census of alumni was begun on March 20 by the Wisconsin branch of the nation-wide Intercollegiate Intelligence bureau. Questionnaires and enrollment blanks were sent to all graduates since 1901 and by mid-summer about half had enrolled. A "war census" of undergraduate students was conducted later by the same bureau.

Meanwhile a state-wide drive for greater food crops was being conducted by a group of men in the College of Agriculture and other departments. Through twenty special bul-

letins, four mimeographed bulletins, numerous newspaper articles, nine posters, and eight pamphlets,—1,226,000 copies in all—they carried the message to the smallest hamlets. Bankers' and millers' associations, business men's clubs, and all agricultural organizations were enlisted in the drive—even country school teachers were told to send the message home to the farms through their pupils. Each week saw a new subject—more wheat, more potatoes, more and better corn, more beans, plant a garden, no food hoarding. When the State Council of Defense was organized this campaign was consolidated with the council's work.

The home economics faculty at the same time carried on, through the same organization, drives on canning and drying food, and undertook many war-time studies of food substitutes and clothing economies. The director and others of her department were enlisted at once in the service of the national food administration.

The close of the spring recess, April 18, 1917, saw the beginning of actual military preparations. Out of 470 men who had applied for the intensive training course, 284 were selected and began an all-day grind of drill and classes. Seventy-two faculty members voluntarily took up the work of teaching the special classes required and aiding the two military officers in conducting the course. To brush up on drill tactics, some seventy faculty men organized a military company that drilled daily until the middle of June. The Y. M. C. A. conducted lectures on army morals. This intensive course preceded the establishment of the national officers' training courses and was not repeated because of their subsequent establishment.

Demands for farm labor became so urgent early in April that the university decided to send its students into the work. The College of Agriculture organized a "war council" and began releasing its students, investigating each student's fitness and granting full academic credit to each man who went into farm or other food production work. Academic departments took up the idea, and by May 1, a total of 448 students had gone into food work. Most of them continued through-

out the summer. Similarly credit was awarded for enlistment in certain industrial work.

Resulting reduction in the student body of the College of Agriculture enabled the staff to turn more of its attention to the food problem. Within a short time, thirty-one members had laid aside teaching work to go out as county agents or emergency food agents, and others had gone into government food administration work or had undertaken experiment station research to aid the cause.

The university wireless station, which for some months had been increasing its range and taking part in transcontinental relays, was ordered dismantled along with all other amateur stations about April 15. Three weeks later, however, it was requested to resume operations so as to carry on experiments for the government. It developed an ever-increasing amount of experimental work and trained many operators for the army and navy. A new aerial tower was erected and another station for experimental purposes was established at the University by the signal corps of the army.

Although many students had enlisted during April, the first formal departure of a university contingent was celebrated on May 12, when 150 members of the intensive course went to Fort Sheridan to enter the first officers' training camp. The men remaining in the intensive course continued their work until the middle of June and most of them entered the second Fort Sheridan camp.

While the soldiers were drilling, women students were not to be outdone. Women faculty members organized a War Council of Woman's Service and began emergency work to aid women students in finding their bits to do. They had special classes in sewing, in nursing, in public health work, in cooking, in gardening, chicken-raising, investigation of food substitutes. Many worked for the Red Cross. The co-operative cottages cultivated cooperative gardens. Among other economies, the women gave up their annual May fete and held an athletic field meet instead.

Exodus of faculty men for war service began in earnest

about May 1. Among others, Prof. C. E. Mendenhall went to the National Research Council and has since been commissioned a major. Prof. A. L. P. Dennis became secretary of the State Council of Defense and has since been commissioned captain in the general staff. The largest phase of special faculty war work began, however, with the organization of the University War Research Council in response to government requests for special research on the submarine problem and other emergency scientific work. Every scientist or engineer whose experimental work had a bearing on war problems was set to work—some on part-time, some on full time, and some on missions far from Madison.

Among the things that they undertook were special problems in aeronautics, both of aeroplanes and balloons, innovations in wireless on land, from ships, and in the air, poison gas attack and defense, special chemical problems and surgical work.

Submarine detection was one of the earliest problems to be taken up at the University. While this work was first carried on at the University, it was later made a navy enterprise, the same men, however, continuing the work—some at a naval station and some at Madison.

Development of cooperation with the state council made May, 1917, a busy month. The University offered its entire resources and staff to the council, appointed special war committees in its various departments to report on what each could do. The council drafted the services of students and faculty men. When the most needed services had been sorted out of the mass of suggested services, few departments were not doing at least one bit of work "in cooperation with the state council." Among the men who gave much time to the council were Prof. A. H. Melville, who succeeded Mr. Dennis as secretary, Professors A. L. Goddard, John R. Commons, and H. C. Taylor, Dean L. E. Reber, and Dr. J. S. Evans.

The extension division began at this time much work to aid the prosecution of the war through its great organization

of representatives, publicity, and clerical resources. It organized a Red Cross bureau to aid in forming local chapters and supplying speakers. Twenty-two of its field men threw their entire energy into Red Cross, liberty bond, and other campaigns in various cities, besides serving on county councils of defense. It devoted its seventeen summer chautauquas to arousing patriotism. It organized the Red Cross civilian relief of the state and Prof. J. L. Gillin, who later became director of the work for the central division, conducted many classes for relief workers. It held classes in war-time social service in eighteen cities. It sent out films on war-time thrift, war pictures in slides and films, some of which were shown in the state capitol; waged campaigns for gardens, fruit canning and drying, clothing economy; supplied war-time material to debating clubs and schools; cooperated with the Y. M. C. A. in instructing men in army camps; taught French to soldiers. Its fuel-saving campaign through publicity and posters led forty employers to have special classes for their firemen. Its campaign for using garbage to raise pork was taken over by the food administration. The details of one extension war activity—that of aiding the Red Cross—will illustrate the thoroughness with which some of these activities were carried on. In aiding the organization and work of the Red Cross in Wisconsin, the division sent out 150 package libraries, 146 syllabi for speakers, 147 outlines of Red Cross objectives, served directly 85 communities, organized three counties with 50 local managers and 1,800 workers, supplied many speakers, and answered hundreds of requests for information. Dean Reber organized thousands of Wisconsin school boys in the Boys' Working Reserve and then went to Washington to help organize the Public Service Reserve "war census" of the department of labor.

The Medical school offered its entire staff and student body to the government. Two staff members, Dr. W. S. Middleton and Dr. R. Drane, were sent to France at once. Coach P. Withington, just appointed instructor in anatomy, joined a medical unit. The medical students were enrolled

in the reserve medical corps and sent back to their studies until needed. Almost every staff member undertook special medical or surgical research. In cooperation with the gas defense board, twenty psychological chemists, pathologists, bacteriologists, and men from other departments worked on the medical treatment of gas effects and automatic apparatus for detecting poison gas.

In May, 1917, President Van Hise announced the university's platform of service in the war and declared that every student must report his summer plans and seriously undertake some special work to aid the war. Questionnaires were prepared by the bureau that had conducted the alumni war census, and June 1 was appointed registration day. After meetings of various classes, each faculty member was made responsible for the enrollment of his advisees. The state council and the extension division found the jobs, and 1,650 students were at work during the summer. A bronze Wisconsin War Service button was given to each student who enlisted or engaged for a certain time in any work to aid the war. By fall, 2,000 men and 500 women were wearing these buttons.

May 15, the government asked the University to train men for quartermaster and ordnance corps work. The course in commerce at once started a special course in "Classification of Army Stores," enrolling 100 men. The course was repeated during summer session and again in the fall.

May 23, 1917, the honor roll included 300 in officers' training, 448 in food production, 216 women in emergency work, seventy-five men recorded as enlisted, and 2,500 alumni enrolled in war census. At that time, twenty-eight faculty men were in government work, thirty-one were acting as food agents, and seventy-two were teaching in the intensive course. The commandant, Major Crain, and his assistant, Captain Fitzmaurice, were called away June 6.

The feature of the 1917 Commencement was not the fact that the University granted 1,105 diplomas—ninety-five more than in any previous year—but that the names of 252 grad-

uates were "starred" as "absent in war service," and certificates were granted for completion of the intensive military course to 109 who remained after the Fort Sheridan draft. Special graduating exercises were held at Fort Sheridan for seventy-six men. Besides these, the starred names included twenty-one in the intensive course, ninety-one in food work, twenty-four in industries, and forty in navy, marine, corps, state council work, Y. M. C. A. work, secret service, and aviation.

The summer session opened June 25 with 2,334 students, of whom 1,369 were women. About seventy men drilled in a volunteer company. Seventy students took a special course in Red Cross civilian relief. There were special wireless courses, a series of lectures on the war, food lectures, a course to train quartermasters, and other emergency features. Twenty women took a special course in bacteriology and seven of them have since filled men's places in public health work.

Further exodus of faculty members marked the early summer. Some 146 devoted the summer to war work, including fifty-two in uniform. Sixteen members of the French department taught French in army camps. Others organized choruses and managed other work at the camps. The University clinic was devoted to the examination of about 1,000 drafted men, after examining previously nearly 1,000 applicants for officers' camps.

Historians went to work for the U. S. department of state and committee on public information. Some of their work came out in a document on "German War Practices." One published a historical outline to aid study of the war's causes. Economists went to Washington to aid in reorganizing the quartermaster's department, to aid in food and fuel control, and to organize civilian relief.

The Chemistry department sent more than a score of men into government service, carried on experiments in gases, explosives, and problems of industrial chemistry. Geologists cooperated with the Geological Survey on the problem of

mineral resources, especially iron, manganese, and nickel. The department of education developed apparatus for testing candidates for aviation and sent a professor to direct the work.

The new college year began Sept. 24, 1917, with the University on a war basis. Enrollment decreased nineteen per cent, from 5,020 to 4,064. The number of men students decreased from 3,330 to 2,307; the number of women grew from 1,690 to 1,757. Seventy-four faculty men were in war service and few of their places were filled. The student honor roll numbered over 2,000.

Enrollment in German classes fell off 42.9 per cent—63 per cent in elementary courses. Elementary French classes increased 30 per cent. Women invaded in greater numbers commerce, journalism, advertising, law, and medicine. The sewing classes made hospital garments instead of aprons. Three women began work in the engineering shops. The extension division reported a great increase in study by correspondence of university credit courses. The class schedule included twelve new war courses, and every department had its war program.

A war class in aviation, studying motors and the laws of aeronautics, began the training of thirty men for entrance into aviation schools. A new course in wireless was started. The quartermasters' course began its third session. There were special courses in tractors, war marketing, and Red Cross nursing.

An infantry unit of the Reserve Officers' Training course was established and all freshmen and sophomores, as well as about fifty upperclassmen, enrolled. Major A. R. Kerwin was detailed as commandant.

A course of twice-a-week public lectures on the war, by professors and others, was established. Among the speakers were General P. E. Vignal, Major Stanley Washburn, Mrs. Kate Upson Clarke, Mrs. Maria Rohling, Bernadotte Schmitt, a French and an Italian aviator. The enrollment in this course ran up to 1,030.

President Van Hise delivered a series of lectures on food

conservation which he had prepared for the food administration. Early in the war he was asked to take charge of organizing the food administrator's work in the higher educational institutions and devoted much of his summer to lectures throughout the country. In the fall he wrote two series of lectures which were published by the Government and distributed among about 900 higher educational institutions. He was called to Washington several times to confer with such bodies as the food administration, the fuel administration, the department of agriculture, and certain of the emergency boards.

Early in October, 1917, the women formed a Woman's War Work council that attracted wide attention. Its four committees organized all women's war work in the institution, conducted drives for the Liberty loan, the Y. M. C. A. war fund, the war orphan's fund, the food pledge, the loyalty pledge, and enlisted hundreds of women in Red Cross work.

A free course for telegraphers was started in October, especially for drafted men, both in the University and outside. Fifty men and twenty women enrolled.

When the department announced the third officers' training camp on Oct. 20, the university was allotted a quota of forty-seven, but more than 150 students and 150 alumni applied.

War activity at the Forest Products laboratory resulted in temporary additions to the plant, increase of staff, and the presence of many army men. The staff of the laboratory was increased from 50 persons in 1914 to 475 in 1917. Several buildings of the College of Agriculture were loaned by the University for the increased work. Among the activities which it carried on were the testing of aeroplane wood, study of hydro-aeroplane construction and woods, research in design and woods for packing boxes for foreign shipments, answers to numerous inquiries from the federal government and other nations, study of wood for mine props, research in substitutes for woods in packing, crating, and other uses, instruction of government airplane instructors, study of methods of produc-

ing rosin, investigation of charcoal for gas masks, testing of template paper for the navy, development of fibre plug for shells, study of waterproof paper for overseas shipment, preparations of wood specifications for timber parts of ships, airplanes, wagons, development of method for rapid drying of spruce for airplanes, and many other special war problems.

Many Wisconsin towns heard patriotic lectures by Wisconsin professors during the summer and fall. In the fall of 1917 their activities were consolidated into a patriotic lecture bureau under the auspices of the state council.

Early in January, a new draft rule provided for the enlistment of engineering students in the engineers' reserve so that they might continue their studies.

While the seventy-five members of the Patriotic Speaking bureau were going about the state speaking on the causes and issues of the war and emphasizing its righteousness, another group of professors had undertaken to do a similar work through the printed page. This war publication committee of six men devoted many weeks to a thorough survey of the literature on the war and laid out a series of articles designed to answer the principal current objections to America's entrance into the war, as well as a clear statement of the causes and issues. The committee then asked various professors to write the separate articles and supplied them with the bibliography and other material thus prepared. From those written, twenty articles were eventually selected and disseminated in various ways. A series of 900-word newspaper articles was circulated in stereotype plate by the State Council of Defense for the 400 English and forty German newspapers published in Wisconsin. Those for the German newspapers were translated by members of the German department. The circulation began on January 31 and the articles, eighteen in English, and twenty in German, were released one each week thereafter. For each newspaper article, a 3,500 word article by the same author and on the same subject was published in pamphlet form. These University war pamphlets, of which between 15,000 and 20,-

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PORTAGE.
MERLIN HULL.
MADISON.
JUDGE M.L. LUECK.
JUNEAU.
JUSTICE WALTER C. OWEN.
MADISON.
JUSTICE M.B. ROSENBERRY.
MADISON.
CHIEF JUSTICE J.B. WINSLOW.
MADISON.
SPOKE FOR WAR FUNDS
ROY P. WILCOX.
EAU CLAIRE.
M.J. CLEARY.
MADISON.

000 each were published, were sent free to public and traveling libraries, school principals, county councils of defense, and private persons who asked for them. The demand rose to 35,000 each. The pamphlets were mailed one each week beginning Jan. 31 and the total circulation reached nearly 400,000 copies mainly within Wisconsin. In June the war pamphlets were republished as "The War Book of the University of Wisconsin" at university expense. About 8,000 copies were published and of these about one-half were distributed free.

The mobilization of "Liberty Choruses," a group of musicians in Wisconsin towns organized and prepared to conduct the musical programs at patriotic meetings, was undertaken in February by Prof. E. B. Gordon, of the extension division, in cooperation with the State Council of Defense. By fall 230 choruses in all parts of the state had been organized and supplied with programs and music.

The first gold star on the university's service flag was announced in March, when news came of the death of Clarence O. Docken, of Mt. Horeb, class of '17 in commerce, who died of spinal meningitis in France. The first university man to be killed in action is thought to be Alexander B. Burns, of Downer's Grove, '20 agriculture, whose death was announced in March.

The first army Vocational detachment of 400 soldiers arrived on the campus on April 8 to begin two months' training in army artisan work in the shops and laboratories of the University. They were housed in the Gymnasium.

On April 4, at a patriotic mass meeting of the student body, the Honor Roll cabinet, containing the names of 1,500 university men who had entered the army or navy, was dedicated. Immediately after the dedication, several student societies undertook the making of a huge service flag to bear the names of all men in service. University women embroidered on the individual stars the names, classes, and service notes. The huge flag, with 1,750 embroidered stars on it, was dedicated on Memorial Day.

An unpleasant episode, known as "the McElroy affair," occurred on April 6, when Prof. Robert McNutt McElroy, of Princeton University, representing the National Security league, spoke at a Liberty Day mass meeting in the stock pavilion. The meeting was marred by a drenching rain during the parade which preceded it and the consequent impatience of the military cadets and other students, who, wet to the skin, were forced to remain during a long program. After the meeting, Professor McElroy, in interviews in city newspapers, declared that Wisconsin students were disloyal and that he had called them Prussians without arousing resentment. The regents, faculty, President Van Hise, Governor Philipp, Chief Justice Winslow, and others took up the matter and demanded redress from the Security league. No formal satisfactory redress was offered by the league but the University's defenders carried its case into the newspapers far and wide and undid some of the damage which the insult had done to its name.

As in the case of former officers' training camps, the War Department granted the University a quota of students and alumni to be sent to the Fourth R. O. T. C. at Camp Grant on May 15. Out of about 300 who applied, fifty-six entered the camp.

Commencement on June 19 was made significant as a war-time event by the granting among the 1,031 degrees, of "war diplomas" to 242 graduates who were absent in military or naval service.

The second detachment in the Army Vocational School arrived on the campus on June 15, numbering 515 soldiers.

The war record of the University, as in the case of the state, can be given only in partial detail.

When peace finally has been declared the men who left classes, either as instructors or students, will come back wearing, for a time, the uniform of their country. As they reenter civilian life many will not return to the University. These will have learned greater lessons than can be taught in school or college. Many of the University volunteers will

be numbered among the honor roll of the dead in the great war.

To those who return, to lay away military or naval uniforms and treasure badges of bravery upon the field, the University will be a greater institution than ever. To the people of the state, by whom the University was held in high esteem before the war, the institution will have taken in greater significance, and its brilliant war record will long be remembered and revered by those who knew its value when the crisis was at hand.

Its president died suddenly soon after the armistice was signed, perhaps with his life shortened by the strenuous labors during the war. He closed his career as head of the University at a time when the institution which he loved, and worked for and fought for, was doing its greatest work.

CHAPTER TWELVE

Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief.

Wisconsin neglected few opportunities to thoroughly prepare itself for war in 1917, and at the same time the state paid the proper attention to conditions at home. One of the most practical laws passed was that providing relief for the dependents of soldiers or sailors while they were in the service of the United States.

The state paid out $110,000 up to the date of the signing of the armistice, November 11, 1918, to the families of soldiers and sailors, and the payments were made after thorough investigations, which taxed an energetic department in the adjutant general's office.

The aid provided under this legislation was by far the most liberal ever granted by any state, and the men who entered the military or naval service from Wisconsin were cheered by the consciousness that their wives and children or dependent parents would not be permitted to suffer for the comforts of life during their absence.

This legislation marks the progress of the ages and the ability of the people to meet the burdens of unusual emergencies.

In the administration of the State Aid law of 1917, there were a few instances where calls were made by people owning comfortable homes and having incomes that placed them outside the dependent class. To the credit of the many who called for aid it should be said that attempts to secure it for persons not dependent on enlisted men were so few as to merit only a passing notice.

As evidence of the care exercised in the administration of the 1917 aid law, it was first determined by complete proofs that the person named in the application was being in the naval or military service of the United States was in fact in the service as alleged, and that the wife or parents were related as set forth and that they were dependent wholly or partially on the enlisted man. Every application was verified. It gave the name and postoffice address of the applicant, the name of the enlisted man with rank and organization, date of enlistment, whether married or single, and if married the date of marriage. If the enlisted man was in the National Guard, it had to be shown and his business or employment at the time of the call of the President on July 15, 1917. The amount per month contributed for the support of the dependent members of the family, and the names and addresses of those who were contributing to such support, whether any support was contributed directly or indirectly by former employer, and if so how much. The names, ages, relationship and address of each member of the family dependent upon the enlisted man for support. If any dependents had any means of support it had to be stated. In case any dependent owned a home, that fact was required, and its appraised value given. Any income from employment or from other sources had to be stated. The names and addresses of three persons were required who were not related to the applicant for aid, from whom information might be obtained supporting the statements in the application.

In addition to all of this a supporting affidavit was required from some person acquainted with the dependent applicant, but not related, showing the relation of the applicant to the enlisted man, the facts constituting dependency and any other information that might aid the adjutant general in fixing a proper allowance under the law.

In the administration of this law much valuable assistance was rendered by the Red Cross organization throughout the state. Their investigators were patient, intelligent and tireless.

Between June 28, 1917 and November 11, 1918, 616 certificates were issued granting aid to soldiers' families. In three cases the certificates called for only $5 a month and in three other cases for $55 per month. The usual allowance was $20 to $25 per month.

In 386 cases allowances were to dependent parents and in 224 cases to the wives of enlisted men. In six cases aid was granted to children whose mothers were dead or divorced and whose fathers were in military service.

This, however, does not measure the full value of the aid department of the adjutant general's office. Assistance was given to a large number of soldiers' dependents in obtaining the aid granted by Act of Congress of October 6, 1917; also in tracing some delinquent husbands who enlisted as single men and securing for their families the aid provided for them by state or federal law. This branch of the adjutant general's office also aided in securing insurance for soldiers' widows and parents and in general rendering any service that might be necessary in communicating with the war departments at Washington.

Some of the oddities of human nature were discovered during the administration of the law. A widow with a grown up son had entered into a common law contract of marriage with a young farmer and for two years lived in comparative peace near the neighborhood where her husband's parents resided. The parents, being orthodox Christians, did not look upon a common law marriage as a sacred and binding obligation, and the result was that the husband was estranged and the wife denied social recognition by parents who ordinarily would be friendly.

When the husband was drafted, the wife had all the feelings and loneliness of a stranger and when he was called to training camp she also changed her residence. The want of some formalities in the common law marriage stood in the way of securing the $30 a month allotment and allowance which the federal law provided for a soldier's wife and to bridge this difficulty the husband and wife submitted to a

marriage ceremony in the presence of witnesses and performed by a person duly authorized by law.

A few instances of family desertion were brought to the attention of the state aid department, where after a domestic storm the husband enlisted as a single man. In one of these instances the man was traced from place to place and finally located on a war vessel in a port in China. When confronted with his family record he acknowledged his guilt and made the usual application for family support, dating back to the time that he entered the service.

Bryan J. Castle, Madison, who for many years had been in the service of the state, was called by Adjutant General Holway to assist him in the administration of the state aid law and he assumed this duty July 7, 1917. Mr. Castle was aided in his work by Miss Frances E. Ryan, Janesville. The records of the department were kept in such a way that it was but the work of a moment to find any application or letter relating to any transaction.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

The Liberty Loan Campaigns.

Washington had, during the war, its "Dollar-a-Year-Men," who gave up time worth thousands of dollars a year for their government.

Wisconsin had hundreds of men—and women—who gave time to their state and nation—many months of hard, nerve-racking toil—and did not receive the dollar a year.

Perhaps in no department of the state's war activities was this more true than in the campaigns for the sale of Liberty Bonds. Naturally a financial undertaking, it required, along with a knowledge of human nature and certain enthusiasm for the job a cold, calculating experience in finance. Bankers were ideal managers of the Liberty Loan campaigns, and many of them were drafted early for the work. Professional men, merchants, farmers, manufacturers, industrial workers, all classes entered into the work, and each contributed to its success.

Wisconsin was divided into two districts. Forty-five counties in the southern and eastern part of the state were a part of the Seventh Federal Reserve district, which maintained headquarters in Chicago. Twenty-six counties, in the northern and western part, were under the direction of the Ninth district, with headquarters in Minneapolis.

Because the counties in the Seventh district represented the bulk of the population, with the greatest wealth and the larger number of large newspapers, they received much more attention in the public mind when Wisconsin's record was compared with that of other states than did the other twenty-six counties. But while the Seventh district counties made

a splendid record and deserved all of the praise given them, it must be remembered that the northern and western counties, with few exceptions, were, after all, facing a harder task. Their wealth was less concentrated, they had less wealth per capita, and their workers had greater distances to travel. In those Ninth district counties where wealth and population and other considerations might be considered equal, the financial record was equal to that of any other county in the state. In the northern counties where wealth was scattered and the country new, the men and women who handled the campaigns deserve the greatest praise.

The campaigns in the Seventh district were handled during the first three loans by a committee which was headed by William L. Ross of Chicago, Federal Reserve Director of Sales for Wisconsin. His general committee included Walter Alexander of Wausau, Norman Carle of Janesville, Oliver Clyde Fuller of Milwaukee, Martin Gillen of Racine, A. E. Kuolt of Madison, Mrs. John W. Mariner of Milwaukee, Mrs. H. H. Morgan of Madison, J. W. P. Lombard of Milwaukee, Richard Meyer, Jr., of Lancaster, George Mead of Grand Rapids, Ernest Perry of Fond du Lac, Gov. E. L. Philipp, A. E. Proudfit of Madison, J. H. Puelicher of Milwaukee, Peter Reiss of Sheboygan, John Schuette of Manitowoc, F. J. Sensenbrenner of Neenah, Z. G. Simmons of Kenosha, Magnus Swenson of Madison, J. A. Van Cleve of Marinette, A. H. Vogel of Milwaukee, Fred Vogel, Jr., of Milwaukee, and J. Russell Wheeler of Columbus.

During the Fourth Loan campaign Mr. Ross was succeeded by E. J. Kearney of Milwaukee as Federal Reserve Director of Sales for Wisconsin. The same general organization was retained by Mr. Kearney.

The general committee was made up, as will be seen at a glance, of men and women who were identified with many other war activities, and, with a few exceptions, their work was merely advisory. It was the men and women in the counties, where the work was done, who put over the loans.

Wisconsin earned an enviable place in the Liberty Loan

campaigns. Even in the First Loan, which was little advertised and not well understood by the average citizen, the state subscribed 95 per cent of its quota in the Seventh district, and made a good showing in the Ninth. The First Loan appealed largely to bankers and others who had been used to investing funds in bonds. Thousands of Wisconsin citizens never had owned a bond of any description, and when the sale was on many were not asked to buy. The county organizations were far from complete, and the reasons why the loan was being floated had not been so generally explained. It would be an easy task to find hundreds of Wisconsin citizens who do not own a First Liberty Bond, and that is as true in other states, but it would be hard to find the man in Wisconsin—or woman, either—who does not own at least one bond. Most of them are represented in the sales lists of the Second, Third and Fourth loans.

Figures compiled covering Wisconsin counties in the Seventh district show that the state ranked first in five states in the average percentage of subscriptions, with a subscription of $183,738,300 in the First, Second and Third Loans, and an average percentage of 144. Illinois, with Cook county, which includes the city of Chicago, led with 145 per cent, but that state, outside Cook county, was third with 124 per cent. The average percentage of Michigan was 133, that of Iowa 121 and that of Indiana 118. The position of the five states in the three first loans were: First—Illinois, 145; Michigan, 123; Wisconsin, 95; Indiana, 93; Iowa, 68. Second—Wisconsin, 155; Illinois, 152; Michigan, 142; Indiana, 122; Iowa, 111. Third—Wisconsin, 165; Iowa, 165; Illinois, 138; Indiana, 132; Michigan, 130. The average percentage for the district in the first three loans was 135.

In the Fourth Loan Wisconsin's percentage of the district's quota was raised 7½ per cent. The states were grouped in the percentage of quota obtained in this loan, the standings being: Illinois, 1.12; Michigan, 1.11; Iowa, 1.10; Wisconsin, 1.09; Indiana, 1.08.

In the Seventh district the forty-five Wisconsin counties

subscribed $30,296,650 to the First Loan. In the Second Loan the subscription in this district was $78,276,400, in the Third Loan $77,628,920 and in the Fourth Loan $108,907,950.

The twenty-six counties in the Ninth district subscribed $4,072,550 to the First Loan, $8,850,650 in the Second Loan, $11,726,450 to the Third Loan and $15,250,150 to the Fourth.

The total subscriptions by the seventy-one counties by loans were: First, $34,369,200; Second, $87,127,050; Third, $89,355,370; Fourth, $124,158,100.

The total for the twenty-six counties in the Ninth district for the four loans during the war was $39,899,800. The total for the forty-five Seventh district counties for the four war loans was $295,109,920.

In the seventy-one counties the total subscription during the four war loans was $335,009,720. If the bonds were distributed between the men, women and children of the state every one would own a bond worth a fraction more than $132.

The subscriptions, by counties, for the four loans, by those Wisconsin counties in the Seventh Federal Reserve district, are shown in the following figures, which show, also, the population, banking resources and assessed valuation:

Adams—Population, 8,173; banking resources, $378,051; assessed valuation, $10,582,782; First Loan, $2,050; Second Loan, $22,650; Third Loan, $169,400; Fourth Loan, $225,850; Total, $419,950.

Brown—Population, 60,291; banking resources, $12,689,570; assesesd valuation, $8,558,513; First Loan, $536,350; Second Loan, $1,679,400; Third Loan, $2,378,400; Fourth Loan, $2,707,400; Total, $7,301,550.

Calumet—Population, 16,398; banking resources, $3,167,930; assessed valuation, $34,635,398; First Loan, $24,800; Second Loan, $301,600; Third Loan, $383,950; Fourth Loan, $523,350; Total, $1,233,700.

Clark—Population, 33,456; banking resources, $5,058,017; assessed valuation, $40,765,707; First Loan, $67,000; Second Loan, $553,350; Third Loan, $649,250; Fourth Loan, $1,130,000; Total, $2,399,600.

Columbia—Population, 31,135; banking resources, $8,444,022; assessed valuation, $56,274,095; First Loan, $339,350; Second Loan, $1,102,550; Third Loan, $1,125,750; Fourth Loan, $1,631,400; Total, $4,199,050.

Crawford—Population, 15,488; banking resources, $3,452,815; assessed valuation, $21,788,344; First Loan, $33,350; Second Loan, $333,800; Third Loan, $655,100; Fourth Loan, $627,750; Total, $1,650,000.

Dane—Population, 83,835; banking resources, $26,712,394; assessed valuation, $181,089,177; First Loan, $1,470,600; Second Loan, $4,399,550; Third Loan, $3,016,000; Fourth Loan, $5,747,950; Total, $14,634,100.

Dodge—Population, 48,081; banking resources, $11,011,020; assessed valuation, $99,211,721; First Loan, $440,550; Second Loan, $1,451,900; Third Loan, $1,630,650; Fourth Loan, $2,711,200; Total, $6,234,300.

Door—Population, 19,615; banking resources, $2,676,770; assessed valuation, $21,272,163; First Loan, $54,900; Second Loan, $384,600; Third Loan, $492,500; Fourth Loan, $619,150; Total, $1,551,150.

Fond du Lac—Population, 54,287; banking resources, $13,556,445; assessed valuation, $83,063,853; First Loan, $840,850; Second Loan, $2,069,500; Third Loan, $3,175,300; Fourth Loan, $2,833,850; Total, $8,919,500.

Grant—Population, 39,109; banking resources, $12,149,806; assessed valuation, $77,409,602; First Loan, $150,450; Second Loan, $844,900; Third Loan, $1,899,050; Fourth Loan, $2,046,750; Total, $4,941,150.

Green—Population, 20,777; banking resources, $7,383,189; First Loan, $150,600; Second Loan, $621,400; Third Loan, $981,800; Fourth Loan, $1,273,600; Total, $3,027,400.

Green Lake—Population, 15,245; banking resources, $4,262,024; assessed valuation, $28,142,822; First Loan, $118,650; Second Loan, $647,250; Third Loan, $624,550; Fourth Loan, $797,350; Total, $2,187,800.

Iowa—Population, 22,002; banking resources, $6,632,860; assessed valuation, $52,500,101; First Loan, $164,450; Second

Loan, $432,900; Third Loan, $963,950; Fourth Loan, $1,293,-500; Total, $2,854,800.

Jackson—Population, 16,762; banking resources, $2,837,-041; assessed valuation, $21,682,212; First Loan, $53,200; Second Loan, $192,900; Third Loan, $401,250; Fourth Loan, $525,000; Total, $1,172,350.

Jefferson—Population, 33,919; banking resources, $10,-377,843; assessed valuation, $67,348,306; First Loan, $313,-350; Second Loan, $939,800; Third Loan, $1,272,190; Fourth Loan, $1,777,450; Total $4,302,799.

Juneau—Population, 18,721; banking resources, $4,708,-932; assessed valuation, $20,989,942; First Loan, $53,950; Second Loan, $208,400; Third Loan, $428,950; Fourth Loan, $480,000; Total, $1,171,300.

Kenosha—Population, 41,907; banking resources, $8,748,-084; assessed valuation, $61,761,569; First Loan, $864,350; Second Loan, $3,363,550; Third Loan, $2,374,100; Fourth Loan, $3,532,100; Total, $10,134,100.

Kewaunee—Population, 16,440; banking resources, $4,-449,544; assessed valuation, $25,715,766; First Loan, $50,150; Second Loan, $450,300; Third Loan, $990,650; Fourth Loan, $768,200; Total, $2,259,300.

Lafayette—Population, 19,367; banking resources, $7,-116,484; assessed valuation, $54,531,483; First Loan, $269,-600; Second Loan, $793,700; Third Loan, $958,200; Fourth Loan, $1,424,500; Total, $3,446,000.

Langlade—Population, 20,671; banking resources, $2,-232,896; assessed valuation, $22,495,683; First Loan, $138,750; Second Loan, $434,300; Third Loan, $425,400; Fourth Loan; $701,100; Total, $1,699,550.

Manitowoc—Population, 47,153; banking resources, $7,-221,422; assessed valuation, $69,592,037; First Loan, $254,450; Second Loan, $873,300; Third Loan, $1,680,850; Fourth Loan, $1,992,950; Total, $4,801,550.

Marathon—Population, 64,494; banking resources, $10,-037,170; assessed valuation, $68,230,354; First Loan, $650,900;

Second Loan, $1,574,100; Third Loan, $1,352,550; Fourth Loan, $2,438,200; Total, $6,015,750.

Marinette—Population, 36,204; banking resources, $4,774,196; assessed valuation, $31,014,335; First Loan, $217,500; Second Loan, $865,300; Third Loan, $859,200; Fourth Loan, $1,203,700; Total, $3,145,700.

Marquette—Population, 10,927; banking resources, $1,448,934; assessed valuation, $13,937,371; First Loan, $33,050; Second Loan, $127,900; Third Loan, $294,350; Fourth Loan, $297,400; Total, $752,700.

Milwaukee—Population, 515,723; banking resources, $175,580,149; assessed valuation, $693,842,403; First Loan, $16,164,700; Second Loan, $32,701,950; Third Loan, $23,301,200; Fourth Loan, $36,214,350; Total, $108,382,200.

Monroe—Population, 29,505; banking resources, $5,454,448; assessed valuation, $36,994,425; First Loan, $106,100; Second Loan, $287,500; Third Loan, $805,700; Fourth Loan, $1,125,250; Total, $2,324,550.

Oconto—Population, 29,484; banking resources, $2,760,325; assessed valuation, $25,648,827; First Loan, $60,000; Second Loan, $289,350; Third Loan, $575,000; Fourth Loan, $556,000; Total, $1,480,350.

Outagamie—Population, 51,387; banking resources, $11,824,971; assessed valuation, $69,184,817; First Loan, $780,750; Second Loan, $2,147,900; Third Loan, $2,019,000; Fourth Loan, $2,720,550; Total, $7,668,200.

Ozaukee—Population, 17,731; banking resources, $2,966,921; assessed valuation, $27,990,772; First Loan, $64,300; Second Loan, $248,000; Third Loan, $475,500; Fourth Loan, $697,350; Total, $1,485,150.

Portage—Population, 32,115; banking resources, $4,569,733; assessed valuation, $32,561,935; First Loan, $170,150; Second Loan, $560,850; Third Loan, $651,950; Fourth Loan, $1,095,850; Total, $2,478,800.

Racine—Population, 66,848; banking resources, $15,491,956; assessed valuation, $94,107,543; First Loan, $1,653,650;

Second Loan, $3,369,300; Third Loan, $3,351,700; Fourth Loan, $4,427,050; Total, $12,801,700.

Richland—Population, 18,269; banking resources, $3,602,807; assessed valuation, $35,316,987; First Loan, $33,150; Second Loan, $266,050; Third Loan, $527,100; Fourth Loan, $861,850; Total, $1,688,150.

Rock—Population, 59,007; banking resources, $17,101,607; assessed valuation, $98,958,401; First Loan, $598.950; Second Loan, $2,299,650; Third Loan, $2,694,600; Fourth Loan, $3,771,400; Total, $9,364,600.

Sauk—Population, 32,758; banking resources, $9,269,310; assessed valuation, $58,233,327; First Loan, $222,550; Second Loan, $571,300; Third Loan, $1,295,800; Fourth Loan, $1,550,000; Total, $3,639,650.

Shawano—Population, 35,413; banking resources, $3,906,054; assessed valuation, $35,761,576; First Loan, $80,800; Second Loan, $392,300; Third Loan, $990,430; Fourth Loan, $1,000,000; Total, $2,463,530.

Sheboygan—Population, 58,523; banking resources, $15,697,197; assessed valuation, $83,168,067; First Loan, $334,600; Second Loan, $2,219,750; Third Loan, $1,907,450; Fourth Loan, $2,834,350; Total, $7,296,150.

Vernon—Population, 27,927; banking resources, $6,067,116; assessed valuation, $40,721,875; First Loan, $74,750; Second Loan, $281,600; Third Loan, $1,372,500; Fourth Loan, $1,064,500; Total, $2,793,350.

Walworth—Population, 29,899; banking resources, $8,650,617; assessed valuation, $66,011,165; First Loan, $391,900; Second Loan, $1,000,900; Third Loan, $1,357,000; Fourth Loan, $1,725,000; Total, $4,474,800.

Washington—Population, 23,941; banking resources, $5,458,010; assessed valuation, $44,603,874; First Loan, $156,800; Second Loan, $413,750; Third Loan, $761,400; Fourth Loan, $1,130,000; Total, $2,461,950.

Waukesha—Population, 38,597; banking resources, $10,491,555; assessed valuation, $65,509,686; First Loan, $481,350;

Second Loan, $1,653,150; Third Loan, $1,522,800; Fourth Loan, $2,210,100; Total, $5,867,400.

Waupaca—Population, 33,717; banking resources, $6,895,662; assessed valuation, $41,766,634; First Loan, $184,100; Second Loan, $621,800; Third Loan, $1,604,600; Fourth Loan, $1,650,850; Total, $4,061,350.

Waushara—Population, 21,218; banking resources, $1,975,841; assessed valuation, $21,892,348; First Loan, $10,800; Second Loan, $291,800; Third Loan, $457,900; Fourth Loan, $603,000; Total, $1,363,500.

Winnebago—Population, 65,229; banking resources, $17,317,185; assessed valuation, $79,181,775; First Loan, $1,092,000; Second Loan, $2,689,750; Third Loan, $1,922,550; Fourth Loan, $3,613,950; Total, $9,318,250.

Wood—Population, 34,359; banking resources, $7,804,195; assessed valuation, $38,311,382; First Loan, $342,050; Second Loan, $1,300,850; Third Loan, $851,400; Fourth Loan, $1,650,000; Total, $4,144,300.

The subscriptions for the counties in Wisconsin in the Ninth Federal Reserve district, with their population, banking resources and assessed valuation, are given below:

Ashland—Population, 23,271; banking resources, $4,122,000; assessed valuation, $21,652,000; First Loan, $352,000; Second Loan, $563,000; Third Loan, $520,750; Fourth Loan, $802,350; Total, $2,238,100.

Barron—Population, 33,083; banking resources, $4,315,000; assessed valuation, $35,698,000; First Loan, $97,250; Second Loan, $384,050; Third Loan, $506,000; Fourth Loan, $701,300; Total, $1,688,600.

Bayfield—Population, 17,151; banking resources, $1,341,000; assessed valuation, $20,003,000; First Loan, $52,450; Second Loan, $233,500; Third Loan, $251,800; Fourth Loan, $388,000; Total, $925,750.

Buffalo—Population, 16,006; banking resources, $2,934,000; assessed valuation, $24,287,000; First Loan, $52,750; Second Loan, $125,950; Third Loan, $479,100; Fourth Loan, $457,150; Total, $1,114,950.

Burnett—Population, 10,156; banking resources, $1,136,000; assessed valuation, $10,399,000; First Loan, $10,500; Second Loan, $60,250; Third Loan, $149,100; Fourth Loan, $136,650; Total, $356,500.

Chippewa—Population, 37,642; banking resources, $5,581,000; assessed valuation, $40,786,000; First Loan, $234,500; Second Loan, $526,150; Third Loan, $656,000; Fourth Loan, $724,550; Total, $2,141,200.

Douglas—Population, 55,515; banking resources, $7,534,000; assessed valuation, $63,197,000; First Loan, $749,600; Second Loan, $1,354,200; Third Loan, $1,623,000; Fourth Loan, $2,247,900; Total, $5,976,700.

Dunn—Population, 25,240; banking resources, $4,058,000; assessed valuation, $35,047,000; First Loan, $87,000; Second Loan, $196,800; Third Loan, $430,050; Fourth Loan, $562,450; Total, $1,276,300.

Eau Claire—Population, 33,472; banking resources, $7,418,000; assessed valuation, $35,923,000; First Loan, $406,500; Second Loan, $740,250; Third Loan, $896,650; Fourth Loan, $1,218,250; Total, $3,261,750.

Florence—Population, 3,515; banking resources, $247,000; assessed valuation, $6,204,000; First Loan, $5,300; Second Loan, $36,350; Third Loan, $56,850; Fourth Loan, $60,550; Total, $159,050.

Forest—Population, 10,713; banking resources, $570,000; assessed valuation, $14,170,000; First Loan, $27,300; Second Loan, $108,250; Third Loan, $138,550; Fourth Loan, $131,800; Total, $405,900.

Iron—Population, 9,539; banking resources, $501,000; assessed valuation, $13,315,000; First Loan, $22,650; Second Loan, $55,800; Third Loan, $121,700; Fourth Loan, $233,400; Total, $433,550.

La Crosse—Population, 44,724; banking resources, $15,220,000; assessed valuation, $48,117,000; First Loan, $834,250; Second Loan, $1,548,550; Third Loan, $1,834,450; Fourth Loan, $2,276,650; Total, $6,493,900.

Lincoln—Population, 21,104; banking resources, $3,247,-

000; assessed valuation, $21,852,000; First Loan, $343,100; Second Loan, $397,100; Third Loan, $342,150; Fourth Loan, $512,300; Total, $1,594,650.

Oneida—Population, 13,300; banking resources, $1,671,000; assessed valuation, $14,867,000; First Loan, $223,050; Second Loan, $362,650; Third Loan, $368,550; Fourth Loan, $440,550; Total, $1,394,800.

Pepin—Population, 7,577; banking resources, $1,239,000; assessed valuation, $9,766,000; First Loan, $11,000; Second Loan, $89,000; Third Loan, $155,750; Fourth Loan, $243,100; Total, $499,450.

Pierce—Population, 22,079; banking resources, $3,710,000; assessed valuation, $29,599,000; First Loan, $127,800; Second Loan, $333,400; Third Loan, $510,850; Fourth Loan, $758,050; Total, $1,730,100.

Polk—Population, 23,969; banking resources, $3,656,000; assessed valuation, $32,139,000; First Loan, $124,750; Second Loan, $376,200; Third Loan, $482,800; Fourth Loan, $538,050; Total, $1,521,800.

Price—Population, 17,217; banking resources, $1,455,000; assessed valuation, $17,057,000; First Loan, $23,600; Second Loan, $167,050; Third Loan, $181,650; Fourth Loan, $255,500; Total, $627,800.

Rusk—Population, 13,086; banking resources, $1,242,000; assessed valuation, $16,013,000; First Loan, $27,550; Second Loan, $122,050; Third Loan, $146,550; Fourth Loan, $214,150; Total, $510,300.

Sawyer—Population, 8,150; banking resources, $661,000; assessed valuation, $11,460,000; First Loan, $11,750; Second Loan, $40,500; Third Loan, $101,450; Fourth Loan, $119,750; Total, $274,450.

St. Croix—Population, 25,910; banking resources, $4,069,000; assessed valuation, $39,307,000; First Loan, $124,900; Second Loan, $466,900; Third Loan, $610,400; Fourth Loan, $733,400; Total, $1,935,600.

Taylor—Population, 15,378; banking resources, $935,000; assessed valuation, $17,312,000; First Loan, $38,200; Second

Loan, $74,400; Third Loan, $135,950; Fourth Loan, $155,200; Total, $403,750.

Trempealeau—Population, 22,928; banking resources, $5,286,000; assessed valuation, $32,289,000; First Loan, $76,450; Second Loan, $373,600; Third Loan, $801,050; Fourth Loan, $1,023,800; Total, $2,274,900.

Vilas—Population, 6,813; banking resources, $221,000; assessed valuation, $7,442,000; First Loan, $500; Second Loan, $38,250; Third Loan, $90,150; Fourth Loan, $76,600; Total, $205,500.

Washburn—Population, 10,147; banking resources, $1,182,000; assessed voluation, $11,352,000; First Loan, $7,850; Second Loan, $75,850; Third Loan, $135,150; Fourth Loan, $238,700; Total, $457,550.

R. B. Wood, Adams, was chairman in Adams county for the First Loan. In the Second Loan he was succeeded by J. W. Purves, Friendship, and the organization included A. S. Neff, Grand Marsh, vice chairman; Miss Agnes Bredesen, Arkdale, vice chairman; Judge W. S. Gilman, Friendship, chairman of publicity; R. B. Wood, Adams, chairman of speakers.

In Brown county William L. Evans, Green Bay, was the first chairman. In the Second Loan his place was taken by Dr. A. O. Olmsted, Green Bay, who handled the two following campaigns also. The other workers were W. L. Evans, Green Bay, vice chairman; Mrs. W. P. Wagner, Green Bay, vice chairman; John Kline, Green Bay, chairman of publicity; Max Strehlow, Green Bay, chairman of speakers.

Frederick Bullwinkle, New Holstein, was chairman for the First Loan in Calumet county. He was succeeded by Frank J. Egerer, Chilton, who was chairman during the last three war loans. His organization included George G. Berger, Chilton, vice chairman; Mrs. W. S. Lloyd, Chilton, vice chairman; George M. Goggins, Chilton, chairman of publicity; William S. Luehrs, New Holstein, chairman of speakers.

In Clark county the First Loan chairman was E. J. Rossman, Neillsville. In the Second and Third Loans W. L.

Smith, Neillsville, was chairman, and in the Fourth Loan the position was held by James A. Phillips, Neillsville. The organization then included W. L. Smith, Neillsville, vice chairman; Mrs. F. S. Hewitt, Neillsville, vice chairman; L. Williamson, Neillsville, chairman of publicity; T. E. Henderson, Neillsville, chairman of speakers; E. J. Rossman, Neillsville, secretary-treasurer.

Henry Otto, Prairie du Chien, was chairman for the First Loan in Crawford county. O. P. Vaughan, Wauzeka, held this position for the subsequent loans. The organization included Thomas Bergen, Prairie du Chien, vice chairman; Mrs. C. B. Lunsford, Gays Mills, vice chairman; J. O'Neil, Prairie du Chien, chairman of publicity; A. B. Curran, Prairie du Chien, chairman of speakers.

In Columbia county W. S. Stroud, Portage, was chairman for the First Loan. In the subsequent loans T. H. Cochrane, Portage, was chairman, and his organization included A. J. Jamison, Poynette, vice chairman; Gertrude Hettinger, Portage, vice chairman; W. T. Scott, Kilbourn, chairman of publicity and speakers.

Joseph M. Boyd, Madison, handled the First Loan in Dane county as chairman. In the Second and Third Loans George A. Boissard, Madison, was chairman and in the Third Loan this position was held by F. J. Vea, Stoughton. Other workers were M. J. Cleary, Madison, vice chairman; Mrs. L. M. Hanks, Madison, vice chairman; John Moran, Madison, chairman of speakers. V. A. Arnold was chairman for the city of Madison in the Fourth Loan.

In Dodge county Charles Hawks, Horicon, was chairman for the First Loan. B. W. Davis, Waupun, was chairman for the Second Loan, and Silas McClure, Beaver Dam, for the Third and Fourth. The organization included A. W. Luek, vice chairman, Beaver Dam; Mrs. A. G. Hill, Beaver Dam, vice chairman; August Kading, Juneau, chairman of speakers; James F. Malone, Beaver Dam, chairman of publicity.

H. C. Scofield, Sturgeon Bay, was the Door county chairman for the First Loan. For the subsequent loans H. A.

Wagener, Sturgeon Bay, was chairman. The other workers included Rudolph Soukop, Sturgeon Bay, vice chairman; Mrs. M. B. Goff, Sturgeon Bay, vice chairman; Earl La Plant, Sturgeon Bay, chairman of publicity.

Fond du Lac county had four chairmen. They were H. R. Potter, Ernest J. Perry, F. J. Rueping and P. P. Peeke, all of Fond du Lac. The organization included F. W. Chadbourne, Fond du Lac, vice chairman; C. W. Keys, Fond du Lac, vice chairman; Miss Helen Ahern, Fond du Lac, vice chairman; L. J. Fellenz, Fond du Lac, chairman of speakers; J. J. Harlin, Fond du Lac, chairman of publicity.

Richard Meyer, Jr., Lancaster, served as chairman of the First Loan in Grant county. C. H. Baxter, Lancaster, was chairman for the subsequent loans. His organization included B. L. Marcus, Boscobel, vice chairman; E. L. McCoy, Lancaster, vice chairman; Charles A. Loveland, Jr., Platteville, vice chairman; Milton F. Woodhouse, Bloomington, vice chairman; Mrs. David Crichton, Lancaster, vice chairman; T. Emery Bray, chairman of publicity.

In Green county Howard W. Chadwick, Monroe, was chairman for the First Loan. He was succeeded by Willis Ludlow, Monroe, as chairman, who held the position for the Second, Third and Fourth Loans. His organization included L. J. Stair, Brodhead, vice chairman; P. F. Neverman, Monroe, vice chairman; Mrs. E. M. Churchill, Monroe, vice chairman; John N. Burns, chairman of publicity.

In Iowa county O. S. Rewey, Rewey, was chairman for the First Loan. J. B. Egan, Avoca, was chairman for the Second Loan and T. M. Priestly, Mineral Point, for the Third and Fourth. The organization included John Eagen, Avoca, vice chairman; Mrs. John Williams, Edmund, vice chairman; A. W. Higgins, Mineral Point, chairman of publicity; J. D. McGeever, Dodgeville, chairman of speakers.

H. H. Richards was chairman in Jackson county for the First Loan. He was succeeded by Samuel Lund in the Third Loan, who handled the Fourth Loan, also. His organization included H. B. Mann, Black River Falls, vice chairman; Mrs.

E. S. Jedney, Black River Falls, vice chairman; J. Travelstead, Black River Falls, chairman of publicity; W. J. McGillivray, Black River Falls, chairman of speakers.

In Green Lake county Ira W. Parker, Markesan, handled the First Loan, and the chairman for the Second, Third and Fourth Loans was Henry J. Maxwell, Princeton. His organization included O. C. Olman, Princeton, vice chairman; Miss Jean Harrington, Berlin, vice chairman; Frank Mueller, Princeton, chairman of publicity; George V. Kelley, Princeton, chairman of speakers.

F. W. Woodard, Watertown, was chairman for the First Loan in Jefferson county. He was succeeded by O. W. Donkle, Fort Atkinson, in the Third Loan, and the Fourth Loan was handled by W. D. James, Fort Atkinson. The organization included D. G. Grabill, Fort Atkinson, vice chairman; Mrs. Zida Ivey, Fort Atkinson, vice chairman; F. E. Woodard, Fort Atkinson, vice chairman; E. W. Simons, Fort Atkinson, chairman of publicity; Charles B. Rogers, Fort Atkinson, chairman of speakers.

Juneau county's chairman for the First Loan was W. F. Winsor, Mauston, who continued during the war. His organization included H. D. Winsor, Mauston, vice chairman; Mrs. John Hart, Elroy, vice chairman; J. A. McFarlane, Mauston, chairman of publicity; H. J. Mortensen, New Lisbon, chairman of speakers.

In Kenosha county Charles C. Brown, Kenosha, was chairman for the first Loan, and he, also, was chairman for the subsequent Loans. His organization included Russell H. Jones, Kenosha, vice chairman; W. H. Alford, Kenosha, vice chairman; Mrs. L. M. Thiers, Kenosha, vice chairman; A. E Buckmaster, Kenosha, chairman of speakers; Ralph S. Kingsley, Kenosha, chairman of publicity.

M. W. Perry, Algoma, was chairman for the First Loan in Kewaunee county. He was succeeded in the Second Loan by Edward Seyk, Kewaunee, who served for the Third and Fourth, also. His organization included Albert Leyse, Kewaunee, vice chairman; Mrs. J. L. John, Algoma, vice chair-

man; Gladys Duvall, Kewaunee, chairman of publicity; Carl W. Andre, Kewaunee, chairman of speakers.

In Lafayette county, for the First Loan, R. E. Orton, Darlington, was chairman. Judge J. B. Simpson, Darlington, was chairman for the Second Loan, Frank J. McConnell, Darlington, for the Third, and C. F. Osborn, Darlington, for the Fourth. The organization included John P. Williams, Shullsburg, vice chairman; F. J. McConnell, Darlington, vice chairman; Mrs. J. K. Carey, Darlington, vice chairman; William Riley, Darlington, chairman of publicity.

In Langlade county J. C. Lewis, Antigo, was chairman for the First Loan. He served throughout the war. His organization included Sam B. Ullman, Antigo, vice chairman; Mrs. F. V. Watson, Antigo, vice chairman; Fred L. Berner, Antigo, chairman of publicity; A. M. Whiting, Antigo, chairman of speakers.

R. J. Findlan, Manitowoc, was chairman for the First Loan. He was succeeded in the Third Loan by George Vits, Manitowoc, who served, also, in the Fourth Loan. The organization included Albert Schuette, Manitowoc, vice chairman; Mrs. Calla Enderess, Manitowoc, vice chairman; Sidney T. Pratt, Manitowoc, chairman of publicity; Eugene Chlopek, Manitowoc, chairman of speakers.

In Marathon county B. Heinemann, Wausau, was chairman for the First Loan. This place was taken in the Third Loan by Charles S. Gilbert, Wausau, who served in the Fourth Loan, also. The organization included H. C. Berger, Wausau, vice chairman; Mrs. C. H. Ingraham, Wausau, vice chairman; A. L. Kreutzer, Wausau, chairman of speakers; E. A. Dunn, Wausau, chairman of publicity.

D. C. Robertson, Marinette, was chairman in all of the war loans in Marinette county. His organization included Ralph Skidmore, Marinette, vice chairman; Mrs. Joshue, Marinette, vice chairman; Howard I. Wood, Marinette, chairman of publicity; H. R. Goldman, Marinette, chairman of speakers.

In Marquette county W. F. Currie, Montello, was chair-

man for entire war period. His organization included M. M. Smart, Montello, vice chairman; Lottie Woodford, Westfield, vice chairman; Charles M. Barry, Montello, chairman of publicity; D. W. McNamara, Montello, chairman of speakers.

In Milwaukee county the chairman for the First Loan was R. W. Baird, the Second Loan A. W. Vogel, in the Third and Fourth Fred Vogel, Jr. The organization included Walter Kasten, vice chairman; Roy L. Stone, vice chairman; E. K. Sweigart, vice chairman; Mrs. George Lines, vice chairman; Mortimer I. Stevens, chairman of publicity; Robert McMynn, chairman of speakers; Roger Y. Flanders, vice chairman of speakers.

Monroe county's chairman for the First Loan was H. W. Jefferson, Sparta. He was succeeded in the Third Loan by R. B. Graves, Sparta, who served in the Fourth Loan, also. His organization included M. Syverson, Tomah, vice chairman; Mrs. W. W. Warren, Tomah, vice chairman; Mrs. H. W. Williams, Sparta, vice chairman; Walter Card, Sparta, chairman of publicity; H. W. Jefferson, Sparta, chairman of speakers.

The Oconto county chairman for the First Loan was C. A. Best, Oconto. He was succeeded in the Third Loan by J. B. Chase, Oconto, who continued in the position during the Fourth Loan. His organization included J. H. Delbridge, Oconto Falls, vice chairman; Mrs. J. B. Chase, Oconto, vice chairman; Stephen Bolles, Oconto, chairman of publicity; Allan Classon, Oconto, chairman of speakers.

In Outagamie county Charles Hagan, Appleton, was chairman for the First Loan. Gustave Keller, Appleton, served during the Second, Third and Fourth Loans. His organization included Stephen Balliet, Appleton, vice chairman; Mrs. James A. Wood, Appleton, vice chairman; Joseph Steele, Appleton, chairman of publicity; Francis Bradford, Appleton, chairman of speakers.

In Ozaukee county the chairman for the First Loan was H. J. Adam, Port Washington. For the Second, Third and Fourth Loans F. W. Walker, Cedarburg, filled the position,

and his organization included Charles A. Mueller, Port Washington, vice chairman; Judge J. E. Uselding, Port Washington, vice chairman; Mrs. Julian Zillier, Port Washington, vice chairman; Charles J. Kunny, Port Washington, chairman of publicity; H. W. Bolens, Port Washington, chairman of speakers.

During the First Loan campaign G. L. Park, Stevens Point, was chairman in Portage county. J. R. Pfiffner, Stevens Point, took his place in the subsequent loans. His organization included T. H. Hanna, Stevens Point, vice chairman; Mrs. E. T. Smith, Stevens Point, vice chairman; M. M. Ames, Stevens Point, chairman of speakers; F. W. Leahy, Stevens Point, chairman of publicity.

In Racine county O. W. Johnson, Racine, was the first chairman. He served throughout the war. His organization included James Rohan, Racine, vice chairman; P. J. Meyers, Racine, vice chairman; Mrs. John Owen, Racine, vice chairman; Arthur Swanson, Racine, chairman of publicity; A. J. Lunt, Racine, chairman of speakers.

In Richland the first chairman was C. R. Thomson, Richland Center. During the second campaign Levi H. Bancroft served as chairman, and in the Third and Fourth Loans the chairman was W. S. McCorkle. The organization included F. L. Brewer, Richland Center, vice chairman; Mrs. Fred Thomson, Richland Center, vice chairman; E. E. Brindley, Richland Center, chairman of publicity; Dr. D. E. Smith, Richland Center, chairman of speakers.

In Rock county R. A. Meech, Beloit, was chairman during the First Loan. In the Second the chairman was Malcolm G. Jeffris, Janesville, who continued in this capacity. Mr. Jeffris lost one of his valuable aides in the death of A. P. Lovejoy, Janesville, who was a vice chairman. Other members of the organization were Mrs. A. C. Anderson, Edgerton, vice chairman; A. E. Matheson, Janesville, chairman of publicity; W. H. Dougherty, Janesville, chairman of speakers.

E. T. McFetridge, Baraboo, was chairman for the First Loan in Sauk county. In the Second Loan R. P. Perry,

Reedsburg, was chairman, and for the Third and Fourth Loans Frank R. Bentley, Baraboo, held the position. The organization included Dr. Roger A. Cahoon, Baraboo, vice chairman; R. P. Perry, Reedsburg, vice chairman; Mrs. Frank Avery, Baraboo, vice chairman; T. R. Risley, Baraboo, chairman of publicity; A. S. Kingsford, Baraboo, chairman of speakers.

In Shawano county the first chairman was F. W. Humphrey, Shawano. He was succeeded in the Fourth Loan by J. E. Scanlon, Shawano. The organization included Robert Upham, Shawano, vice chairman; Mrs. H. H. Sanderson, Shawano, vice chairman; A. M. Andrews, Shawano, chairman of speakers; J. H. Stanley, Shawano, chairman of publicity.

For the First Loan R. J. Rietow, Sheboygan, was chairman in Sheboygan county. He was succeeded in the Second Loan by Walter X. J. Kohler, Sheboygan, who continued in that position during the war. His organization included Harry Barrows, Sheboygan, vice chairman; William C. Roenitz, Sheboygan, vice chairman; Mrs. Harry E. Thomas, Sheboygan, vice chairman; William K. Braasch, Jr., Sheboygan, chairman of publicity; Gustav Buchen, Sheboygan, chairman of speakers.

William F. Lindemann, Viroqua, served as chairman in Vernon county for the First Loan. He was succeeded by O. G. Munson, Viroqua, in the Second Loan, and H. R. Proctor, Jr., Viroqua, was chairman for the Third and Fourth Loans. The organization included R. W. Rogerson, Viroqua, vice chairman; A. J. Beat, Viroqua, vice chairman; Miss Maude Neprud, Viroqua, vice chairman; John M. Dawson, Viroqua, chairman of publicity; A. H. Dahl, Westby, chairman of speakers.

Walworth county's first chairman was H. G. Adkins, Elkhorn. T. M. Blackman, Whitewater, served in the Second Loan and until the end of the war. The organization included Mrs. Frank Williams, Whitewater, vice chairman; M. G. Halverson, Whitewater, vice chairman; F. R. Blood-

good, Whitewater, chairman of publicity; H. J. Phoenix, Delavan, chairman of speakers.

B. C. Ziegler, West Bend, was chairman for the First Loan in Washington county, and served throughout the war. His organization included A. A. Hauser, Hartford, vice chairman; Mrs. Frank Day, West Bend, vice chairman; Carl Pick, West Bend, chairman of publicity; F. W. Bucklin, West Bend, chairman of speakers.

Oscar Olson, Dousman, was chairman for the First Loan in Waukesha county. He was succeeded by E. R. Estberg, Waukesha, in the Second Loan, who served until the Fourth Loan had been put over. The organization included Burton M. Smith, North Lake, vice chairman; Mrs. J. B. Noble, Waukesha, vice chairman; H. M. Youmans, Waukesha, chairman of publicity; A. L. Blackstone, Waukesha, chairman of speakers.

In Waupaca county William Dressen, Waupaca, was chairman for the First Loan. He was succeeded in the Third Loan by Llewellyn Cole, Clintonville, who served in the Fourth Loan, also. The organization included Fred Fischer, Waupaca, vice chairman; Fay R. Smith, New London, vice-chairman; Soren Johnson, Waupaca, vice chairman; A. B. Roberts, Embarass, vice chairman; Mrs. H. A. Jefferson, Clintonville, vice chairman; Joe D. Clinton, Clintonville, chairman of publicity; L. D. Smith, Waupaca, chairman of speakers.

Waushara county's first chairman was Guy Mumbrae, Wautoma. E. F. Kileen, Wautoma, served in the Second, Third and Fourth Loans. The organization included George Scott, Wautoma, vice chairman; W. E. Hall, Auroraville, vice chairman; Mrs. Fay Patterson, Wautoma, vice chairman; E. G. Dafoe, Wautoma, chairman of publicity; Harley Eagen, Wautoma, chairman of speakers.

W. J. Wagstaff, Oshkosh, was chairman for the First Loan in Winnebago county, and served in that capacity during the war. His organization included J. E. Doyle, Oshkosh, vice chairman; Mrs. E. R. Smith, Oshkosh, vice chair-

man; C. W. Hoyt, Oshkosh, chairman of speakers; E. J. Dempsey, Oshkosh, chairman of speakers.

For the Southern half of Wood county the first chairman was F. J. Wood, Grand Rapids, for the First Loan, and the chairman for the Northern half of the county was Thomas Spaulding, Marshfield. In the Second, Third and Fourth Loans Theodore W. Brazeau, Grand Rapids, was chairman. The organization included Mrs. R. J. Strauss, Marshfield, vice chairman; E. S. Bailey, Marshfield, chairman of publicity; C. B. Edwards, Grand Rapids, chairman of speakers.

Mrs. John W. Mariner of Milwaukee was the head of the women's activity for the Liberty Loans. The women named above as vice presidents handled the work in their counties. The women had no part in the First Loan, but in subsequent campaigns maintained a complete organization. Women's speaking bureaus were established throughout the state, and in every county a woman was selected to assist in the publicity work.

The organization in the Ninth district was in charge of Frank P. Hixon, La Crosse, who was assisted by a state committee consisting of William B. Banks, Superior, vice chairman; George B. Wheeler, Eau Claire; E. M. Wing, La Crosse; E. O. Brown, Rhinelander.

The following county chairmen served throughout the war:

Ashland, C. N. Cramer, Ashland; Barron, Charles A. Taylor, Barron; Bayfield, A. H. Wilkinson, Bayfield; Buffalo, S. G. Gilman, Mondovi; Burnett, H. A. Anderson, Grantsburg; Chippewa, William E. De Kelver, Chippewa Falls; Douglas, John M. McCabe, Superior; Dunn, Frank Pierce, Menomonie; Eau Claire, W. K. Coffin, Eau Claire; Florence, Edward Elmer, Florence; Forest, H. P. Keith, Crandon; Iron, Daniel Reid, Hurley; La Crosse, E. M. Wing, La Crosse; Lincoln, A. T. Curtis, Merrill; Oneida, E. O. Brown, Rhinelander; Pepin, George Tarrant, Durand; Pierce, Orin Lord, Ellsworth; Polk, Fred Olcott, St. Croix Falls; Price, W. K. Parkinson, Phillips; Rusk, L. C. Streeter, Ladysmith; St.

Croix, north half, H. H. Smith, New Richmond; St. Croix, south half, W. C. Bradley, Hudson; Sawyer, H. E. Rohlf, Hayward; Taylor, L. W. Gibson, Medford; Trempealeau, Basil I. Peterson, Blair; Vilas, Finn Lawler, Eagle River; Washburn, Charles P. Jenks, Trego.

The work of the women in these counties was under the direction of Mrs. John W. Mariner of Milwaukee, and the following county chairmen:

Ashland, Mrs. P. S. Everest; Barron, Mrs. R. B. Hart; Bayfield, Mrs. P. T. Trowbridge; Buffalo, Mrs. M. C. Fisher; Burnett, Mrs. Alice Anderson; Chippewa, Mrs. Edward Porter; Douglas, Mrs. D. E. Roberts; Dunn, Mrs. R. H. Rodgers; Eau Claire, Mrs. A. H. Shoemaker; Florence, Mrs. E. A. Thieman; Forest, Miss Edmire Quinlan; Iron, Mrs. C. C. Christensen; La Crosse, Mrs. L. H. White; Lincoln, Mrs. L. J. Belott; Oneida, Mrs. S. S. Miller; Pepin, Mrs. Harry M. Orlady; Pierce, Mrs. Anna D. Little; Polk, Mrs. Thomas Odell; Price, Mrs. William Milne; Rusk, Mrs. J. A. Michaelson; St. Croix, Mrs. Spencer Haven; Sawyer, Mrs. J. J. Silesky; Taylor, Mrs. Chester Perkins; Trempealeau, Mrs. Henry Ruseling; Vilas, Mrs. Della D. Austin; Washburn, Miss Julia M. Donally.

Mrs. E. M. Wing of La Crosse was vice chairman for the state. Miss Ethel B. Scully of Milwaukee was head of the state publicity bureau, working under Mortimer I. Stevens of Milwaukee, who was in charge of publicity for the four loans. Mrs. Edna Dunlap of Milwaukee was an able assistant to both, working in the state headquarters and in Chicago, and having charge of the distribution of posters and other advertising matter.

In the Second, Third and Fourth Loans, the only ones in which the women's committee headed by Mrs. Mariner participated, the total sales were $61,153,418.50.

The sales by loans and by counties were as follows:

Second Loan, Seventh District—Brown, $270,000; Clark, $26,000; Columbia, $24,100; Dane, $159,300; Fond du Lac, $90,150; Grant, $113,670; Green, $60,000; Green Lake, $80,450;

Iowa, $19,560; Jackson, $23,850; Jefferson, $108,450; Juneau, $38,500; Kenosha, $204,450; Langlade, $46,450; Marathon, $65,000; Marquette, $32,250; Milwaukee, $2,602,450; Monroe, $10,050; Oconto, $38,150; Portage, $100,000; Racine, $275,000; Richland, $85,350; Rock, $220,900; Shawano, $6,500; Walworth, $165,250; Waukesha, $292,800; Winnebago, $429,250; Waupaca, $29,900; Waushara, $61,000; Wood, $25,000; Total, $5,723,530.

Second Loan, Ninth District—Ashland, $62,650; Barron, $12,000; Bayfield, $25,800; Burnett, $6,200; Douglas, $114,200; Dunn, $21,600; Florence, $3,350; La Crosse, $165,800; Lincoln, $62,250; Oneida, $9,750; Pepin, $12,350; Pierce, $19,000; Polk, $10,500; Price, $18,800; Sawyer, $3,450; Trempealeau, $50,000; Washburn, $13,700; Total, $611,400.

Third Loan, Seventh District—Adams, $25,100; Brown, $252,800; Calumet, $31,400; Clark, $43,250; Columbia, $14,800; Crawford, $25,000; Dane, $721,800; Door, $24,050; Fond du Lac, $333,100; Grant, $256,700; Green, $120,000; Green Lake, $90,300; Iowa, $61,800; Jackson, $41,000; Jefferson, $150,000; Juneau, $115,700; Kenosha, $153,450; Kewaunee, $73,050; Lafayette, $77,300; Langlade, $69,550; Manitowoc, $70,150; Marathon, $194,100; Marinette, $61,600; Marquette, $53,800; Milwaukee, $3,088,600; Oconto, $80,350; Outagamie, $28,550; Portage, $110,900; Racine, $110,350; Rock, $399,250; Sauk, $9,550; Shawano, $25,450; Sheboygan, $800,000; Vernon, $337,500; Walworth, $289,280; Washington, $200; Waukesha, $256,200; Winnebago, $624,000; Wood, $50,100; Total, $9,270,080.

Third Loan, Ninth District—Ashland, $124,850; Barron, $39,000; Bayfield, $20,800; Buffalo, $2,650; Burnett, $14,750; Chippewa, $15,200; Douglas, $189,550; Dunn, $24,500; Florence, $24,000; Forest, $35,450; Iron, $30,300; La Crosse, $192,550; Lincoln, $30,950; Oneida, $26,350; Pepin, $3,250; Pierce, $29,400; Price, $68,700; Rusk, $6,050; Sawyer, $11,850; Vilas, $2,000; Washburn, $11,000; Total, $903,150.

Fourth Loan, Seventh District—Brown, $1,336,300; Calumet, $47,350; Clark, $120,500; Columbia, $200,000; Craw-

ford, $50,000; Dane, $2,874,650; Dodge, $39,366; Fond du Lac, $708,462.50; Grant, $965,475; Green, $636,375; Green Lake, $398,675; Iowa, $627,600; Jackson, $266,125; Jefferson, $888,725; Juneau, $240,000; Kenosha, $204,450; Kewaunee, $395,050; Lafayette, $740,851.50; Langlade, $356,300; Manitowoc, $500,000; Marathon, $225,955; Marinette, $400,000; Marquette, $148,500; Milwaukee, $18,107,275; Monroe, $275,000; Oconto, $291,000; Outagamie, $113,950; Ozaukee, $341,675; Portage, $547,925; Racine, $475,300; Richland, $430,925; Rock, $440,150; Sauk, $387,500; Shawano, $250,000; Sheboygan, $1,411,075; Vernon, $372,400; Walworth, $893,100; Washington, $565,000; Waukesha, $1,137,600; Waupaca, $294,000; Waushara, $202,317; Winnebago, $1,808,050; Wood, $400,000; Total, $41,114,952.

Fourth Loan, Ninth District—Ashland, $199,287; Barron, $156,250; Bayfield, $99,287.50; Buffalo, $125,000; Burnett, $41,462; Chippewa, $193,787.50; Douglas, $473,570; Dunn, $147,275; Eau Claire, $291,737.50; Florence, $15,550; Forest, $36,300; Iron, $61,175; La Crosse, $500,000; Lincoln, $121,500; Oneida, $98,937.50; Pepin, $9,000; Pierce, $168,750; Polk, $141,150; Price, $58,937.50; Rusk, $51,250; St. Croix, $169,500; Sawyer, $26,250; Taylor, $39,162.50; Trempealeau, $237,650; Vilas, $25,037.50; Washburn, $42,500; Total, $3,530,306.50.

CHAPTER FOURTEEN.

The Newspapers and the War.

The part taken by the newspapers of Wisconsin in the war has no public record. Its story cannot be told in this volume. It was thoroughly American, and its work was of immense value, in the state, in Washington and on the fighting fronts.

Wisconsin had, at the beginning of the war, about 500 weekly newspapers and fifty dailies printed in English, and forty foreign language newspapers, most of which were printed in German. Almost without exception these papers turned their columns over to the winning of the war.

Before the war was over many of the smaller papers had been forced to suspend publication because of the increased costs. Many papers published twice a week had been forced to go back to a weekly edition and the dailies all reduced the size of their papers. This was necessary, at first, because of the increase in the prices paid for materials, and later it was a practice followed out at the request of the federal government, as a part of the scheme of the conservation of natural resources.

The attitude of the Wisconsin editors was militant, practically every one of them believing that there should be no limit to the preparation and fighting program of the Nation. This spirit is shown in an editorial by J. L. Sturtevant, editor of the Wausau Record Herald, on April 12, 1917, in which he said:

"America has just one business at present. Her business is to win the war. The individual citizens of America have just one business at present. Their business is to help this

country win the war. All our energies, all our money, all our resources of every sort must be devoted to this end. Victory is absolutely essential to the survival of this country as an independent democracy. Defeat would mean immediate impoverishment and ultimate enslavement."

"No Halfway Measures" was the title of an editorial by Editor L. A. Woodle of the Monroe Daily Journal. In the following language, which spoke for every editor in the state, Mr. Woodle said:

"Now that the United States is at war with Germany there is only one way to do it, and that is to go all the way.

"Cooperation with the Entente Allies may properly include the placing at their disposal of our resources of credit and supplies, but it should also include all our naval and military strength. In getting those arms ready we should proceed exactly as though we were going to fight the battle alone.

"If other countries happen to be at war with Germany, that is, from a military point of view, a fortunate circumstance for us. But it is not one that makes our obligation to protect our citizens any less binding upon ourselves.

"The duty of congress is to immediately enact into law a bill to lay the foundation for an army of any size that events may show to be necessary. If it should develop that the best place to strike the enemy is in France, an army should be sent there or if it should be found that the best place to train the army, while waiting for a chance to strike is in France, it should be sent there for that purpose also. Whatever we do to prepare for war we should do in such a way as to leave no doubt upon the minds either of friends or enemies in Europe that we are going to make war, not a little and not just to help the allies out, but on our own account and for all there is in us."

The Eau Claire Telegram, as early as April 6, 1917, said:

"The president's signature today places the country formally and definitely in a state of war with Germany. Regrettable as this condition is, it is unavoidable. Germany's persistent disregard of the lives of neutrals on the high seas has

brought about an intolerable situation. This government has been remarkably patient and long suffering in enduring repeated acts of inhumanity against American citizens until the only course remaining was to officially recognize the condition of war which has actually long existed. Thus the time has arrived when there can be but one attitude on the part of all Americans and that is to place themselves squarely behind the government. There can be no divided allegiance. We must all be for our country or against it."

That this spirit pervaded the editorial offices of the state, whether they were those of struggling country editors or the busier offices of metropolitan papers, was shown by the columns of the press. On March 1, 1918, the report of the State Council of Defense publicity department showed that up to that date and from May 15, 1917, the newspapers had given space to 786,510 inches of publicity for that organization alone. That meant 39,325 newspaper columns.

To the uninitiated, this statement may be impressive, but to the trained newspaper man, with an idea of the value of that space, it was an example of devotion to the cause of the war unsurpassed by that of any other organization. Newspapers depend upon their advertising space for their revenue, as is well known. At the same time they must devote a proportionate amount of space to the telling of the day's news. With the war news already crowding their capacity for news, the problem of space became acute. Adding to that the necessity of reducing the size of their papers, its value increased.

War news came fast. Battles were fought hourly. There was activity on many fronts, and the newspapers had difficulty in keeping up with events. The editors were "covering" the greatest news story in history, beside which the famous San Francisco earthquake, the Illinois theater fire, the sinking of the Titanic and the stories of former wars—even that of our own conflict with Spain, became mere items of news. The sinking of the Lusitania, a part of the story of the world war, was the nearest approach to the news of the war, because it presented some of the same features. Newspaper men of ex-

perience had remembered other big stories. The San Francisco earthquake had kept men steadily at work, without sleep, for days. The watch on the Titanic, while the survivors were coming into port on the boats which went to the rescue, was thrilling even to the old newspaper worker, and editors and members of their staffs remained at their desks for hours for the list of dead, for which all America was waiting.

The world war, however, broke all rules and traditions of newspaper offices. It made the old headline small. It gave the editor the greatest opportunity in history to use his space for news. When the casualty lists began to arrive, that kind of news was sought by the reader. The various state papers, the messages of President Wilson to Congress, the action of Congress on measures concerning the conduct of the war, all were what is called "must" copy to newspapers.

With material costs advancing, the payrolls of newspapers advanced, perhaps in greater proportion than in any other line of industry. The pick of the newspapers reporters and copy readers—the men who handle and write the news—were of service age. They were intensely patriotic, and those who were called by the draft had been preceded to the front by many volunteers. With all this added expense, with staffs depleted, with space at a premium, the newspapers of Wisconsin did more than their part in the success of the various war campaigns. The arguments of the Liberty Loan committee, the appeal of the Red Cross, the lesson of conservation, the thousand and one arguments which had to be made reached the people through the newspapers. Without their aid not one of the campaigns would have been so much of a success.

The Polish papers of the state were at once militant in their Americanism, and it is to the credit of the German press that they gave space to all war activities. Early in the war the publicity department of the State Council of Defense addressed a letter to all the German newspapers, asking what their attitude would be in handling war publicity. Without

exception their answers were in the affirmative. The records of the council show that hundreds of columns of publicity were secured in these papers. When the University war articles were prepared, and were printed in plate in the German language, they were published in practically every German language paper in the state.

One of the incidents of the war was the printing of an editorial entitled "An Open Confession," by the Germania-Herold of Milwaukee, in which that paper reversed its opinion as to the responsibility for the war. The State Council of Defense, in a pamphlet circulated all over the state, reproduced that editorial.

The Wisconsin press helped fight the war in hundreds of ways. It gave its space, it continually urged the support of war activities in its editorials, it sent its trained men to the front. In its New Year edition at the beginning of 1918, the Sheboygan Press voiced the sentiments of the editors of the state when Editor Broughton said:

"We have a right to expect that in this great crisis the citizens of our country will stand shoulder to shoulder in defense of the cause we are fighting for. If they fail, then they are not good citizens and their places must be taken by men who will think and act for America. As the new year comes to us tonight, it is our solemn duty to add no burdens that will shorten the life or undermine the cause. Let us stand a united people, avowed to withstand suffering and want if need be, that humanity shall eventually win in the great conflict."

The signing of the armistice, November 11, 1918, found the Wisconsin editors still at their task, and, in the words of a great American, they had just begun to fight.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN.

The Farmer's Part In The War.

Wisconsin more than held its place as an agricultural state during the war, in spite of the fact that 40,000 men from the farms left their work for the army and navy.

The production of grain, live stock and dairy products were increased, although working conditions were far from favorable. This was brought about, first, because of the patriotism of the farmer and dairyman, who was determined to do his part, and, second, through the efforts of organizations working through the State Council of Defense and the Agricultural College.

Immediately after the declaration of war a campaign was started for the testing of seed corn. The public school system was employed, and efforts were made to see that all seed used was of high quality. The acreage of corn was increased, but, owing to weather conditions, less than 1 per cent of the 1917 crop fully matured. About 52 per cent of the 1917 crop was harvested for silage, and through a special campaign about 100,000 bushels were selected for seed for the 1918 planting.

In 1918, with the cooperation of the county councils of defense, seed corn surveys were conducted and the needs of each county determined. The result was that while the average corn crop for Wisconsin in the years 1911 to 1916—before the war—was 59,323,000 bushels, the 1918 war crop was 65,187,000 bushels.

In the production of wheat, probably the most important of grains, Wisconsin made a wonderful record. While the state had in recent years practically disappeared from the

wheat producing states, the urgency of the situation was all that was needed to resume the cultivation of what once was the leading crop of the state.

With an increased acreage of 36 per cent in 1917, the yield was increased 55 per cent. Through the cooperation of the Wisconsin Bankers' association, a considerable quantity of pedigreed seed winter wheat was distributed in the state, but the severe winter of 1917-1918 destroyed a large part of this crop.

It was in the spring of 1918 that the campaign for more wheat bore fruit. Many Wisconsin farmers had for years never sown an acre of wheat, but in 1918 every farm made its contribution to the "white bread" need for the soldiers abroad. The acreage for the year was increased by 340 per cent. The average wheat crop for the five years before the war had been 3,743,000 bushels. The crop for 1918, the war year, was 7,931,000 bushels, just about double the previous record.

In 1917 the Wisconsin potato crop was increased about 7,000,000 bushels, and in 1918, in spite of the high price of seed, the farmers increased their acreage. The result was a crop of 32,518,000 bushels, as compared with an average of 28,865,000 bushels for the preceding five years.

Wisconsin farmers responded to the appeal of the Nation to build more silos, more than 10,000 being erected in a year when building costs were high. Wisconsin newspapers aided in this campaign, and because of the efforts of other agencies the state still is in the lead with more silos than any other state in the Union.

The dairy industry had an unusual development. One hundred and twelve cow testing associations were formed, an increase of more than 100 per cent. Through the work of these associations unprofitable animals were weeded out of herds. The improvement of grade stock through the introduction of pure bred sires, the raising of suitable crops for feeding purposes, the building of silos, and the construction

of better dairy barns all were factors that contributed in making dairying yield better than average results.

Every effort was made to save good dairy calves from slaughter by finding out-of-state markets for such animals and thus transferring them to regions where they could be developed into dairy animals rather than slaughtered. This contributed in no small degree to the additions of dairy products during the war.

The boys and girls on the farms of the state, through the organization of Boys' and Girls' Clubs, aided in furthering the food production campaign. This work was coordinated with that of the public schools through the state department of public instruction and with the county councils of defense and the county Y. M. C. A.

While corn, garden, potatoes, poultry, pig, calf, and canning clubs were the most popular from the standpoint of enrollment, the new enterprise like the sheep, sugar beet and Liberty Bread clubs were a great aid. On June 1, 1918, 37,-151 boys and girls were enrolled in club work, 32,326 in organized clubs. Each member was carrying on a business project, keeping accurate records and attempting regular meetings under adult leadership.

Through the aid of emergency funds provided by the federal government, several organizers were kept in the field organizing meat production clubs. In Dane county alone sheep were put in on over 100 farms.

Under war conditions which led to the utilization of every possible natural resource, farmers and owners of large areas of partially improved land made special efforts in 1918 to meet the strong demand for wool and mutton by increasing the sheep industry. The animal husbandry department of the College of Agriculture held meetings and demonstrations and was especially active in aiding in the introduction of sheep into upper Wisconsin. Particular emphasis was placed upon the distribution of breeding ewes in small flocks among settlers. In 1918 approximately 25,000 breeding animals were brought into the state from the Western ranches. Forty per

cent of these animals were placed among farmers in lots of from ten to ninety head in a flock. Most of the ewes were introduced on farms where sheep had never been raised before. Through the medium of the boys' and girls' clubs, 500 breeding ewes were distributed. Commercial organizations also took hold of this problem actively, and ten large sheep ranches were established, on which from 500 to 5500 head were placed.

The control of plant diseases was more aggressively pushed as a conservation measure during the war. Field agents of the United States Bureau of Plant Industry, worked through the university extension service.

All these agencies assisted the farmer, and, instead of reducing his acreage of one crop to increase it in others, every crop was increased. The normal barley crop, for instance, had been about 20,000,000 bushels. In 1918 it was 22,663,000.

The production of rye was increased from 6,864,000 bushels during the five years preceding the war to 7,455,000 bushels in 1918.

The average crop of oats during the years 1911 to 1916, inclusive, had been 81,787,000 bushels. In 1918 Wisconsin farmers harvested 94,349,000 bushels of this grain.

The production of buckwheat was nearly doubled. For the five years preceding the war the average production was 272,000 bushels. In 1918 it was 414,000 bushels.

Wisconsin produced 70,000,000 pounds of sugar beets in 1918, as compared with the average before the war yield of 40,000,000 pounds.

The state made 101,000,000 pounds of dairy butter in 1918, this department of dairying showing a decrease because of the use of milk at the condenseries. The production of cheese was increased from 234,000,000 pounds during the preceding five years to 277,000,000 pounds in 1918. The production of condensed milk was doubled in one year. The average for the preceding five years had been 400,000,000 pounds. The war year of 1918 had a production of 800,000,000 pounds.

CHAPTER SIXTEEN.

Wisconsin Physicians in The War.

At the beginning of the world war there were 2,634 men and women engaged in the practice of medicine in Wisconsin. When the armistice was signed 778 of the members of this highly trained profession had entered the service of the United States, either in the army or navy. That record, nearly one-third of the profession in the state, will stand as one of the greatest answers of the state to the war demands of the Nation, and it is doubtful if any other state equals it. It is certain that few will surpass it.

The Wisconsin physicians were organized early in the war, with a Wisconsin State Committee, Medical Section, of the Council of National Defense. This committee was affiliated, also, with the State Council of Defense, and served various boards.

Dr. Joseph S. Evans of Madison was chairman, Dr. Rock Sleyster of Waupun, secretary, and Dr. Hoyt E. Dearholt, Milwaukee, assistant secretary. Other members were Dr. H. M. Brown, Dr. G. V. I. Brown, Dr. L. F. Jermain, Dr. C. H. Stoddard and Dr. G. A. Harlow, Milwaukee, Dr. A. B. Barley, Fennimore, Dr. F. Gregory Connell, Oshkosh, Dr. J. M. Dodd, Ashland, Dr. C. A. Harper, Dr. R. H. Jackson, Dr. C. R. Bardeen and Dr. C. H. Vilas, Madison, Dr. W. T. Sarles, Sparta, and Dr. G. Windesheim, Kenosha.

To many physicians entering the service meant a sacrifice unknown by others, for they had devoted years of study to perfect themselves, had added years of research and many were in a position at the beginning of the war to command high fees and a constantly growing practice. The pay of the

medical man in the army was small, and his rank was not the highest. In spite of this the physicians of Wisconsin answered the call quickly.

The list of those who entered the service from the state follows:

Joseph Aaron, William Ackermann, L. L. Adamkiewicz, E. W. Albers, E. D. Angell, J. E. Armitage, R. J. Bach, L. J. Bachinski, G. A. Bading, C. A. Baer, E. F. Bauer, W. W. Bauer, E. L. Baum, J. M. Beffel, E. Bibby, N. M. Black, R. W. Blumenthal, M. A. Bornstein, J. J. Brook, G. V. I. Brown, R. C. Brown, Dirk Bruins, H. E. Bundy, T. H. Burbach, R. M. Campbell, J. H. Carrol, E. P. Cooke, C. J. Corcoran, W. J. Core, A. L. Curtin, H. G. Dallwig, F. E. Darling, H. C. Darling, W. G. Darling, W. S. Darling, H. G. Decker, G. H. Dickenson, L. W. Dudley, E. C. Ebert, W. W. Eichelberger, R. J. Elliott, E. P. Evans, C. R. Farnham, C. A. Fidler, E. H. Fischer, G. M. Fitzgerald, L. H. Flancher, W. J. Fleming, H. R. Foerster, Otto H. Foerster, L. J. Foley, W. B. Ford, F. A. Forsbeck, P. A. Fox, J. J. France, J. W. Frew, R. T. Gilchrist, W. W. Gillespie, E. A. Gotterdam, H. H. Graebner, H. J. Gramling, A. W. Gray, Harry Greenberg, E. C. Grosskopf, W. F. Grotjan, Cecil B. Hake, B. M. Hall, R. M. Hall, J. W. Hansen, T. L. Harrington, J. J. Heffron, J. A. Heraty, W. L. Herner, H. B. Hitz, G. H. Hoffman, G. L. Hogue, T. J. Howard, W. G. Hyde, R. M. Ivy, A. G. Jenner, A. W. Johnson, A. J. Kampmeier, T. P. Keenan, C. J. Kenney, G. F. Kenney, R. L. Kenney, J. T. Klein, P. J. Korthals, F. C. Kracow, W. T. Kradwell, A. A. Krygiar, H. J. Kuhn, O. E. Lademan, D. Lando, C. C. Lawhorn, J. D. Leahy, C. Leasum, S. T. Lewis, F. C. Liefert, O. R. Lillie, E. G. Linkman, W. T. Lochemes, T. F. Loughlin, H. McCabe, S. C. McCorkle, H. J. McCoy, J. R. McDill, R. A. McJunkin, F. H. McLaughlin, F. B. Mc Mahon, J. F. McNary, W. T. McNaughton, O. W. Maercklein, G. M. Malkin, C. D. Martin, D. D. Mehigan, H. F. Mehl, E. H. Mensing, W. P. Miller, S. R. Mitchell, A. A. Mitten, M. N. Moeller, W. J. Murphy, G. W. Neilson, J. D. Neilson, A. C. Nugent, R. E. Olson, A. J. Patek, E. N. Pfeffer, H. D. Pod-

lasky, G. R. Randall, G. G. Reichhoff, E. D. Rigby, D. B. Riley, D. W. Roberts, R. C. Rodecker, P. F. Rogers, P. M. Ross, G. C. Ruhland, L. F. Ruschaupt, H. C. Russell, E. R. Ryan, S. S. Salinko, H. C. Saltzstein, H. L. Sargent, J. P. Schlaikowski, H. E. Schmidt, E. A. Scholter, F. J. Schubert, A. B. Schwartz, G. E. Seaman, S. J. Seeger, G. M. Segal, Ulrich Senn, J. F. Sennatt, J. R. Sheehan, W. A. Sickels, A. W. Sivyer, E. A. Smith, J. W. Smith, A. C. Soudel, L. P. Stamm, H. S. Steenberg, C. E. Stolz, G. A. Sullivan, E. H. Sutter, L. G. Sykes, J. G. Taylor, E. L. Tharinger, F. A. Thompson, M. J. Trock, L. P. A. Valentine, John Van de Erve, G. G. Wallschlaeger, L. M. Warfield, A. J. Weber, William Weingart, J. F. Wenn, R. C. Westhofen, C. I. Wheatley, J. J. Wilkinson, Maud R. Williams, C. A. Wilske, R. S. Wilson, H. F. Wolters, A. Yaffe, Milwaukee; T. C. H. Ableman, W. C. Becker, E. W. Bowen, F. C. Haney, Ralph Kaysen, G. E. Lindow, L. H. A. Nowack, Watertown; J. W. Adair, F. E. Andre, M. A. Bernstein, J. R. Eastman, W. J. Hanley, J. C. Holland, P. P. M. Jorgenson, S. W. Murphy, W. E. Nelson, A. J. Randall, H. M. Ripley, H. A. Robinson, J. B. Spaulding, G. E. Thompson, Kenosha; H. Ainsworth, G. Benson, R. F. Breeden, C. F. Dougherty, P. G. Lasche, H. C. McCarthy, E. W. McKee, Richland Center; E. P. Allen, F. W. Alpine, R. E. Davis, W. W. Eichelberger, W. T. Murphy, A. J. Williams, Waukesha; J. S. Allen, C. A. Cooper, Norwalk; L. L. Allen, B. F. Koch, J. S. Cutler, Wauwatosa; W. E. Allen, S. G. Blanton, F. F. Bowman, H. M. Carter, R. T. Cooksey, J. P. Dean, R. Drane, J. C. Elsom, J. A. Eyster, F. T. H'Doubler, H. A. Heise, P. C. Hodges, A. G. Hough, H. M. Kay, E. C. McGill, W. S. Middleton, R. C. Montgomery, C. E. Moore, N. O. Nelson, I. R. Sisk, K. W. Smith, F. B. Taylor, W. F. Whyte, Madison; Jens Anderson, G. N. Brazeau, L. A. Gibelius, F. C. Christensen, J. G. Conley, J. T. Corr, M. A. Froney, W. C. Hanson, J. H. Hogan, C. H. Johnson, W. W. Johnston, F. W. Pope, W. P. Salbeiter, C. Schaefer, L. N. Schnetz, A. M. Foster, Racine; G. F. Andrew, I. D. Tiedeman, De Sota; C. W. Andrews, Waupaca; Neil Andrews, H. H. Bassler, E.

F. Bickel, R. L. Bowen, Frank Brockway, M. M. Bunch, C. J. Combs, W. D. Harvey, H. J. Haubrick, D. G. Hugo, J. W. Lockhart, C. H. Nims, A. J. Provost, J. F. Schneider, Oshkosh; D. E. Armstrong, J. W. Monstad, A. C. Borchardt, New London; J. M. Arneson, J. C. Baird, H. F. Derge, L. H. Flynn, H. A. Fulton, E. P. Hayes, E. O. Mason, William Montgomery, W. O. Seemann, I. Stoland, A. E. Williams, J. E. B. Zeigler, Eau Claire; R. G. Arveson, Frederic; A. A. Axley, Butternut; J. M. Baasen, Mt. Calvary; H. A. Bachman, E. J. Barrett, E. W. Bedford, O. A. Feidler, George Fredericks, O. T. Gunther, F. A. Nause, C. N. Sonnenberg, Sheboygan; G. I. Badeaux, Spooner; M. A. Bailey, E. C. Howell, Fennimore; G. R. Baker, W. C. McCormick, L. M. Pearson, Tomahawk; F. H. Baldwin, P. J. Lewis, J. E. Heraty, Bloomington; W. F. Baker, Birnamwood; J. A. Ballard, S. G. Pake, Hayward; Edgar Barnes, E. E. Dockery, J. S. Foat, C. U. Senn, Ripon; H. T. Barnes, G. H. Larson, Pewaukee; H. J. Barry, M. F. DuFrenne, J. E. Rueth, Sun Prairie; W. H. Bayer, Gleason; C. M. Beebe, J. W. Christensen, J. M. Scantleton, Sparta; H. B. Beeson, Cornell; G. L. Bellis, J. D. Gillis, R. Luetsker, E. R. F. Murphy, L. A. Steffen, Antigo; B. O. Bendixen, Kewaskum; J. F. Bennett, Waterford; L. J. Bennett, W. T. Clark, Fort Atkinson; W. C. Bennett, H. L. Garner, C. A. Richards, I. E. Scheik, Rhinelander; J. E. Bentley, W. A. Taylor, W. J. Thompson, Portage; A. J. Berger, New Holstein; S. Berglund, J. W. Boren, Russell Heim, L. H. Redelings, J. C. Scott, Marinette; L. Beringer, E. L. Sharp, Plymouth; J. W. Bird, W. D. Cowan, L. D. Cutting, V. J. Shippy, R. B. Smiley, F. A. Walters, Stevens Point; C. C. Birkelo, W. L. Rantz, Rosholt; F. A. Boeckman, F. H. Kennedy, Greenwood; J. E. Boland, J. E. Mulsow, A. M. Farrell, E. M. Kersten, E. Gates, Two Rivers; E. L. Bolton, W. P. Forkin, C. H. Dodge, Chilton; F. R. Borden, Plainfield; B. F. Boyd, G. J. Flannagan, A. M. Foster, Kaukauna; W. L. Boyden, Seymour; F. J. Broghammer, V. E. Ekblad, E. Charbonneau, G. H. Conklin, C. W. Giesen, H. T. Ground, W. E. Ground, W. E. Hatch, R. H. Lohmiller, W. A. McEachern,

C. J. Rollefson, C. B. Rydell, A. O. Sanders, J. C. Kyllo, Superior; J. T. Brooks, Minong; F. O. Brunckhorst, M. E. Rideout, Hortonville; J. R. Bryant, F. E. Fleming, R. W. Jones, M. L. Jones, S. M. B. Smith, W. A. Ladwig, H. T. Scheldel, G. A. Thielke, Wausau; W. E. Buckley, J. G. Hoffman, D. H. Witte, Hartford; H. A. Buell, Prairie Farm; H. E. Berger, W. H. Hecker, B. O. Fosse, H. M. Helm, M. O. Gunderson, E. L. Hennig, H. C. Maurer, T. F. Shinnick, Beloit; H. J. Burns, J. Harding, Hudson; H. C. Caldwell, St. Croix Falls; S. Campbell, W. B. Campbell, Menomonee Falls; L. W. Carey, C. R. Rowley, Winnebago; E. C. Cary, Reedsville; Arthur Charbonneau, P. M. Clifford, R. L. Cowles, F. L. Crikelair, Alphonse De Pierre, Edwin Dockery, F. G. Dutton, D. F. Gosin, F. J. Gosin, H. Hendrickson, G. H. King, C. O. Latham, I. E. Levitas, A. J. McCarey, J. E. McGinnis, W. E. Mueller, E. S. McNevins, A. C. Mix, G. T. Mortell, Green Bay; C. P. Clarke, G. W. Fifield, W. A. Munn, T. W. Nazum, J. F. Pember, T. J. Snodgrass, F. W. VanKirk, Guy Waufle, F. B. Welch, Janesville; T. C. Clarke, C. J. Oullette, C. W. Watkins, Oconto; H. N. Coleman, C. C. Post, Barron; G. E. Collentine, L. A. Moore, Monroe; J. G. Conley, R. B. Quinn, Darlington; G. L. Converse, Webster; J. M. Conway, Spring Valley; C. S. Cook, G. F. Spencer, Evansville; G. E. Coon, Milton Junction; W. B. Cornwall, Turtle Lake; M. D. Cottinger, O. C. Willhite, Lake Geneva; J. A. Cox, L. A. Van der Linde, Wautoma; M. C. Crane, Osseo; E. S. Christman, Almena; C. A. Critchlow, C. W. Lockhart, Mellen; N. F. Crowe, G. W. Curless, Walworth; A. C. Dana, P. R. Minahan, G. M. Fitzgerald, S. E. Gavin, F. M. Harris, G. H. Lawrence, J. R. Longley, E. P. Marshall, Frank Oates, G. H. Schlesselman, J. Elmer Twohig, Fond du Lac; G. S. Darby, L. B. Rowe, J. Sutherland, E. J. Mitchell, L. B. Rowe, Brodhead; C. A. Davin, L. J. Phillips, C. B. Rantz, Weyerhauser; C. C. Davin, O. H. Epley, New Richmond; C. A. Dawson, A. E. Gendron, River Falls; D. L. Dawson, A. S. White, E. J. White, Rice Lake; C. O. Decker, Crandon; R. A. Dehmel, South Germantown; C. C. Del Marcelle, F. H.

Russell, T. D. Smith, Neenah; C. B. Devine, Marshall; G. C. Devine, Abbotsford; D. B. Dishmaker, Kewaunee; C. H. Dodge, Clinton; Carl Doege, Jr., W. G. Sexton, R. P. Potter, J. B. Vedder, Marshfield; R. E. Doern, W. McLaughlin, Stockbridge; J. E. Donnell, Cuba City; F. J. Donnelly, Nashotah; W. E. Donohue, C. L. R. MacCollam, Max Stehle, A. J. Schimek, Manitowoc; S. W. Doolittle, J. H. Fowler, Rush Godfrey, Lancaster; J. N. Doyle, A. A. Drill, W. H. Fortner, Princeton; M. H. Draper, C. A. S. Gunderson, Deerfield; R. A. Dreyer, Wheeler; S. J. Driessel, Barton; R. L. Eagen, Lone Rock; G. E. Eck, P. Leicht, Lake Mills; W. A. Edwards, Edward Evans, R. E. Flynn, E. A. Gatterdam, R. H. Gray, C. B. Grissom, A. C. Kolls, M. A. McGarty, A. A. Maurer, H. C. Meyer, G. R. Reay, Jens Rosholt, V. L. Simones, J. C. Zuercher, La Crosse; W. J. Egan, Hurley; A. Egdahl, I. V. Grannis, G. C. Nedry, Menomonie; R. S. Elliott, Laona; E. B. Elvis, Medford; H. C. Erickson, Stanley; R. C. Faulds, Abrams; E. H. Federman, William Van De Erve, Montello; F. H. Ferguson, C. C. Vogel, Elroy; E. G. Festerling, Reedsville; W. H. Finney, H. A. Jefferson, Clintonville; R. F. Fitch, T. J. Sheehy, A. E. Winter, Tomah; L. H. Flanchar, Caledonia; P. H. Fowler, Plain; J. J. France, Bloomer; W. J. Frawley, J. T. Hegner, E. F. McGrath, V. F. Marshall, W. N. Moore, J. R. Scott, Appleton; C. O. Fuller, Stratford; A. J. Gates, Tigerton; A. Gerend, Cato; A. T. Gillette, Amherst Junction; H. F. Gillette, Packwaukee; J. P. Gillis, Deerbrook; Jacob Gomber, Gillett; W. M. Gratiot, H. D. Luddon, Mineral Point; C. M. Griswold, G. W. Griswold, R. L. MacCormack, Alma Center; F. L. Griswold, Mazomanie; E. C. Hafemeister, North Prairie; F. J. Hager, Denmark; E. E. Hagerty, La Farge; M. W. Hall, E. L. Parmenter, Mondovi; H. A. Halsey, Hiles; E. W. Hanson, Three Lakes; J. P. Harkins, Forest Junction; D. C. Harrison, Mason; G. W. Harrison, C. O. Hertzman, R. G. Hinrichs, F. M. Rohow, Ashland; G. R. Harvey, Footville; F. M. Hawley, H. G. Mertens, Bayfield; R. A. Hebron, Cataract; C. A. Hefty, New Glarus; H. F. Hoesley, Shullsburg; L. A. Hoffman,

Campbellsport; B. H. Holmes, C. W. Rice, Delavan; D. F. Hudek, Statesan; F. C. Huff, Sturgeon Bay; C. W. Hughes, T. Laughlin, Winneconne; J. R. Hughes, Dodgeville; C. M. Hunter, Stetsonville; S. E. Hutchins, J. C. Tyvand, Whitehall; O. E. Ishmael, A. S. Thompson, Mt. Horeb; D. Jackey, Thorpe; A. W. James, Muscoda; A. T. Johnson, Sauk City; J. C. Johnson, Ogdensburg; W. M. Johnston, Dale; W. J. Jones, Rockland; W. A. Joseph, M. J. Treichler, Hancock; H. Kalling, Black River Falls; H. A. Keenan, A. L. Olson, Stoughton; J. A. Keithley, Palmyra; C. D. Kelly, Blair; E. A. Ketterer, H. Sylvester, Montfort; E. S. Knox, Bowler; G. W. Krahn, Oconto Falls; A. H. Kulig, Dodge; S. M. Kyes, Owen; A. L. Kyllo, Grantsburg; E. A. Lampham, Rib Lake; C. E. Lauder, Viroqua; W. G. Law, Glidden; W. F. Lorenz, Mendota; A. J. Loughnan, Thomas Miller, C. N. Stuesser, D. Townsend, M. R. Wilkinson, Oconomowoc; D. W. Lynch, West Bend; H. M. Lynch, Allentown; A. F. Lyon, Campbell, Florence; N. E. McBeath, L. H. Treglown, Livingston, P. G. McCabe, Dotyville; H. E. Laughlin, C. E. Smith, Amherst; L. T. McNicholas, W. J. Winneman, Athens; T. E. Mackedon, Cedarburg; A. G. Maercklein, Exeland; P. J. Majerus, Sullivan; J. J. Malcolm, Chetek; J. M. Mecum, F. B. Morrissey, Bagley; W. G. Merrill, F. X. Pomainville, Grand Rapids; C. H. Meyst, W. A. Prouty, J. A. Powers, F. Newall, Burlington; A. E. Midgley, H. C. Miller, Whitewater; D. C. Miller, E. C. Pfeiffer, Loyal; E. I. Moquin, Fairwater; C. E. Myers, Milladore; J. J. Minahan, St. Nazianz; I. A. Myers, Cottage Grove; C. F. Myre, Boyd; A. L. Myrick, Eastman; Frank Nee, Spring Green; F. P. Neis, Gilman, A. O. Nelson, E. A. Riley, Park Falls; R. N. Nelson, L. J. Simon, Horicon; R. M. Nichols, Sheboygan Falls; D. L. R. Notbohm, Dousman; H. N. O'Brien, Darien; Daniel O'Connor, Verona; C. H. Oliver, Boyceville; L. H. Oliver, Siren; J. A. Palmer, Arcadia; George Parke, Viola; A. S. Parler, Clinton; T. G. Parker, Rome; O. F. Partridge, Mattoon; D. D. Paulus, Random Lake; C. M. Pearson, Ogema; Gentz Perry, Amery; N. A. Peterson, Soldiers Grove; R. C. Pfeil,

Thiensville; E. J. Phelps, Elderon; P. R. Pierson, Reedstown; I. P. Pippan, Excelsior; A. A. Pleyte, Delafield; J. A. Powless, West De Pere; W. M. Pretts, W. M. Richards, C. M. Schuldt, Platteville; H. J. Prill, West Salem; A. J. Pullen, North Fond du Lac; E. O. Raven, H. Saylor, D. S. Van Hecke, Merrill; G. H. Riddick, Wabeno; C. F. Rehling, Fremont; W. C. Reineking, Wales; W. H. Remer, Chaseburg; H. A. Rice, Gays Mills; Verne Roberts, National Home; B. N. Robinson, P. L. Scanlon, Prairie du Chien; R. C. Rodecker, Holcombe; A. M. Rosenheimer, Fox Lake; J. Ross, Bloom City; W. C. Roth, Franksville; B. B. Rowley, Whitefish Bay; E. A. Ruka, F. S. Tuffley, Boscobel; L. W. Sayles, Baraboo; G. H. Schlenker, Cazenovia; O. P. Schoofs, Johnsburg; E. L. Schroeder, Shawano; S. G. Schwartz, Humbird; B. E. Scott, Berlin; George Senn, De Pere; A. T. Shearer, F. E. Shearer, Edgerton; N. S. Simons, Taylor; J. E. Simpson, Endeavor; H. A. Sincock, Odanah; Rock Sleyster, L. L. Taylor, Athel H. Wedge, Waupun; A. D. Smith, Gilmanton; George T. Smith, C. W. Wilkowski, Chippewa Falls; H. A. Smith, Winter; L. G. Smith, Ellsworth; Brand Starnes, Mauston; W. L. Stephenson, Ladysmith; A. F. Stueck, Michicott; E. X. Thompson, Cudahy; J. H. Thompson, Wittenberg; R. D. Thompson, Reedsburg; G. E. Towle, Mosinee; E. H. Townsend, New Lisbon; P. T. Trowbridge, Washburn; L. O. Voorus, E. P. Webb, Beaver Dam; F. C. Walch, Black Creek; O. E. Westedt, Loganville; George D. Whiteside, Plover; H. C. Wiger, Dallas; Thomas Willett, West Allis; F. J. Woodhead, Merten; C. A. Yates, Bangor; L. E. Youmans, Mukwonago.

In many cases the honor of representing the profession at the front went to one physician in a small town, the other remaining at home to do a "double shift" in caring for the health of the civilian population. Many physicians who did not see actual war service at the front did equally as valuable service in the state.

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

The Y. M. C. A. and Its Record.

The opportunity of proving itself was given to many organizations during the war, and to none was this true more than the Young Men's Christian Association. Its men wore uniforms which typified actual service. They went over the top with the soldiers, and served side by side with the men of the navy. The value of the organization had long been known to thousands of Americans. Now that the war is over, it means to added millions an organization for practical, human Christianity, the kind that has service to humanity as its goal.

In every army camp, on every battle front, on every ship, the Y. M. C. A. was the haven for the man in the service. There he wrote his letters home, he found reminders of home which made him a better soldier, he brought his daily problems and found assistance and comradeship.

Wisconsin's Y. M. C. A. did its share. The people of the state, quick to recognize its worth, contributed generously to its war funds, and in this made another splendid record.

Much of the work of organizing and inspiring the workers in the three financial campaigns in Wisconsin fell upon Dr. J. B. Modesitt, general secretary of the Milwaukee Y. M. C. A. The campaigns were officially handled by a state committee, which included C. C. Gittings, Racine, president of the state association; Herbert F. Lindsay, Milwaukee, treasurer; C. B. Willis, Milwaukee, recording secretary; O. H. Ingram, Eau Claire, who died during the war; A. E. Mielenz, Milwaukee; Emerson Ela, Madison; N. J. Ross, Beloit; J. H. Taylor, Green Bay; H. E. Andrews, Portage; H. P. Breese,

Waukesha; R. P. Perry, Reedsburg; F. C. Comstock, Milwaukee; F. J. Harwood, Appleton; E. W. Kellogg, Milwaukee; W. W. Vincent, Kenosha; H. A. Moelenpah, Clinton; George B. Wheeler, Eau Claire; F. G. Findley, Milwaukee; W. S. Naylor, Appleton.

After the first campaign, in May, 1917, the state association forwarded $120,000 to New York as the result of Wisconsin contributions.

For the second campaign the state was divided into ten districts with the following district chairmen and campaign directors:

No. 1—T. J. Roth, Superior; Wallace G. Wright, Superior. No. 2—George B. Wheeler, Eau Claire; E. P. Hunt, Eau Claire. No. 3—J. N. Manson, Wausau; F. A. Hathaway, Kenosha. No. 4—J. H. Taylor, Green Bay; E. W. Brandenburg, Milwaukee. No. 5—George W. Burton, La Crosse; A. C. Gran, La Crosse. No. 6—Isaac P. Witter, Grand Rapids; O. C. Artman, Beaver Dam. No. 7—F. J. Harwood, Appleton; John Gredler, Waukesha. No. 8—A. W. Kopp, Platteville; A. Z. Mann, Madison. No. 9—H. A. Moelenpah, Clinton; F. O. Leiser, Madison. No. 10—H. F. Lindsay, Milwaukee; Louis C. Bradshaw, Racine.

It was estimated that not less than 1,000 communities conducted active campaigns for this war fund, and that more than 16,000 workers were engaged as team members, working under the following county chairmen:

District No. 1—Douglas, J. M. Walz, Superior; Bayfield, T. F. Beers, Washburn; Ashland, Allan T. Pray, Ashland; Iron, A. L. Ruggles, Hurley; Sawyer, Henry E. Rohlf, Hayward; Washburn, L. H. Mead, Shell Lake; Burnett, O. H. Caspers, Grantsburg.

District No. 2—Eau Claire, A. J. Keith, Eau Claire; Chippewa, L. W. Newman, Chippewa Falls; Dunn, Al C. Anderson, Menomonie; Pierce, J. E. Foley, Ellsworth; Barron, Orrin Ingram, Rice Lake; Rusk, J. A. Carow, Ladysmith; Pepin, Shirley Tarrant, Durand; Polk, Harry Baker, St. Croix Falls; St. Croix, T. M. Olsen, Hudson.

District No. 3—Marathon, Harry Berger, Wausau; Langlade, E. H. Palmer, Antigo; Lincoln, W. J. Tesch, Merrill; Oneida, C. P. Crosby, Rhinelander; Vilas, Grant Cook, Eagle River; Price, L. D. Sperry, Phillips; Taylor, J. S. Landon, Medford; Clark, George E. Crothers, Neillsville.

District No. 4—Brown, C. J. Fogarty, Green Bay; Door, Henry Fetzer, Sturgeon Bay; Kewaunee, Edward Seyk, Kewaunee; Shawano, Ira J. Weeks, Shawano; Oconto, J. B. Chase, Oconto; Marinette, Dr. H. F. Schroeder, Marinette; Forest, O. J. Swanson, Crandon; Florence, Edward Elmer, Florence.

District No. 5—La Crosse, F. P. Hixon, La Crosse; Trempealeau, C. B. Melby, Whitehall; Jackson, Samuel Lund, Black River Falls; Monroe, Dr. F. P. Stiles, Sparta; Vernon, C. J. Smith, Viroqua; Buffalo, S. G. Gilman, Mondovi.

District No. 6—Wood, G. O. Babcock, Grand Rapids; Portage, T. H. Hanna, Stevens Point; Juneau, C. A. Veeder, Mauston; Adams, S. H. Mills, Friendship; Waushara, C. T. Taylor, Wautoma; Green Lake, H. D. Stoor, Berlin; Marquette, R. W. Richards, Montello.

District No. 7—Outagamie, William Wolf, Appleton; Waupaca, W. A. Olen, Clintonville; Winnebago, W. G. Maxcy, Oshkosh; Manitowoc, George Vits, Manitowoc; Fond du Lac, Dr. A. J. Pullen, North Fond du Lac; Sheboygan, Walter Kohler, Sheboygan; Calumet, Rev. A. T. Dewey, Chilton.

District No. 8—Crawford, W. R. Graves, Prairie du Chien; Richland, J. T. Mordy, Richland Center; Grant, F. C. Meyer, Lancaster; Iowa, R. E. Hoskins, Dodgeville; Lafayette, C. F. McDaniel, Darlington.

District No. 9—George W. Davies, North Freedom; Columbia, F. A. Chadbourn, Columbus; Dane, C. P. Norgord, Madison; Jefferson, William Ballentine, Jefferson; Green, P. F. Neverman, Monroe; Rock, S. M. Smith, Janesville.

District No. 10—Washington, F. W. Bucklin, West Bend; Ozaukee, Harry W. Bolens, Port Washington; Waukesha, E. R. Estberg, Waukesha; Milwaukee, H. O. Seymour, Milwaukee; Walworth, J. F. Lyon, Elkhorn; Racine, C. C. Git-

tings, Racine; Kenosha, M. S. Moss, Kenosha; Dodge, A. W. Wilcox, Horicon.

The amounts raised for this fund, by counties, follow:

Adams, $1,695.20; Ashland, $7,500.00; Barron, $7,500; Bayfield, $3,900; Brown, $20,000; 3,219.02; Burnett, $1,500; Calumet, $906.71; Chippewa, $8,605.88; Clark, $5,977.91; Columbia, $10,276.84; Crawford, $3,243.73; Dane, $53,448.95; Dodge, $8,596.49; Door, $4,000; Douglas, $20,065.84; Dunn, $6,365.82; Eau Claire, $14,852; Fond du Lac, $17,844.49; Forest, $1,100; Grant, $15,039.64; Green, $9,313.44; Green Lake, $4,370.15; Iowa, $7,681.11; Iron, $2,533.50; Jackson, $3,000; Jefferson, $12,718.70; Juneau, $3,437.45; Kenosha, $25,000; Kewaunee, $2,450; La Crosse, $35,666.30; Lafayette, $5,578.65; Langlade, $5,528.28; Lincoln, $5,036.37; Manitowoc, $10,500; Marathon, $25,776.33; Marinette, $15,000; Marquette, $1,813.89; Milwaukee, $174,000; Monroe, $7,096.50; Oconto, $3,988.85; Oneida, $5,800; Outagamie, $27,442.25; Ozaukee, $908.75; Pepin, $1,000; Pierce, $3,600; Polk, $2,000; Portage, $6,000; Price, $2,083; Racine, $65,817; Richland, $7,610.95; Rock, $39,728.95; Rusk, $2,451.30; St. Croix, $4,108; Sauk, $12,000; Sawyer, $1,500; Shawano, $1,700; Sheboygan, $23,023.59; Taylor, $2,722; Trempealeau, $6,424.45; Vernon, $8,517; Vilas, $1,000; Walworth, $12,665; Washburn, $690.55; Washington, $2,550; Waukesha, $12,374.18; Waupaca, $4,260; Waushara, $500; Winnebago, $29,188.69; Wood, $14,851.85.

The total contributed by Wisconsin to this campaign was $900,000, or $250,000 more than its quota. Nearly all of the counties sent in amounts which increased their totals, and other funds came in through student organizations.

In the United War Work campaign the Y. M. C. A. workers did their part, also. Many of the chairmen of county organizations were men who had handled the two strictly Y. M. C. A. campaigns.

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN.

The Knights of Columbus.

With the Catholic population of about 600,000, Wisconsin contributed more than a million dollars to Knights of Columbus war funds.

While many non-Catholics subscribed to this amount, the contributions came mainly from members of the church with which the order is affiliated, and the organization of the work was all in the hands of members of the order.

The state was first called upon to contribute to the important work of the Knights of Columbus abroad and at army camps at home when, in 1917, at a meeting in Chicago, W. H. Dougherty of Janesville, state deputy, reported that Wisconsin would raise $50,000 towards a national fund of $1,000,000. This meant a subscription for Knights of Columbus members of $5. Similar reports coming from other states, the convention decided to raise $5,000,000.

Walter M. Burke of Kenosha, state chairman on war activities, immediately called together a committee to plan the drive in the state. The members were Thomas A. Delaney, Kenosha, state secretary; W. H. Dougherty, Janesville, state deputy; Rev. Joseph E. Hanz, Beloit, state chaplain; John F. Martin, Green Bay.

The total payments made by councils, including assessments and contributions, with the number of members participating, were:

Superior, $263, $6,608; Milwaukee, 1321, $122,957.08; Madison, 454, $9,069.54; Carroll, Janesville, 346, $5.484.65; St. Thomas, Beloit, 220, $6,500; Appleton, 168, $2,939.12; Oshkosh, 198, $2,246.01; Green Bay, 463, $12,627.42; Fond du

Lac, 553, $12,437.45; Hurley, 117, $1,943.71; Racine, 403, $5,-696.75; Manitowoc, 277, $4,839.86; Marinette, 196, $4,803.72; Sheboygan, 191, $3,744.44; Baraboo, 164, $3,597.15; Cuba City, 153, $930; Ashland, 263, $3,033.65; La Crosse, 503, $16,993.28; Kenosha, 315, $8,305; Goldsmith, Chippewa Falls, 218, $4,-737.46; Antigo, 253, $4,242.22; Kaukauna, 202, $2,976.60; Wausau, 210, $3,000; Darlington, 270, $4,610.95; Merrill, 151, $1,-652; Stevens Point, 116, $1,459.06; Eau Claire, 276, $4,500.60; Platteville, 94, $1,295.45; Monroe, 158, $667.97; Oconto, 113, $803.56; Watertown, 117, $1,423.40; Shullsburg, 130, $1,500; Manawa, 63, $814; Berlin, 69, $1,013; Grand Rapids, 129, $1,-802.31; Burlington, 181, $3,530.87; Columbus, 93, $1,089.35; Delavan, 147, $1,900; Portage, 135, $1,970; Lake Geneva, 89, $1,392; Arcadia, 118, $2,152.60; Waterloo, 67, $674.10; Whitewater, 74, $900; South Milwaukee, 65, $1,880; Elroy, 111, $551.54; Medford, 96, $1,739.60; St. Croix, Hudson, 174, $3,-433.76; Plymouth, 117, $2,128.88; New London, 119, $1,587.72; John Eisen, Marshfield, 115, $2,109.38; Waukesha, 80, $2,-347.15; Beaver Dam, 77, $1,747.53; Nicolet, Neenah-Menasha, 100, $2,011.48; Campion, Prairie du Chien, 97, $2,065.60; Jefferson, 68, $1,025.75; total, $306,952.72.

To this was added $500 from the county board of Lafayette county, personal contributions amounting to $821, and contributions from the following other sources:

Milwaukee churches, $8,985.15; St. Mary's congregation, Richland Center, $551.85; St. Mary's congregation, Algoma, $213; Parish of Milton Junction, $1,090.50; A. O. H. Benton, $25; Collections at Ripon, $243.75; St. Patrick's congregation, Benton, $94.50; Normal Catholic association, River Falls, $151.50; Catholic students, University of Wisconsin, $835.50; citizens of Edgerton, $1,856; women of St. Mary's church, Colby, $19; Forest county, $1,522.36; Alumnae association, St. Clare college, Sinsinawa, $100; St. Francis church, Hazel Green, $148; young people of Island Lake, $15; Royal Neighbors, Hayward, $5.30; young people, Buena Vista, $36; Catholic Order of Foresters, Eagle, $180.40; total, $16,172.81.

The grand total raised in this campaign was $324,346.53.

The per capita contribution by councils was:

Milwaukee, $93.07; La Crosse, $33.78; St. Thomas, $29.54; Waukesha, $29.33; South Milwaukee, $28.92; Green Bay, $27.27; Kenosha, $26.36; Marinette, $24.50; Superior, $23.07; Beaver Dam, $22.69; Fond du Lac, $22.49; Baraboo, $21.93; Goldsmith, $21.73; Campion, $21.29; Nicolet, $20.11; Madison, $19.98; St. Croix, $19.73; Sheboygan, $19.60; Burlington, $19.50; John Eisen, $18.34; Arcadia, $18.24; Plymouth, $18.19; Medford, $18.12; Appleton, $17.49; Manitowoc, $17.47; Darlington, $17.07; Antigo, $16.76; Hurley, $16.61; Eau Claire, $16.30; Lake Geneva, $15.64; Jefferson, $15.08; Kaukauna, $14.73; Berlin, $14.68; Portage, $14.59; Wausau, $14.28; Racine, $14.13; Grand Rapids, $13.97; Platteville, $13.78; New London, $13.34; Janesville, $12.96; Manawa, $12.92; Delavan, $12.92; Stevens Point, $12.57; Watertown, $12.16; Whitewater, $12.16; Columbus, $11.71; Ashland, $11.53; Shullsburg, $11.53; Oshkosh, $11.34; Merrill, $10.94; Watertown, $10.06; Oconto, $7.11; Cuba City, $6.07; Elroy, $4.96; Monroe, $4.22.

On September 11, 1918, the first plans for participation in the United War Work Campaign were made. On September 26 a booster meeting was held in the Auditorium in Milwaukee, at which every council was represented. Bishop Paul Rhode of Green Bay addressed that meeting and gave assurance of whole hearted support by Catholic citizens. In this campaign the Knights of Columbus were represented by Rev. Joseph E. Hanz of Beloit, Walter M. Burke of Kenosha and W. J. Nuss of Sheboygan. The state quota for all war work was $3,390,000, but it raised $4,537,182. Of this amount the Knights of Columbus were credited with $798,544.03.

The total contribution of the state, therefore, to the Knights of Columbus was $1,122,887.56.

The campaigns for the collection of funds were handled in the councils by the following members who headed local committees:

Sheboygan, Henry A. Detling, William A. Reiss, Henry W. Trester, J. R. Davy, Edward Sohre, Anton Starich.

Plymouth—William W. Birkle, Michael H. Hand, Prof. John Enright, Leo P. Fox, Louis Zeigler, Kames Prindeville. Appleton—F. J. Rooney, Rev. W. J. Fitzmaurice, Stephen Balliet, Gustave Kellar, C. E. Mullen, William Fountain, George A. Smith, Thomas H. Ryan. Jefferson—F. J. Beck, N. J. Braun, T. J. Mistele, John Herman, Joseph Eiden, O. J. Kerschenstiener, William J. Berg. Grand Rapids—C. E. Boles, W. H. Carey, J. L. Reinhart, J. L. Nash, Rev. William Reding, Ray F. Johnson, Henry E. Fitch. Green Bay—H. F. Sutton, Fred E. Burroll, John F. Hogan, Arthur E. Schumacher, Earl Murray, John F. Martin. Marinette—Edward A. Golden, Leo J. Evans, Robert Murphy, Henry McGewan, Frank J. Lauerman, John Moore. Baraboo—M. J. Caughlin, Rev. E. C. O'Reilly, John A. Malone, C. A. Hoffman, J. E. Buckley, O. J. Hornung, George W. Howe. Nicolet, Neenah-Menasha—John Mayer, Andrew W. Anderson, Dr. George F. Fork, John Schreibies, T. Edward McGillan, F. J. Sensenbrenner. St. Thomas, Beloit—E. J. Rinehart, M. T. George, John B. Clark, Joseph E. Knight, M. H. Schwellenbach, William O'Neil, Timothy Kelley. Carroll, Janesville—W. H. Mc Guire, John Cullen, Albert Wilbur, W. B. Sullivan, W. T. Flaherty, W. H. Dougherty, John E. Kennedy, Rev. William Mahoney. Oconto—Mathew P. Bellew, Henry A. Merline, Frank Schauer, Louis E. Brazeau, William Flatley, Antone Mathey. Columbus—W. J. Riedner, L. L. Tobin, R. J. Luders, C. P. Zeigler, Lloyd Sharrow, Rev. H. R. Murphy. Marshfield—John Ersen, John Basselbalch, T. D. Spaulding, L. J. Clark, T. J. Tuchscher, E. C. Meichler, Rev. H. J. Stehling. Wausau—A. E. Lussier, W. Del Curtis, J. S. Coel, J. L. Kelley, D. V. Hart, Dr. R. M. Frawley. New London—W. M. Garot, Dr. F. S. Loss, J. F. Croak, Jacob Werner, Mark V. Murphy, Michael McLaughlin, John T. Kelley, Joseph Kalmes, Matthew Clark, Russell Wilkinson. Ashland—E. H. Quistorff, Frank Keena, Francis I. Sullivan, Thomas E. Sullivan, E. J. Hoppenyan, Howard Garvin, Clarence Mc Donnell. Berlin—F. H. Younglove, J. M. O'Connell, Rev. F. J. Fiss, Dr. J. F. Riordan, H. B. Basing, Lawrence Fin-

nesty, John Krabling. Campion, Prairie du Chien—S. F. Corken, E. L. Grady, H. E. Seipp, Carl Ivers, A. B. Curran, Thomas J. Bergen, S. V. Taylor. Fond du Lac—Dr. Coad, Edward Kramer, M. Fitzsimmons, Charles Snow, D. F. Blewett, M. K. Reiley, T. E. Ahern. Lake Geneva—A. J. Smith, Edward F. Dunn, Richard Powers, William Thiel, Ernest J. Host, Paul Gavin. Goldsmith, Chippewa Falls—John M. Bennett, Eugene O'Neil, J. B. Piotowski, W. P. Cruse, F. R. Hughes, William E. De Kelver, Rev. P. J. Fullen. Watertown—Henry Winkler, Fred J. Ruesch, William Klecker, James W. O'Brien, William Kelley, Ray Higgins, Ray Casey, Edward Carey, Edward O'Bryne, William Collins. Kaukauna—L. F. Nelson, F. W. Grogan, Joseph Jansen, A. R. McDonald, H. B. McCarthy, H. L. Donahue. Racine—A. J. Weber, James Higgins, Henry Keefe, John R. Powers, Lewis Sanders, Jerome Foley. Madison—Charles O'Neil, Rev. P. B. Knox, John Moran, Leo Lussuschlos, Leo Crowley, Michael Cleary. Darlington—B. B. McGreane, Dr. W. H. McWilliams, John O'Brien, Rev. G. P. O'Riley, John G. McGrath, John J. O'Boyle. La Crosse—W. L. Rissiter, Rev. Ambrose Murphy, Joseph M. La Vaque, John C. Burns, Dr. Edward Evans, A. H. Schubert. Medford—J. J. Kostner, V. A. Hursch, J. Bauernfeind, Jodge M. A. Buckley, Max Bach, E. O. Paquet. Stevens Point—James B. Sullivan, D. J. Leahy, F. M. Glennon, J. J. Hart, F. J. Blood, Dr. D. S. Rice, J. W. Glennon. Platteville—L. C. Boulia, Rev. F. J. Lillis, Dr. T. M. Savage, James E. Kennedy, James Dolan, Casper Eberhardt, Charles Burg, Thomas Haley, Ira Murphy, Michael Trainor. Oshkosh—R. M. Kutchin, J. E. Doyle, B. A. Hoffman, William M. Castle, Jr., Henry A. Henkel, Rev. J. C. Hogan. Arcadia—George Kostner, Rev. Joseph L. Hauck, F. C. Richmond, William F. Haines, Joseph D. Stencil, Michael Abts. Monroe—George Whalen, M. T. Gettings, Ray Fitzgibbons, Francis E. Lawboley, Frank Thorpe, Peter Jones. Beaver Dam—Dr. F. J. Metzger, Peter M. Kettenhofen, F. J. Malone, George W. Hall, Nicholas Berrigan, J. W. Deniger, John Bodden. Manawa—P. J. Malloy, Rev. McGinley, Dennis Griffin, Edward

Golden, Robert O'Brien, Frank Goetz, Edward Carew. Elroy —Henry G. Rowan, John P. Sheridan, John J. Collins, John Slaney, John P. Conway, R. P. Clark, William Flood. St. Croix, Hudson—C. F. Mayer, Rev. J. A. Barney, James Sherry, D. F. O'Connell, Frank Coyle, William Cavanaugh. Burlington—Louis Rein, C. Roy MaCanna, J. T. Prasch, Albert M. Brehm, Leonard Cunningham, Henry N. Stang, Rev. Philip Dreis. Eau Claire—J. B. Fleming, James Wickham, Roy P. Wilcox, Rev. A. B. C. Dunne, Rev. P. H. Toeller, S. J. Mc Guinnes, Thorp Wilcox, J. J. Kelley, Jr. Cuba City—M. J. Conlon, C. H. Bartlett, George Vosbrige, R. F. Conlon, H. D. Meloy, Dr. J. F. Kenney. Whitewater—F. J. Conaty, John Ward, Edward Sweeney, George Reddy, T. A. Kachel, Thomas Cummings, J. J. Deisch. Portage—Thomas M. Mulcahy, Louis F. Yanko, T. J. Cuny, William O. Kelm, Herbert J. Slowey, Oswald E. Hurbuer. Merrill—J. M. O'Reily, R. W. Barrett, John Elsen, A. P. Schewe, D. E. Lussier, W. H. Aubuchen, B. J. Gahan. South Milwaukee—W. H. Rouse, M. F. Keese, T. E. Ward, Jr., C. V. Liner, J. C. Bettinger, W. E. Fitzgerald. Waterloo—L. F. O'Bien, Rev. F. Hess, Rev. C. M. Nellin. Kenosha—Joseph W. Tully, Frank Isermann, Edward J. Sullivan, J. E. Tully, Joseph Zens, Rev. Czerwinski, Rev. J. J. Conway, Walter M. Burke. Manitowoc—Aubrey Egan, J. E. Cary, Joseph Connell, Harry F. Kelley, Frank Hoffman, Edward Kelley. Milwaukee—Joseph H. Zens, Frank J. Studnicka, M. D. Byrne, Robert Wittig, Frank J. Smith, Joseph N. Hallitz. Antigo—J. J. Fitzgerald, M. A. O'Brien, E. J. Fox, T. F. Lee, W. M. Schobinger, J. R. Hebenstreit. Delavan—James H. Murphy, D. M. Duggan, J. J. Cahill, Rev. Fisher, M. Cusack, A. Morrissey. Hurley—T. F. Egan, John Flangan, J. E. Murphy, H. J. Connors, Edward Gibbons, M. E. Downs.

The work of the representatives of the Knights of Columbus in army camps and wherever the soldiers or sailors of the United States were stationed is well known. The work in the temporary camps in Wisconsin was undertaken by local councils and by the state organization.

CHAPTER NINETEEN.

National League For Women's Service.

In February, 1917, the Woman's Club of Wisconsin sent a letter to all the organized associations of women in Milwaukee, asking them to cooperate in forming a Patriotic league. On March 7, 1917, delegates from 109 of these organizations met in the Athenaeum, and the League of Patriotic Women of Milwaukee was formed. Officers were elected and resolutions were adopted offering the services of the league to the mayor of Milwaukee "in the event of war." The number of organizations increased to 160, with a membership of more than 15,000. The league was at liberty to call upon the members to assist in any undertaking and 1,044 registered for specific service during the war. The league was the pioneer in many war activities which later were transferred to national organizations.

The officers of the league were:

Mrs. John W. Mariner, president; Mrs. Frank L. Vance, first vice-president; Mrs. Fred Vogel, Jr., second vice-president; Mrs. Nathan Glicksman, third vice-president; Mrs. George Lines, recording secretary; Mrs. L. C. Wheeler, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Louis Auer, treasurer; Mrs. Chas. L. Easton, headquarters secretary; Miss Anne E. Peterson, executive secretary; Mrs. E. L. Philipp, Mrs. John L. Mitchell, Mrs. Robt. A. Johnston, Mrs. E. P. Vilas, Mrs. H. H. Jacobs, Mrs. John Laflin, Mrs. August H. Vogel, Mrs. E. J. Kearney, Mrs. John P. Hume, Mrs. Fred C. Pritzlaff, Mrs. Abraham, LeFeber, Mrs. James H. Hackett, Mrs. Geo. H. Noyes, Mrs. C. E. Anderton, Mrs. I. Sawicki, Mrs. Henry Sullivan, Mrs. Geo. H. Russell, Mrs. Sidney M. Cohen, board of directors.

At the second meeting of the League of Patriotic Women of Milwaukee, it was voted that as the National League for Woman's Service was a national organization with practically the same aims and ideals as the League of Patriotic Women, the Milwaukee league should be merged into the national league and that all officers of the league should become the officers of the National League for Woman's Service in Wisconsin.

On April 20, 1917, more than 3,000 women attended a mass meeting. Registration for paid and volunteer service began at headquarters which were opened at 428 Milwaukee street. There the registration committee catalogued applicants and assigned them to various activities.

Among the first activities was the establishment of three demonstration gardens, where 350 women worked during the summer under the direction of Mrs. August H. Vogel and Mrs. Henry B. Hitz. The produce, transported by the Motor corps to canning centers, and additional fruits and vegetables purchased for the purpose, were canned by the domestic science classes of the public and high schools, and as a result 4,200 containers of canned and preserved fruits and vegetables were distributed to needy persons through the Associated Charities, St. Vincent de Paul and the Hebrew Relief societies. In 1918 1,000 containers of canned fruits and vegetables were collected for distribution to the sick through the Visiting Nurses association, the Society for the Care of the Sick and the Tuberculosis division of the Health department.

Knowing the scarcity of good camp cooks, the league established in June, 1917, under the direction of Miss Ella Babcock and Miss Ora Blanchar, a camp cooking class for sixteen men selected by the officers of the National Guard, instructions being given in the evening in the domestic science department of one of the public schools, the teachers using the army cook book and being assisted by a mess sergeant from the Guard.

The league started knitting in May, 1917, for men in service. By September they had registered 1,420 knitters

who had completed 5,148 knitted garments which were sent to the Navy Welfare league in Washington to equip the 575 men on the Battleship Wisconsin and other men in the navy. Additional garments were knitted for the crew of the Tuscarora, and men in camps at Waco and at Chickamauga park. In September, 1917, a call came to the Red Cross for knitted goods for the army, and the league knitted 7,347 garments for the Milwaukee chapter of the American Red Cross. In April, 1918, the league was made the navy auxiliary of the Red Cross, and contributed from its own supply of yarn 7,761 knitted garments, and out of yarn furnished by the Red Cross, 2190, to the Milwaukee chapter of the American Red Cross. This made a total of 23,446 garments. This committee was organized by Mrs. George H. Noyes, who was chairman until October, 1918, with Miss Dorothy Conway as vice-chairman. Upon Mrs. Noyes' resignation, Mrs. John Laflin became chairman.

The clerical division, of which there are 325 members, did valuable work under Mrs. Charles L. Easton. The members gave their services to the seventeen local army boards, the district board, the Wisconsin Industrial commission, the Loyalty legion, the department of justice, the legal advisory board, the county council of defense and the Milwaukee county war fund. In all, 568 women gave 46,600 hours of work.

Two calls came to the league for special groups of women to assist in government work. The first was from the legal advisory board in December, 1917, when a group of 100 women was organized under Mrs. George Lines, chairman, to take charge of the office work, the information desk and the foreign language department. These women worked in three shifts from 9 in the morning until 9:30 at night for thirty days and furnished interpreters in twenty-three different languages. A total of 33,000 select men had questionnaires filled out at this session of the legal advisory board. At five succeeding sessions of the board, members of the same group of women furnished similar services. In June, 1918, the chief of police of

Milwaukee appealed to the league to furnish registrars for the registration of alien women of Milwaukee and this work was carried on under the direction of Mrs. Lines. In four days the league organized a force of 420 women who in ten days registered 11,421 alien women. They worked in shifts of 100, from 6 in the morning until 9 at night.

The Home Relief Committee of the league was organized in September, 1917, with Mrs. C. E. Anderton as chairman, with separate headquarters, to make new garments and collect used garments for men, women and children, and distribute them through accredited organizations to the needy. This department worked in co-operation with the women's ward organizations of the council of defense. When Mrs. Anderton left this department to take charge of child welfare for the Health department, Mrs. August H. Vogel was made chairman, and Mrs. Sidney M. Cohen vice-chairman. The Home Relief committee made 4,717 new garments. It collected, mended and distributed 7,072 used garments. In October, 1918, the committee answered the appeal for clothing for fire sufferers of Superior, sending 247 new garments and 424 used garments. The sewing at headquarters was done by one paid worker and a volunteer staff of 110. Christmas, 1917, the committee provided twenty-two families, including 112 children, with clothing and a two-weeks' supply of food. Christmas, 1918, it took care of thirty-five families, totaling 253 individuals and made and filled 897 Christmas stockings.

The league took part in all campaigns for war work, and developed a Booth committee, Mrs. Frank L. Vance, chairman and Mrs. A. C. Umbreit, vice chairman, with 380 members and booths in department stores, hotels, railroad stations and other public places. In the campaigns the following record was made: Third Liberty Loan, $723,700; Fourth Liberty Loan, $533,050; Second Red Cross War Fund, $20,004; Second Red Cross Christmas membership drive, $4,318; War Savings Stamp campaigns, $107,434; total, $1,388,506.

An efficient Motor corps was organized in May, 1918. The officers were Capt. Edith Thompson and Lieuts. Flora

Forrest and Katherine Boyd. This corps furnished assistance to all organizations engaged in war activities, furnishing fifty-one cars and answering on an average of 600 calls per month. In August the Red Cross was given orders to organize a motor corps and applied to the league for assistance. It seemed inadvisable to attempt to establish two motor corps in Milwaukee and the league, with the broad spirit of co-operation it endeavored to maintain, offered its corps to the Red Cross.

After September 1, 1917, no soldier left Milwaukee without being given at the station a Cheer Package from the league. These packages contained chocolate, stationery, stamps and cigarettes and were given personally by a member of the league. Packages were given to 16,416 Milwaukee county soldiers and sailors and members of the Polish Legion.

A committee, Mrs. L. G. Bournique chairman, collected hundreds of books, magazines and Victrola records for the Y. M. C. A. and sent ten large boxes of books to the National Guard camp at Waco.

A committee, Mrs. Fred Vogel, Jr., chairman, was appointed to keep in touch with the various hospitals and distribute flowers to the sick soldiers, sailors and marines.

When the government called for Baedekers, pictures and maps of the war district of Europe, the league established a committee, Mrs. C. J. McIntosh, chairman, to collect this material, a large quantity of which was sent to the war department.

The league gave a scholarship of $200 in Occupation Therapy at Milwaukee Downer College, the beneficiary pledging herself to continue this important post-war work for at least a year after completing her course.

The league begun a new work in undertaking the canteen department of the new Army and Navy club established in Milwaukee under the auspices of the War Camp Community Service.

Much of the success of the league is due to the work of the publicity committee, Mrs. Nathan Glicksman, chairman, and Mrs. Henry Sullivan, vice-chairman.

CHAPTER TWENTY.

Wisconsin Nurses In The War.

The part that the nurses of Wisconsin played in the war called forth this tribute from the Central Division headquarters of the American Red Cross:

"Wisconsin is entitled to some very sincere congratulations. Certainly the splendid showing by Wisconsin nurses may give the state the right to proudly feel that she has played an important part in the war."

That statement was made after the record of the nurses had been made. It showed that 452 young women had gone to war that more men might come back. It does not tell the story of the heroism which prompted this service, nor the story of the service of these women in camps and at the battle fronts.

The department of nurses is the oldest in the Red Cross, and ten years ago there were in the United States 10,000 registered nurses, of the highest grade, each of whom had completed at least three years in a hospital having an average of fifty patients a day, ready for any call the Nation might make. When the world war began the first step taken by the Red Cross was to take a census all over the country, and in which Wisconsin joined, to find the number of nurses available.

Wisconsin was then divided into three districts, with local committees in Milwaukee, Madison and Oshkosh. The state was reorganized. For the Eastern district the committee had headquarters in Milwaukee, with Miss Regine White as chairman. The Southern district headquarters were in Madison, with Miss Anna Haswell as chairman. Central district had headquarters in Oshkosh, with Miss Frances Karow

as chairman, and the Western district headquarters were in La Crosse, with Mrs. Eva Wolf as chairman.

These chairmen, working under Mrs. G. R. Ernst, Milwaukee, state chairman, enlisted the following young women who served in the camps at home and abroad:

Margaret E. Campbell, Adeline R. Canciain, Eleanor Carey, Margaret Considine, Minnie Ethel Cressey, Mary E. Cummings, Leona A. Dean, Mary Devine, Josephine Dunschen, Maude E. Feuerstein, Bessie Bricker Fields, Marguerite Fisch, Elsie Fischer, Wilamine M. Fisher, Rose A. Flanagan, Marie E. Fox, Inez Augusta Fowler, Lucia Freeman, Stella Fuller, Ella M. Fullerton, Augusta M. Gehrs, Mathilda C. Geimer, Ida E. Gerbing, Amanda Groh, Frances A. Gunz, Florence A. Haas, Marie Halloran, Mary Hanley, Margaret M. Hartigan, Ruth Winifred Haskins, Nettie A. Hawley, Anna Heil, Marguerite L. Howard, Constance H. Hoyt, Kathryn E. Huenink, Julia Clara Jahn, Elsie Ann Jerrison, Hilda Mary John, Emma L. Kelly, Mary D. Kennedy, Elizabeth M. Kepper, Norma I. Knapton, Emilie Koeding, Martha C. Koltis, Erna Kowalke, Clara A. Kringle, Bertha Krueger, Elizabeth Ladwig, Bertha Lampe, Elizabeth Leenhouts, Clara Lewandowski, Olga Lightenberg, Doris Lindsay, Alma T. Lund, Eleanor Maher, Agnes Cecelia Mahon, Eunice Rose Mann, Ruth M. Marlowe, Ada Margaret Martin, Kathryn Masterson, Stella S. Mathews, Rose E. Michalski, Minnie Ellen Mochle, Anna Morgan, Anna Motl, Edith Owen Mueller, Gertrude B. Murphy, Mary K. Murphy, Gudrun Myrseth, Ann Esther McEntee, Minnie M. McEwen, Eva B. McGinn, Ella McGovern, Nettie Nelson, Olga Nicholine Nelson, Sophie Neubert, Alice Norton, Marion E. Oakes, Marjorie E. O'Keefe, Agnette C. Olson, Helen O'Neill, Marie Ann Otto, Margaret C. Padden, May P. Pelkey, Florence I. Philipp, Amelia Pretti, Grace H. Pritchard, Helen F. Rabdall, Esther L. Reinertson, Irene M. Riordon, Otilia E. Roob, Kathryn I. Rose, Clara L. Ruchti, Anna E. Ryan, Mildred A. Ryan, Clara Salzman, Gertrude Sanberg, Alice E. Shaffer, Isabel Eve Schmidt, Bertha M. Schultz, Mary V. Shanley, Rose Sherger, Mae Ruth

Sheehan, Margaret B. Siegfried, Frances E. Selbaugh, Jean Simpson, Evelyn C. Smith, Martha T. Smith, Rose Smith, Margaret J. Spellman, Laura I. Stark, Marie Stuchies, Magdalina Suttinger, Dora Stauber, Ruth N. Tanner, Selma E. Thamke, Agnes Tompkins, Teresa M. Toner, Jennie K. Tramontin, Bertha M. Turner, Carnelia Van Kooy, Clara Voelz, Louise M. Walter, Margaret E. Whalen, Ella A. Wichmann, Helen Wipperman, Matilda B. Wolf, Melitta Wupper, Edith M. Young, Margaretha H. Zeitler, Ella E. Zwieg, Catherine G. Albert, Belle Anderson, Minnie Elfreda Arndt, Caroline W. Banghart, Alice Lorinda Barney, Laura Lena Beck, Marion D. Behrend, Rosemond M. Blackbird, Bess B. Blaisdell, Irene Bollerud, Alma H. Brunk, Margaret Budde, Bessie B. Busse, Milwaukee; Loretta H. Cape, Racine; Stella E. Carlier, Green Bay; Mary A. Casey, Janesville; Ella I. Cavender, Green Bay; Bertha Christensen, La Crosse; Artha R. Clasen, Waukesha; Beatrice C. Colburn, Appleton; Eva Irene Colyer, Ableman; Mary L. Coppens, Green Bay; Anna M. Cosgrove, Eau Claire; Bya Chapman, Bangor, Mich.; Mary A. Collins, Waukesha, Ill.; Irene M. Corbett, Menomonie, Mich.; Frieda Detjen, Sheboygan; Mary Margaret Early, Green Bay; Helena Martha Erdman, Neenah; Eleanor E. Evans, Waukesha; Elpha A. Fees, Racine; Carolyn I. Francken, De Pere; Ada Thomasa Garvey, Seneca; Ruth Vivian Gault, Elm Grove; Nellie Mary George, Racine; Laura E. Greenwood, Rochester, Minn.; Alma J. Griebel, Elkhorn; Freda D. Grutzmacher, Appleton; Rose Grutzmacher, Wauwatosa; Erma Augusta Haas, Green Bay; Beata Mary Haasch, Green Bay; Millie Halgrim, Dodgeville; Lucy P. Hardwick, Marinette; Mildred Louise Hehne, Appleton; Zillah Viola Helgecon, Irma; Etta Laura Herold, Wauwatosa; Emma L. Horn, National Home; Martha B. Horn, Minneapolis, Minn.; Margaret C. Hughes, South Milwaukee; Clara M. Hull, Antigo; Lillian Iserman, National Home; Edith Mae Jette, Green Bay; Maude E. Jette, Green Bay; Mary A. Kaloner, Antigo; Otillie Kawallo, National Home; Ruth Helene Kimball, Beloit; Helen M. Kinney, Wauwatosa; Grace F. Kissling,

Chicago, Ill.; Lucile D. Koshnick, Stevens Point; Gertrude C. Kuntz, Salem, Ore.; Nellie M. Lee, Janesville; Rose Marie Lefebvre, Marquette, Mich.; Anna Marie Lerch, Wauwatosa; Ruth Lieber, Marinette; Elizabeth May Linsdau, Eau Claire; Olga Lucks, Wauwatosa; Anna Luetscher, Beloit; Carrie Barbara Marek, Green Bay; Margaret M. Meany, Manitowoc; Ruth J. Myhre, Chippewa Falls; Mary McGovern, Fond du Lac; Feliceine M. McShane, Hales Corners; Lydia Margaret Neff, Racine; Marie H. Nigl, Appleton; Emily Marie Paquette, Green Bay; Sophia B. Paulus, Rhinelander; Mary Anna Plutz, Green Bay; Mabel C. Pope, Portage; Bertha M. Reckner, Beaver Dam; Mary A. Regan, La Crosse; Blodwyn L. Roberts, Bangor, Pa.; Leoba D. S. Sawyer, Rice Lake; Martha E. Schelp, Racine; Laura H. Schneiberg, Beloit; Emily M. Schmitz, Fond du Lac; Marthe Schumacher, Port Washington; Alice E. Smith, Beloit; Edith M. Smith, Minocqua; Margaret M. Smith, Fox Lake; Clarissa M. Snider, Green Bay; Ida M. Stanley, Burlington; Helen Hand Stevens, Peru, Ind.; Marion O. Stigler, Waukesha; Charlotte G. Strand, Racine; Lois Marguerite Stubbs, Beloit; Violet C. Talty, Wauwatosa; Margaret Thomas, Eau Claire; Violet Avellina Tonelle, Green Bay; Hortense M. Trautman, Minneapolis, Minn.; Aagot Adele Wang, Eau Claire; Margaret C. Wang, Eau Claire; Clara Wegge, Chicago, Ill.; Anna Marie Weiss, Kenosha; Charlotte Williams, Statesan; Ruby F. Winn, Granton; Olga Wistoff, Appleton; Janet H. Worden, Racine; Zeta M. Wright, Columbus; Rose R. Zirataky, La Crosse; Louise Zorn, Alexandra, Minn.; Gertrude K. Zollman, Wauwatosa; Eleanor Zuppann, La Crosse; Minda Greenhelde Henson, Merrill; Mary Lillian Stevenson, Fond du Lac; Mabel M. Dunlap, Lodi; Clara Louise Barnette, Oshkosh; Mary Louise Bentley, Sparta; Agnew Bill, Oshkosh; Elsie Bohlman, Fond du Lac; Myrtle Golden Chapman, Granton; Alvida C. Culvertson, Marinette; Alta Edith Cross, Oshkosh; Mary Adrian Davenport, Marshfield; Sybil C. Davis, Appleton; Claire D. Fell, Marshfield; Nellie E. Folkman, Clintonville; May Owen Franklin, Grand Rapids; Mary C. Gorman, Wausau; Lydia

S. Heilman, Oshkosh; Mabel B. Hubbell, Portage; Augusta A. Johnson, South Bend, Ind.; Matilda Pauline Knudson, Lexington, Ky.; Christine Olive Kroyer, Oshkosh; Ruby Muriel McKenzie, Arpin; Theta C. Mead, Merrill; Catherine Millar, Mary Ann Nigl, Oshkosh; Rebecca M. Paulson, Sheboygan; Lucy E. Ramstead, Newberry, Mich.; Henrietta Rather, Jane Theresa Taylor, Fond du Lac; Martha Voie, Scandinavia; Lydia M. Zwicky, Olga W. Zentner, Oshkosh; Lenna S. Ahlstrom, Eau Claire; Eva Margaret Barry, Sparta; Margaret Boschert, Rochester, Minn.; Anna Marie Boyum, Peterson, Minn.; Mathilda Buchda, La Crosse; Rose Clara Charvat, Wauzeka; Lena L. Conlam, Sparta; Ruth E. Daub, Eau Claire; Stella Loretta De Barr, Baraboo; Blanche M. Draper, La Crosse; Leone Elizabeth Faber, Rochester, Minn.; Cora M. Fairbanks, La Crosse; Anna B. Fox, Eau Claire; Delia Geneva Gessner, La Crosse; Clara Hanson, Black River Falls; Neenah Hanson, Taylor; Selma A. Johnson, La Crosse; Mary Elizabeth Kelley, Woodman; Katherine B. Kranta, La Crosse; Clara G. Lewis, Eau Claire; Carrie A. Monate, Chippewa Falls; Abigall Anne Mahoney, Galesville; Inger Maland, Rushford, Minn.; Mabel Maila, La Crosse; Marie Matson, Eau Claire; Hilman Pauline Nelson, La Crosse; Jessie L. Nyhus, La Crosse; Angela B. O'Reilly, La Crosse; Mary Margaret Powers, Eau Claire; Thelka Prens, La Crosse; Marie E. Rawlinson, La Crosse; Mary A. Regan, La Crosse; Sarah L. Stetter, La Crosse; Wilhelmina Dodothe Wermuth, La Crosse; Esther Margaret Weymiller, Loyal; Grace Adella Wipf, Iola; Emma Woll, La Crosse; Claudia I. Achtenhagen, Mayville; Helen Cunigunda Bulovsky, Madison; Irene K. Burdick, Madison; Amy B. Chamberlain, Madison; Gertrude C. Clark, Beloit; Mathilda Cleberg, Rio; Nina Fern Cole, Madison; Anna Mae Coleman, Manawa; Letta Ione Cooper, Madison; Edna M. Coughlin, Kenosha; Edna Margaret Doepke, Portage; Gretchen Esch, Madison; Florence Foley, Madison; Catherine Mary Fries, Glidden; Anna T. Fuerstenberg, Madison; Georgette C. Genin, Madison; Anne C. Gibbs, Beloit; Eva Greisen, Sturgeon Bay;

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These nurses enlisted for the duration of the war, and were required to go where they were ordered. Many of them were ill during their service, and the roll of honor of the war dead will include some of their names.

They were entitled to a rank in the army service, but had none other than that of the Red Cross insignia which they wore. An agitation now, because of their great service to the country, and for reasons that would benefit the service, for giving a rank to war nurses, is well worth considering. During the war many nurses gave orders based upon years of experience to men in the hospitals which were countermanded by men who happened to be officers, but who had no knowledge of nursing. It is contended that this situation should not continue. The nurses do not ask for more pay, but they ask for a rank which will give them authority to carry on their work for the greater benefit of the soldiers who are patients in the army hospitals.

CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE.

The Red Cross.

The American Red Cross, incorporated by act of Congress, headed by President Wilson, is the greatest relief organization, in war or peace, in the world. Its fundamental object in war time is the welfare of our enlisted men and their families. It would be impossible to summarize its varied activities—at home and abroad.

The history of the Red Cross in Wisconsin is simply an epitome of Red Cross work throughout the Nation. As one of the recent campaign slogans put it, to become a member of the Red Cross "All you need is a heart and a dollar." At the outbreak of the war there were a few scattered Chapters, chiefly in the larger cities of the state, but, with the prompt organization of a state headquarters at Milwaukee, every county in the state was brought into line totaling seventy-seven Chapters at the end of hostilities.

The Red Cross unit is a Chapter and the general plan followed is to organize a Chapter in each county seat covering the entire county, where practicable. In a few cases, one large Chapter covered several counties, through the media of branches and, in a few cases, two or more Chapters were formed where there was more than one sizeable city in the county. The state is part of what is known in the national organization, as Central Division, with headquarters at Chicago, to which office the Chapters are accountable directly.

The first War Fund Drive was launched in the spring of 1917, before the state was fully organized, but this fact did not deter Wisconsin from far exceeding its quota of $1,100,000. The state contributed $1,563,977.43 to this fund. Individual

contributions varied from thousands of dollars to hard-earned dimes.

Wisconsin settled down immediately to the production through Chapter workrooms of hospital garments and surgical dressings. In the summer of 1917 it was found no longer necessary to maintain a state headquarters, and the output of the workrooms was shipped direct to Chicago for inspection at the division warehouse. The interest of most of the women of the state centered in this patriotic production of necessities and comforts for our men and the supplies for our hospitals. A partial list of the articles being turned out at steadily increasing speed and steadily improving workmanship would include knitted sweaters, socks, helmets, mufflers, all sorts of surgical pads and bandages, complete front line packets for first aid, pajamas, bed socks, hospital linen of all kinds, refugee clothing and the helpful comfort kits with which each soldier was provided on embarkation for France.

Early in 1917 classes were started in the various Chapters to give instruction in first aid, elementary hygiene and home care of the sick. These classes later proved of great benefit because many young women who had taken this training helped to combat the influenza epidemic at the hospitals and in the homes in the state.

With the mobilization of the National Guard the home service section assumed its first responsibility in the care of dependents. The Red Cross found a way of doing for the families of soldiers and sailors when trouble or misfortune came to them what the men themselves would have liked to have done were they at home. When the unforeseen happened, when there was delay in the payment of monthly allowances, or when the allowance needed to be supplemented, the Red Cross was ready to help. Shortly after the declaration of war with Germany President Wilson, in an official proclamation, designated the Red Cross as the one agency with which the government would cooperate in helping the families of soldiers and sailors. Friends, credit, and money might be called tools of home service. This assurance to the men

at the front or on the high seas was greater because its purpose was to enable their families to better themselves. Because of it, these men were able to "soldier" better. It was one of the greatest factors in maintaining morale in the army and navy. With the end of the war the home service took up a new phase of its work, the "after care" of the returning soldier, care of the disabled, and continued assistance to the families. Chapters all over the state were organized for home service work under trained workers. Thousands of families were being given assistance by the Red Cross in Wisconsin at the close of the war.

The Red Cross was the channel through which the government allowed letters, censored and revised, to be sent to and received from civilians in Germany and other enemy countries. Many thousands of such letters were dispatched from this state asking after the welfare of scattered families.

Wisconsin was represented in Hospital service in France by Base Hospital No. 22, equipped in Milwaukee and recruited from the state at large. The Milwaukee Chapter provided it with full equipment at a cost of $95,000, including articles made by the Chapter hospital supplies department. Base Hospital No. 22, stationed at Bordeaux, had the reputation of being the most thoroughly equipped and most efficiently manned of all the base hospitals.

Partly as propaganda and partly to give the children throughout the country a chance to serve, the national headquarters organized the Junior Red Cross. Children in the schools—kindergarten, grade, and high schools—became members by paying 25 cents. Each school room joined as a unit and when every room had joined the school was made "100 per cent." Wisconsin claims the distinction of having the only Junior Red Cross in the country which publishes a paper of its own.

The first Christmas Membership Campaign of 1917 added 515,389 members to the Wisconsin roll, with a quota of 311,000.

The following May, Wisconsin, with a quota of $1,500,000 subscribed to the Second War Fund $2,228,202.

The Red Cross was engaged in many minor activities. It undertook to collect fruit pits and nut shells for the manufacture of gas masks. It collected many carloads of clothing for the Belgian Relief drives. It aided the government's conservation program by the collection of tin foil, lead foil and kindred materials, and added substantially to the funds of its local Chapters by selling all kinds of waste to the junk dealers who cooperated loyally.

In the larger cities motor corps were established through which young women devoted themselves and their cars to the service.

Another department was the "watchful Canteen" which met troops when moving through towns and furnished them with free post cards, cigarettes and chocolate.

Wisconsin sent many young women into the foreign service of the Red Cross. In addition to the nurses, many canteen, clerical, and hut hostess workers, despite the strict requirements to which each one was subjected, entered service.

Scores of Wisconsin boys, ineligible for military service, volunteered for the Red Cross automotive school in Chicago and saw active service as truck and ambulance drivers.

The enthusiasm of Wisconsin in the great cause was indicated by the results in the last roll call, a month after the armistice was signed. Though figures are not complete at the time of writing, and despite the fact that the epidemic of influenza made personal canvassing impossible at that time, Wisconsin answered 700,000 strong to the roll call.

CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO.

The Spirit of the State.

The spirit of the State in its war activities was exemplified by the Normal schools. They represented the great mass of the people who did their war work quietly, with no great amount of publicity.

As the headquarters of the Students' Army Training Corps the Normal schools and the smaller colleges of the state performed an important duty during the war. Forty Normal school teachers entered the service, and it is estimated that more than 3,000 students left these schools for the army or navy. In all the war fund campaigns the Normal schools carried on individual drives which added to the state's total. The sums raised were more than half a million dollars. The schools took an active part in Red Cross work, and from the staffs of teachers the state patriotic organizations recruited many speakers. The first meeting to discuss food conservation in the state was held in the Stevens Point Normal school, at which every student signed a pledge to save food and urge others to do so.

The Normal schools all offered their buildings and housing facilities when the war department established the Students' Army Training Corps. When the problem arose the legislature, in special session, appropriated $195,000 for the building of barracks, but because of the cooperation of the schools only $80,000 was needed.

The La Crosse Normal housed 120 men, the Milwaukee Normal 147, the Oshkosh Normal 92, the Platteville Normal 102, the River Falls Normal 98, the Stevens Point Normal 62, the Superior Normal 90 and the Whitewater Normal 56, a total of 767 men inducted.

Ripon College, Lawrence College at Appleton, Marquette University at Milwaukee and Delafield were other schools where these corps were trained. Beloit College gave special training in gas engine work.

The war activities of the public schools extended into every branch. Nowhere was there so militant a patriotism.

The Boys' Working Reserve, an organization which enlisted thousands of high school boys for work on the farms during the war, was an activity which reached into every county, and aided greatly in producing Wisconsin's great war crops.

In every city and village, and in schools and wherever an audience could be found, the Wisconsin Four Minute Men did valiant service. Wisconsin theater audiences came to expect and applaud the brief address which they knew would follow or precede a performance or a film. Men went into this work who had not been known as public speakers, but the spirit of the time and the patriotism of their state made them orators. The arguments they drove home — a brief sentence or perhaps a word — were of unestimable value in every campaign for funds or other support of the war.

The churches of the state displayed the patriotism that was common with other organizations. Nearly every church in the state had a service flag, which was proudly dedicated, and, as casualty lists made it necessary, blue stars were changed to gold.

Christian Science congregations all over the state contributed to a fund which maintained workers at the front. More than $100,000 was given for this purpose, and from a central office, maintained also by contributions, the soldier or sailor was kept in touch with the folks at home.

Other churches formed war community circles, and were militant in their patriotism.

Wisconsin hotel men responded to the call for cooks for the army. The general committee for this activity in Wisconsin and Michigan was headed by Ray Smith of Milwaukee, and other Wisconsin members were Ernst Clarenbach, Mil-

waukee; E. J. Carroll, Watertown and J. S. Smith, Milwaukee.

In the United War Fund campaign, which included seven organizations, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Camp Community Service, the American Library association and the Salvation Army, Wisconsin contributed $4,546,706, or 134 per cent of its quota of $3,390,000.

The state contributed $60,387.31 to the work of the Y. W. C. A. during a campaign which was handled mainly by the women's committee of the State Council of Defense. In this campaign 726 recruits were secured for the United States Student Nurse reserve.

The state capitol was representative of the state in its war activities. In the four Liberty Loans the subscriptions were: First, $57,000; Second, $166,400; Third, $134,850; Fourth, $246,100.

The capitol honor roll—men and women who went into the service—contained 141 names when the armistice was signed. The persons on this honor roll were:

Leroy Herried, A. W. Kalbus, W. T. Hopkins, Orrin C. Fried, B. C. Wilcox, F. S. Moulton, F. A. Crocker, Erving Leudtke, A. C. Anderson, A. G. Harter, Rose Berry, W. C. Bartelt, A. O. Johnson, C. A. Ludwig, J. G. Bennett, John D. Leigh, R. S. Sheibel, C. N. Berteling, M. F. Wagner, A. Sliwinski, C. W. Blodgett, F. P. Hughes, F. S. Lamb, A. S. Bodenstein, C. T. Anderson, H. B. Evans, W. J. Camlin, Laura M. Callen, F. G. Reyer, G. F. Eldred, Eugene Brossard, T. G. Bridge, G. J. Germond, Henry Casserly, Earl Taylor, J. E. Gillespie, Glen L. Ramsdell, C. E. Ranseen, W. J. Haselton, Henry B. Nelson, Will D. Moyer, N. M. Isabella, Howard L. Smith, Gardner Allen, C. H. Jaquish, Clarence N. Wolf, E. L. Williams, F. J. Kleinheinz, Albert S. Johnson, J. P. Schwada, S. A. Roszarek, Glenn L. Dickey, Fred Erickson, G. H. Nickell, Leo T Brennen, B. E. Antinoph, J. Pollock, J. C. Sutherland, C. E. Schreiber, L. C. Rockett, A. O. Ayres, T. Stephens, T. B. Casey, W. R. Johnson, W. F. Wagner, Elias Roos, C. L. Farabaugh, E. N. Whitney, G. Hoseby, Lawrence Meyers, L.

A. Carlson, J. H. Coe, William F. White, Edw. J. O'Meara, C. N. Brue, A. J. McAdams, Edwin Johnson, E. L. Neff, Edward Fitzpatrick, Welton E. Johnson, William Strasser, Joseph Rank, Blair Converse, R. H. Bussewitz, George H. Ledwith, J. O. Entringer, Marshall Depew, Franklin D. Blumenfeld, Raymond Lewis, A. F. Trebilcock, M. S. Dudgeon, Ray S. Mallow, John G. Salsman, Charles C. McCarthy, G. B. Noble, Warren Schwartz, Franklin Meyer, M. Regina Cameron, Millard Johnson, Harold Meyer, Austin R. Matthews, G. F. Davy, James J. Hamilton, Allister B. Alexander, Edward E. Reichert, Harry Bellows, M. L. Stern, Dwight Getchell, L. E. Miles, Theodore Haack, Ovid Blix, Matt Patterson, L. G. Hart, E. E. Radke, R. F. Smith, G. E. Morris, P. Larson, F. A. Fenton, B. H. Drow, Fred Evans, Charles J. Timbers, Guy T. Ellis, C. M. Brown, J. G. Conley, C. Holmes, Hugo Reyer, A. E. Gilbert, Carl Young, Herbert Whipple, G. T. Grell, Ray S. Erlandson, G. D. Williams, L. R. Astell, W. A. Hitchcock, O. E. Bowers, J. R. Jacobson, H. Holmes, C. A. Richards, O. Breuer, Otho Fielder, Grady H. Hipp.

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